The Library
of the
University of North Carolina



Endowed by The Dialectic
and
Philanthropic Societies

C328.4.N87
1889

UNIVERSITY OF N.C. AT CHAPEL HILL
00034043810

This book must not be taken from the Library building.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Ensuring Democracy through Digital Access (NC-LSTA)

http://www.archive.org/details/publicdocumentso1889nort

154580-

N.C. DOCUMENTS

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SESSION 1889.

RALEIGH:
JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.
Presses of Edwards & Broughton.
1889.

INDEX.

DOCUMENT NO. 1—Message of Gov. A. M. Scales.
" " 2—Report of Secretary of State.
" " 3—Biennial Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.
" " 4—Biennial Report of Public Treasurer.
" " 5—Annual Report of State Auditor, 1887.
" " 6—Annual Report of State Auditor, 1888.
" " 7—Biennial Report of North Carolina Insane Asylum.
" " 8—Report of Attorney-General.
" " 9—Biennial Report of the North Carolina State Penitentiary.
" " 10—Annual Report of Adjutant-General.
" " 11—Message of Gov. Fowle, relative to the Penitentiary.
" " 12—Report of the State Board of Agriculture, 1888.
" " 13—Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture.
" " 14—Biennial Report of the Western N. C. Insane Asylum.
" " 15—Biennial Report of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.
" " 16—Report of the Treasurer of the University of North Carolina.
" " 17—Biennial Report of the State Librarian.
" " 18—Inaugural Address of Gov. Daniel G. Fowle.
" " 19—Biennial Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station.
" " 20—Biennial Report of the North Carolina Board of Health.
" " 21—Report of the State Board of Education.
" 22—Petition of the Guilford Battle Ground Company.
" " 23—Letter from Gov. Fowle, transmitting letter from Gen. W. G. Lewis, in relation to Encampment of State Guard at Wrightsville.
" " 24—Letter from Gov. Fowle, transmitting letter from Col. W. L. Saunders, in relation to terms of Trustees of the University.
" 25—Memorial of the Farmers' Alliances of Chatham County.
" 26—Report of Committee to Examine Accounts of Auditor and Treasurer.

DOCUMENT No. 27—Letter from Gov. Fowle, relative to the Financial Condition of the Penitentiary.
" " 28—Report of Joint Committee on Governor's Mansion.
" " 29—Message from Gov. Fowle, transmitting Report of the State Treasurer on the condition of the Banks in the State.
" " 30—Letter from the Attorney-General, in answer to a Resolution.
" " 31—Report of W. D. Pruden, Boundary Line Commissioner.

DOCUMENT NO. 1.] [SESSION 1888

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You have assembled in obedience to the Constitution and the laws, to take into consideration the wants and the welfare of the whole people. I welcome you to the Capital of the State, and in discharge of the duty imposed upon the Governor by the same authority, I have the honor to submit my message:

FINANCES.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The receipts of this fund for the two fiscal years 1887 and 1888, are as follows: Fiscal year 1887, $6,920.48; fiscal year 1888, $11,403.01. The disbursements are as follows: Fiscal year 1887, $5,524.21; fiscal year 1888, $5,582.86. The available assets of the educational fund are $99,250 of four per cent. State coupon bonds, proceeds of the funding of bonds and certificates under the act of March 4th, 1879, to compromise, commute and settle the State debt.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

The receipts of this fund for the fiscal years ending November 30th, 1887, and November 30th, 1888, are as follows: for 1887,—$850,177.70; for 1888,—$724,506.45. Deducting the

special funds not constituting a part of the revenues—amounting for the fiscal year 1887, to $194,462, and for the fiscal year 1888, to $208,816.67, and we have for the fiscal year 1887, $655,735.70, and for 1888, $515,673.78.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Deducting special amounts not provided for from the ordinary resources of the Treasury, and we have for 1887, $697,724.83; for 1888, $632,474.55.

ESTIMATED FUTURE EXPENSES.

Given as a whole, $713,550.

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

The whole value of personal and real property is $217,700,000. A tax of thirty cents on every one hundred dollars' worth of property is $604,395; add taxes collectable by sheriff under schedules B and C, $30,000; taxes collected by sheriffs on incomes and under schedules B and C, $28,000; revenue from all other sources $40,000, and we have $702,395; add balance at close of fiscal year $7,900, making $709,395.

BONDED DEBT.

Principal of the bonded debt recognized in the act of 1879; bonds issued before May, 1861, at forty per cent., $5,477,400; bonds issued during and since the late war, by authority of acts passed prior thereto, at twenty-five per cent., $3,261,045; bonds issued in pursuance of the funding acts of March 10th, 1866, and August 20th, 1868, at fifteen per cent., $3,888,600; total recognized debt, $12,627,045.

Bonds have been exchanged as follows:

Class one, at forty per cent., $4,925,900.

Class two, at twenty-five per cent., $2,591,045.

Class three, at fifteen per cent., $3,197,000.

Total exchanged, $10,753,945.

New four per cent. bonds have been issued as follows:

Bonds at forty per cent., $1,970,360.

Bonds at twenty-five per cent., $647,761.25.

Bonds at fifteen per cent., $479,550.

Total new bonds issued, $3,097,671.25.

Old fundable bonds not surrendered, are as follows:

Redeemable at forty per cent., $531,500.

Redeemable at twenty-five per cent., $670,000.

Redeemable at fifteen per cent., $691,600.

Total amount of old bonds outstanding. $1,913,100.

Amount of four per cent. consolidated bonds when all are exchanged, $3,613,511.25.

Amount of six per cent. renewal bonds when all are exchanged, $2,795,000.

Whole amount of bonded debt, $6,408,511.25.

Of the old bonds issued in aid of the North Carolina Railroad $189,000 have not been surrendered for exchange. Of these the United States Government holds $147,000.

Unknown creditors, $42,000.

Total $189,000.

At the last session of the Legislature, the Treasurer was authorized, with the sanction of Governor and Auditor, to sell four per cent. bonds, as many as may be necessary, at not less than par value, and that he apply the proceeds to the payment of these outstanding six per cent. construction bonds, wherever found. At the passage of the act, these four per cent. bonds were at par, but soon thereafter they commenced to fall, and now command in the market about ninety-one cents in the dollar. Being unable to sell at par, of course the proposition failed. I would recommend that so much of the law as requires that these bonds be sold at par be repealed, and that the Treasurer be authorized to sell them for such sum as by him, under the sanction of the Governor and Auditor, may be deemed best, and that the proceeds be applied, as heretofore, in payment of the North Carolina Construction Bonds, and they, in their turn, be ex-

changed for new construction bonds, and held as a fund to be applied to interest and principal of the consolidated debt.

The Auditor and Treasurer both concur in the opinion that, in order to meet the expenditures of the next two years, it will be necessary to levy a tax of thirty cents on one hundred dollars' worth of property. This has been rendered necessary by the loss of the drummers' tax, under a decision of the Supreme Court believed to be applicable to our State, that the law was unconstitutional, and the reduction of tax in 1887 to twenty cents on the one hundred dollars' value of property; from these two causes the public revenue has been reduced $160,000. This decision only applied to drummers from other States, but it was evidently unjust to collect this tax from our merchants when all others were free of tax, so the whole tax has been suspended, by reason of the failure of the sheriffs to collect it. The case from this State is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, but it was under the advice of counsel, and by the suggestion of the Judge, that all collection was suspended until the final decision. In the meantime I would ask the Legislature to suspend the collection of that tax as to our own people, and give to the sheriffs a legal sanction for failing to do what equity and justice seem to demand.

PENITENTIARY.

It is suggested by the Treasurer that it is open to the Legislature, if in their wisdom they deem it proper to adopt it, to make the Penitentiary self-sustaining, and thereby reduce the estimates of taxation from thirty cents on the one hundred dollars' value of property to twenty-five, or thereabouts. The Penitentiary, outside of its regular work, for which they receive compensation, is required to do a great deal without receiving a dollar therefor. There are over four hundred convicts on the railroads and in the swamps in the East, from whom no revenue is derived.

They have done much work upon the Supreme Court room, upon the Capitol grounds ; built a new stockade around the Penitentiary building and added to the building itself ; purchased a large number of carts and mules to work on the railroads ; furnished three-fourths of a million of merchantable brick for the Agricultural and Mechanical College ; furnished a granite base for a monument to be erected on the Guilford battle-ground. All this has been done at a cost of probably $75,000. The work here done in value lacks only $25,000 of the amount appropriated out of the Treasury for the Penitentiary per annum by the last Legislature. It would seem, therefore, that the appropriation out of the Treasury for the support of this institution has been returned in work to the extent of $75,000, and that they should be credited with that amount.

I would renew the recommendation in my last message that the Legislature should appropriate a sum sufficient to cover all expenses of the institution, and that all the earnings be covered into the Treasury. Do this, and, with energy and good management, the institution can be made self-sustaining ; and to this end, I would ask that the prison building be completed and the needed shops and store-rooms be erected ; the necessary machinery, stock and tools be provided for, and the immediate establishment of such industries as may be thought necessary. The Architect and Warden earnestly advises this, and I concur with him, so that they may have constant employment for so large a force. Should not this be done, he adds, that we may reasonably expect in a short time a large number of convicts will be returned to the Penitentiary without employment or shelter. There are now in the Penitentiary thirty five between the ages of eight and fifteen years, and three hundred and sixty-five between the ages of fifteen and twenty. I have heretofore earnestly asked, and renew the request, that these young people be separated in their confinement from the hardened criminals, and thus afforded some chance of reform.

I am glad to say that the death-rate has greatly diminished in the last two years, and the health and condition of the prisoners show that this institution is in good hands and is admirably managed.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICAL ARTS.

In the Spring of 1888, work was commenced on the main or Agricultural building. This is of brick, and the Penitentiary has furnished for this purpose, so far, 800,000, all of which, except a few thousand retained to build an annex, are already in the main building. It is thought that this building can be completed by the coming Summer, so as to open its doors for the reception of students. As this institution is intended for the benefit of all classes, I have been anxious to make the tuition free, or if not free, cheap enough to be within the reach of the poorer class of farmers and laborers. But the law, as it stands now, gives to each county as many free scholars as such county has representatives in the lower house of the Legislature. This will, of itself, give free tuition to as many as will attend for several years to come. It gives me pleasure to say that those in immediate control of the work are much to be commended for the attention given and for the judgment displayed in the arrangement and style of buildings. It is a beautiful site, and I hope and believe it will prove an ornament to Raleigh and a blessing to the whole State.

ASYLUMS.

It gives me great pleasure to State that the insane asylums are in fine condition, ably and well managed, and doing a grand work for humanity. I had the honor, in my last message, to recommend the necessity for more room and greater capabilities in behalf of the Eastern Insane Asylum at Raleigh. The number of insane now provided for in

that institution is two hundred and ninety-two, and these are largely in excess of the capacity for which the asylum was originally designed. There are now in private families, poor-houses and jails in said district over eight hundred insane persons who should have medical treatment, and that care and nursing which alone can be found in asylums properly equipped to that end. Many of these persons are in poverty, and are in frequent want of food and clothing. A few days ago, on his return from his circuit, I received from a distinguished and humane Judge of the State, Hon. James C. MacRae, the following letter calling my attention to this subject:

RALEIGH, N. C., December 19th, 1888.

To His Excellency, Governor A. M. SCALES:

MY DEAR SIR:—Will you permit me to call your attention, in the interest of humanity, to that class of insane persons, whom I have found confined in the common jails and the county poor-houses throughout the State on account of insufficient accommodation for them in the asylums for the insane provided by the State. I mean no reflection upon the management of those institutions, for I am persuaded that those in charge of them are doing all they can for the reception of patients; but I fear that the State has not made that provision for these most unfortunate persons which their number and necessities demand. I found a colored man confined in jail in Hyde county on a charge of assault and battery, who was declared a lunatic by the jury, and who, I think, might be cured by prompt treatment. I also found two persons confined in Beaufort jail, and was informed that two others were in the poor-house of that county simply because they were insane.

Some of these may have been incurable—but surely, in this day and generation, other provision should be made for them than incarceration as common felons in the jails, or what is almost as bad, in the poor-houses of the counties.

I most sincerely trust that the enlightened representatives of the people, upon a presentation to them of the sad case of these persons, will take such order that they may be cared for in the spirit manifested in our fundamental law.

I beg to call your attention also to the youthful criminals, who are too young to send to the penitentiary, and for whom it is difficult to make provision otherwise. A house of correction in connection with the penitentiary, where they might be kept separate from the evil influence of older and more hardened offenders, might result in the reclamation from vice of many who would otherwise be lost to a life of virtue.

I am, Governor, most respectfully yours, &c.,

JAS. C. MACRAE.

I thank him for the interest he has manifested, and commend his letter to your favorable consideration. The speediest and most economical mode of relief is to be found in the adoption of suitable plans for the enlargement of this asylum. I call your attention to the report of the Board of Directors for the term ending November 30, 1886, which contains the plans proposed for such an enlargement. The appropriation of $38,500 annually for two years, according to this report, will provide for an additional wing which would accommodate two hundred and fifty additional patients, making the total capactiy five hundred and fifty patients. This is based on the idea that brick and common labor will be furnished by the penitentiary authorities free of charge. This enlargement has been earnestly asked by the distinguished Superintendent, by the able Board of Directors, by myself and my predecessor. In the interest of humanity, I renew most heartily, and press upon you the importance of this recommendation.

The Morganton Asylum can accommodate from four hundred and fifty to five hundred patients. The Directors ask for an appropriation of $85,000 for 1889 and $94,000 for 1890. They estimate the number of patients the first year at four hundred and fifty, and the second at five hundred. This is a *per capita* of only $187.50. This is economical, and shows a determination on the part of the worthy Directors to do the work well for as little money as possible. The farm connected with this institution shows a net profit of $1,496.60, and the shoe shop a net profit of $728.87. This work is not only serviceable to the patients engaged, but is a high compliment to the management. The reports of all these institutions, with their recommendations, are herewith sent for your consideration.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND THE BLIND.

I congratulate the State upon the steady growth and improvement of this well managed institution. Its pupils have largely increased, numbering now about two hundred and eighty-seven—forty-seven more than at the last report. With this additional number of pupils, and the necessary additional expense incurred, they have exceeded their appropriation only in the small sum of $17.57. They ask for repairs and other articles they deem necessary, and especially do they ask for a hospital. The health of the institution, they report, has been good. Yet in the event of an epidemic, for want of room, they allege that they would have to close the institution. I would respectfully refer you to their report for the facts upon which this request is based, that you may see that their recommendations are well founded and deserve your earnest consideration.

PENSIONS.

By the law of Code, chapter 45, and the laws of 1885 and 1887, the State has acknowledged and attempted to meet the sacred obligations she owes to her disabled and destitute soldiers. The laws mentioned, though well intentioned, are wholly inadequate. By the acts and amendments of 1885 and 1887, the sum of $30,000 was appropriated to a certain defined class of soldiers and widows of deceased soldiers, in the expectation that each entitled would receive the sum of thirty dollars.

The number of soldiers drawing pensions are 1,083; the number of widows drawing pensions are 2,625; total, 3,708; allowance for each soldier and widow, $8.25; number of soldiers held and not yet allowed, 181; number of widows held and not yet allowed, 443; total, 664; total number receiving and not receiving pensions, 4,372. If all claims should be allowed, we have about $7 each. This is wholly inadequate. The allowance under The Code, chapter 45, seems to

have given satisfaction. I recommend that ample provisions be made at least to feed and clothe the soldiers who are both destitute and disabled, and the sum paid should be in proportion to the disability and destitution. North Carolina has commenced the work, and she can take no step backwards. Cost what it may, she must take care of those soldiers who have been so disabled in her service that they cannot take care of themselves, and those who are the widows of soldiers who were killed in battle, and who are so destitute as to make State aid a necessity.

THE STATE GUARD.

The State Guard is composed of four regiments, one battalion of colored troops, one company of cavalry, and the general staff, numbering as follows: First Regiment, 374; Second Regiment, 290; Third Regiment, 336; Fourth Regiment, 298; one battalion of colored troops, 100; one cavalry company, 41; general staff, 20; total, 1,459; average number of men in companies, 43.89; (this is an increase of over 20.70;) average attendance in the several companies at monthly parades, 34 men; increase during the year, 237 men.

Since my last message, the annual appropriation has been increased by an act of Congress from $5,000, under the old law, to $10,000. The old appropriation was paid to us in arms, accoutrements and ammunition, so far as desired, and the remainder the States were allowed to draw, sell and convert into money, to be used by the Commander-in-Chief, under State law, in a way, in his opinion, that tended best to subserve the interest of the Guard. In this State the fullest power was conferred upon the Governor, with no other condition or qualification except that it was to be used for the Guard. To this fund we have been indebted for the money used in the State encampments held during the administrations of my predecessor and myself.

Under the new law, while the amount has been increased, conditions have been annexed which are burdensome and inconvenient. The arms, the ammunition and all the equipments belong to the general government. The uniforms they wear not only belong to the general government, but they must be the same in all respects as that worn by the soldiers of the United States. The States can dispose of nothing, commute nothing and receive nothing in the way of money. The officers, before receiving anything for their companies, are required to give good bonds for the care and preservation and return of the property, or to account satisfactorily for their failure. There is, then, no hope of help from the United States, as far as the encampment is concerned. During this administration we have had two encampments, one at Asheville in 1886, and heretofore reported to the Legislature, and the other on Wrightsville Sound, near Wilmington, in July last. No one could have visited these encampments without reaching the conclusion that they are absolutely necessary to the efficiency, if not the existence, of the Guard. All the States have felt this, and hence all the States, without an exception, so far as I know, have provided for annual encampments and made most liberal appropriations to that end. Without appropriations on the part of the State, the last encampment has been held. I therefore beg to renew my recommendation made to the last Legislature, that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated annually to bring these men together for drill, discipline and recreation, and to learn the duties of camp life. The State already owes them much, and in these days of strikes, lawlessness and race troubles, the value of such a Guard cannot be over-estimated. Let us, then, give them this evidence of our appreciation, and they will repay the expense in time to come an hundred fold. We are greatly indebted to the railroads for the very generous abatements in rates of fare, which alone made it possible to hold the encampment; and to the good people of Wilmington and on the Sound for their great

kindness and attention to officers and men. Your attention is most respectfully invited to the full reports of the officers of the State Guard, which are herewith submitted.

The United States proposes to give $5,000 to any State that will provide for a permanent encampment at some suitable point on the coast, where the troops can have the benefit of artillery practice. It is believed, if the Legislature will authorize the Governor and his council to accept and take title deeds to any suitable tract of land that may be presented along the shore, to be held so long as it continues to be a permanent encampment, that there will be no difficulty in securing such a place, without one dollar's cost to the State; and I would especially recommend, in such an event, that you provide that no intoxicating drinks should be sold within three miles of the encampment during the time the soldiers may occupy it. I desire further to renew my recommendation made two years ago, that the Adjutant General's salary be raised to $1,500; that this is to be in full of all services, and that he be required to live in the city of Raleigh. I concur in the recommendation of the Inspector General that the four regiments of white troops be consolidated into one brigade, and that an officer bearing the rank of Brigadier General be selected and commissioned to command the same.

EDUCATION.

In my last message I had the honor of calling attention to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in which, among other things, he attached special importance to a longer term. In his present able report, he uses the following language: "The great difficulty in making the schools satisfactory is found in the fact that the necessarily short term, with the amount of money now supplied, cannot command experienced teachers." I concurred with him then, and earnestly expressed the hope that means would be found and put in motion to accomplish this important result. I cannot add anything to what has so well been

said by the Superintendent, but I desire to repeat with emphasis that part of my last message that has relation to this subject. The whole of the report, with its many valuable suggestions, is eminently worthy of, and I trust will receive, your earnest consideration. The average length of the schools in the State is sixty-three days per annum, about three days more than in 1887; amount of money spent in 1888, including special graded school taxes, about $700,000, a very small increase, but this could not be expected under the present laws; number of children is 580,810; whites, 363,982, and colored 216,837; average attendance about 35 per cent.; enrollment 58 per cent.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Your attention is invited to the very intelligent report of the Treasurer of the University. Owing to the reductions made in its income by the last Legislature, the Trustees found it necessary to cut down the number of teachers, as follows: one Professor, at a salary of $2,000; one with a salary of $1,600; and one with a salary of $1,200, and they were notified that their services would be dispensed with at the end of the collegiate year, ending August 15th, 1888, so that the pay-roll now stands as follows: $22,700, which, with other expenses, must be met by the fixed income of $20,248, receipts from tuition and escheats. Devoted as I am, and as I believe the great majority of the people are, to the University, I am glad to be able to say, in the language of the faithful officer of the Treasury, Col. W. L. Saunders, "that in spite of its difficulties, the condition of this institution is full of hope and encouragement."

THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

In my inaugural address, four years ago, I called attention to the public roads of the country. I desire to repeat now what I said then, for I regret to say there has been no improvement. Progress marks everything in North Caro-

lina except our highways. They are little or no better upon the whole, than they were one hundred years ago. The system is a failure, yet there has been no amendment. For several months in the winter season all trade and traffic is suspended, on account of the deep and miry condition of the roads, and even in the best of weather transportation is attended with much difficulty and expense. These roads, as they exist to-day, are in the way of progress, check immigration, detract from the value of the lands, and diminish to a great degree the value and quantity of the products of the soil. There must be a change, and a radical change. Your honorable bodies are composed of a majority of those who till the soil, and know by actual experience the value of good roads to the farmer. I appeal to you to take the initiative in this great work. There is nothing upon which the country is so dependent; there is nothing which is more emphatically demanded by the people. If nothing else is done, this will fully pay, in the eyes of the people, all the expenses of the Legislature. Resort to taxation as far as may be necessary; make those who can't pay taxes work them out on the roads; press into service the convicts; adopt one, two, or all these plans. If not prepared to use convicts, use taxation and labor, and to such an extent as to force the accomplishment of the work.

THE RAILROADS.

The State owns in great part two railroads, the North Carolina and the Atlantic and North Carolina. The North Carolina road was chartered the 27th January, 1849, and runs from Charlotte via Salisbury, Greensboro and Hillsboro, to Goldsboro, a distance of $222\frac{7}{10}$ miles. It was leased to the Richmond and Danville Railroad for the term of thirty years from the 12th day of September, 1871, at the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars per annum. It cost the State the full sum of $3,000,000, and is now one

of the best paying railroads in the State. It pays to the stockholders six per cent. on its stock, and the State is enabled thus to discharge, and has done so, for twelve or fifteen years, her interest at six per cent. as it become due, on all her bonds issued, to aid in the construction of the road without resorting to taxation. The amount paid is about $180,000. The lease expires in the year 1901, having about twelve years now to run. If not crippled by bad Legislation and the occupation of her legitimate territory by other roads, which will be sure to drain the life blood from her trunk line, and divert it to other channels, she will for years to come under good management continue to prosper, and eventually out of her earnings pay a large part of the State's annual expenditures.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was chartered under similar provisions, with the exception that the State owns two-thirds of the entire stock instead of three-fourths as in the other case. This road runs from Goldsboro via Newberne, to Morehead city, a distance of ninety-six miles. It was built, and so declared, as an extension of the North Carolina Railroad, and was a part of the great system of improvements which is to bring the mountains in close connection with the Atlantic, and is the final consummation of what has been prophesied and devoutly wished for by our fathers years before. It passes through a rich and fertile country, and ministers to the wants and necessities of an intelligent, patriotic and cultivated people. There was nothing to hinder its success save the water ways along its line, which themselves would have soon given way as competitors to the superior dispatch of the railroad. And yet it was not a success. From its completion to this day it has never paid one dollar of dividend so far as I am advised. Its stock in 1885 was worth on the market from eight to ten dollars a share, and it had eked out a sickly existence—for all the years of its life up to that time—without any permanent improvement or the means to effect it. During the

last four years the road has greatly improved and its condition is such as to attract attention and to command business. The stock, from eight to ten dollars, has gone up in the market to about twenty-two dollars, and not much to be had at this price. There has been, and will be, by the last of January, new steel rails on the road, its entire length from Goldsboro to Morehead city. Other improvements in bridges, road bed, and rolling stock have been made, and equally marked and decided in their character. To effect all this the debt of the road has been increased, but the amount of interest paid is about the same. The bonded debt is now about $325,000, and the floating debt will perhaps not exceed $30,000, making the aggregate debt about $355,000. The old debt which was funded at eight per cent. has been recently refunded as the old bonds become due, at 6 per cent.

The President and Directors have been diligent, faithful and successful, and I tender to them and the other officers of the road my thanks for the great work accomplished.

If it should be desired, a more minute and detailed account of the work performed and the condition of the road will be gladly presented to your honorable body by the President.

All these facts indicate that in the near future a dividend will be paid, and if your honorable body should establish a Railroad Commission, by which traffic relations can be made fair and just between this road and the other roads of the State, Hyde county will furnish all the corn needed in North Carolina at reasonable rates. This corn and other products along the line of this road will be exchanged for the products of the Piedmont and mountain sections, and the State will thus furnish a market within her own borders for her own people.

In twelve years the lease of the North Carolina Railroad will expire, and the two roads, so necessary to each other,

may be run under the same management as one grand trunk line of 322$\frac{7}{10}$ miles. In any event, with traffic relations with other roads, they become a splendid property in the hands of the State, and, as such, will contribute largely to the relief of the people in the payment of taxes. These two roads should never be severed. They were meant to be one, and it were as well to cut off the North Carolina Railroad at Durham or Hillsboro as to cut it off at Goldsboro. If sold or leased at all, let it apply to the whole road or none.

At the last session of the Legislature, upon my recommendation, a law was passed authorizing the building of branches as feeders from the main line at such points as may be deemed advisable by the respective Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad. I regarded it as necessary to protect their respective territories from the encroachments of other roads. I also asked that convicts be furnished, to be fed and clothed by the people along the line, to assist in this work. I would earnestly renew this recommendation.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Four years ago, in my inaugural address, I said: "It is a source of regret that serious antagonisms exist between the railroad corporations and the citizens in their individual capacity. The corporations complain that in all matters of controversy between them and the individual citizen, it is often difficult for them to get exact justice from the courts and juries of the country. On the other hand, the citizens complain that these corporations, chartered and often aided by the State as common carriers, for the common good, are allowed, without competition or the restraining influence of law, to levy taxes in the way of freight and fares at their pleasure, to the oppression of the citizens. They further

complain that unequal and unjust discriminations are made by the railroads, as between individuals, companies, stations, towns and cities, and that the result of this discrimination is to build up one city or locality at the expense of another, and to break down one set of men for the benefit of another. There are grave complaints on both sides, and there is doubtless much truth in them. When a railroad company is chartered it is made a person in law, and as such is entitled to all its privileges, rights and immunities, given under the law, as much as the highest and most favored individual in the land. Say, if you will, that it has no soul, no sympathies, no affections, no ambition or aspiration beyond gain, still it is a child of the law, and in a land where law is supreme is entitled to all the power of the State to secure a fair trial and protection of every legal right. But while this is so, the citizens also have rights under the Constitution that must be equally recognized and protected. All other common carriers, whether by land or sea, to a greater or less extent, are regulated and held within proper limits in all their exactions from the public by competition, but with railroads there is no competition, and if one is built now and then with any such view, it is soon destroyed by combinations for mutual profit. That this is a crying evil and calls loudly for a remedy is shown in the agitations on this subject for the last ten years, not only in the halls of Congress, but in all the State legislatures. That the Legislature has the power to control and regulate these corporations, and that it is their duty, if not done by the corporate authorities themselves, to remedy the wrongs, will hardly admit of a doubt. The great question, and the one that presents the only difficulty to my mind is, how shall a law be framed so as to meet the difficulty fully, and at the same time save to the railroads whatever of right and privilege is necessary to their preservation and legitimate profit? * * * * * * These corporations best

understand their business, and are certainly best qualified to know what should be done and how to do it. They cannot fail to see that something must be done. The people are aroused and determined. Congress and the legislatures but reflect the will of the people and the profound interest they feel in the subject. Will they do it? The wisdom which looks to the best interests of the roads, the good of the people, and to the harmony and good feeling between these clashing interests, demand it. But if they fail, and nothing is done, the agitation will go on increasing day by day, until the people will force from unwilling hands that justice which, if voluntarily granted, would have been gladly accepted in a spirit of compromise, leaving no sting behind."

The time has come when some step should be taken. The people demand it; and their Senators and Representatives have been selected to this end. Every State in the Union, except ten, to-wit: Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Nevada, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and North Carolina, have appointed Commissioners and enacted laws to regulate the carrying trade of the railroads in the borders of the different States; and the United States, by an act of Congress, has undertaken to regulate commerce—as they have a right to do—between the States. The force of these examples is seen and felt, and the time is not remote when all the remainder of the States will wheel into line and demand such action as will be just and fair to the railroads and to the people.

I would recommend:

First. That you seek to prevent discriminations between individuals.

Second. To secure reasonable rates.

Third. To prevent discriminations between localities, so that the charge for a short haul will not be greater than for a longer one which includes the shorter.

Fourth. To prevent rebates and draw-backs, which are but covers for improper discrimination.

Fifth. To prevent pooling or combination with other roads.

Sixth. To give publicity to all rates.

These should form the main purposes of legislation—and form the great objects of the bill as amended and adopted by Congress. This being the law, then to regulate all inter-State commerce, it is desirable, as far as practicable, that it should obtain in the States, so that there may be uniformity and harmony between the United States and the several States.

I would also recommend a commission of three wise, patriotic and unprejudiced men, with salaries sufficient to render them independent, and enable them to give their whole time to the work.

It is exceeding difficult to so frame a bill as to meet every case, without unduly interfering with, if not crippling, the railroads. I would, therefore, recommend that power be given to the commission to consider and adjust all questions of freight and fares, as well as other controverted questions which may arise between the different railroads themselves, or between the railroads and the citizens.

This whole question is yet within the domain of experiment—the law is very unsettled and imperfect, and such power given to the commission, with proper restrictions, would, I apprehend, by actual experience, gradually work out a just, impartial and beneficent law. This commission should be selected with great care; they should be men of first-rate intelligence, practical knowledge, incorruptible integrity and judicial fairness.

I would also suggest that the law, chapter 108, Laws of 1885, be repealed, and that hereafter no more railroads should be built, except permission be granted by the commission or by the Legislature. The State having granted a charter, owes it to herself, the railroads and the citizens, that no other charter be granted in the same territory, the ten-

dency of which, through feelings of rivalry and resentment, would be not simply to encourage competition, but to destroy both railroads. Much property has been wasted and destroyed by the law as it now stands, and I trust that this protection will be granted. In this connection, I would also ask that all further consolidations of railroads within the State with other railroads be prohibited, except by consent of the Legislature. This whole question in relation to railroads is one of high importance. The railroads are persons under the law; they are the foundation of all progress and wealth of the State; cripple them and you cripple the State; take care of them and you build up the State. Let your whole action be calmly, slowly, but wisely considered, and I doubt not that action will result in a fair, wholesome and just law for the citizen and the railroad.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STATION.

Owing to recent legislation, the resources of this institution, together with those of the remainder of the Department of Agriculture, were seriously curtailed. In consequence of this, several branches of the Experiment Station were at that time reduced and the consequent capacity for usefulness. Experimental work in the field, which is such a necessary attendant to similar research in the laboratory, had to be entirely discontinued. However, after several months had elapsed since the reduction took place, an act of Congress, known as the Hatch Act, for the purpose of inaugurating and aiding in the establishment of Agricultural Experiment Stations in the various States and Territories, was passed by the general government. Anterior to the passage of this act, the Legislature of 1887 accepted such funds on the part of this State, and gave the whole amount for the maintenance of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Our Station commenced to

receive this fund in March of 1888, too late, however, to begin active operations in the field for that year.

These funds from the United States [$15,000,] caused the Experiment Station to be able to enlarge its operations, and to begin work not heretofore attempted. A short time was lost on account of the delay in securing the proper workers for the various branches of the Station—but with the preparations already commenced, and with the equipments already on hand, the Station expects to commence investigations, and do work of such a nature as will prove of lasting benefit to our people, and, too, since the funds for this work are supplied by the United States, without cost to the State.

The work of the experiment Station in the past, in the analysis and publication of fertilizer analyses, has proven of incalculable value in the prevention of fraud in the sale of commercial fertilizers, and of the adulteration of other fertilizing ingredients. Facilities have been arranged by which these fertilizer analyses can be completed and published much earlier than heretofore, so that the farmers can use these analyses in the purchase of their spring goods.

In furtherance of the object of the act, donating the funds from the United States, this State has expended, and will expend this money, for the sole purpose of conducting true experimental investigations and other work, for the benefit of practical agriculture, referred to in Hatch Act.

THE OYSTER SURVEY.

The survey of the oyster beds, and the investigation of the waters of the State with reference to oyster culture, authorized by the General Assembly, has been prosecuted by the Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the work is now nearly completed. The results obtained are both important and gratifying. An area of over 1,000,000 acres has been examined, and of this territory 583,000 acres are

reported as being suitable for either growing or cultivating oysters. The natural oyster beds of Pamlico, Core and Bogue Sounds and their tributaries, and of New and White Oak Rivers, have been located and defined. The aggregate area of these beds is 8,591 acres. Several hundred thousand determinations of the character of the bottom and water have been made, and a large amount of other valuable information in relation to the physical characteristics of the waters of the State have been secured. Maps of large scale, covering the area comprised in Pamlico Sound and its tributaries, Core Sound, Bogue Sound and the White Oak and New Rivers and tributaries, have been constructed.

Large maps, showing the various public grounds, have also been furnished the several Boards of County Commissioners. On all the maps are shown the limit of entry by non-residents, the county lines, the natural oyster beds, the public grounds, the private grounds, the depth of water, the character of bottom, the position and names of signals used, and the contour of the shores and general topography of the land immediately adjacent to the coast. Descriptions of the "Public Grounds," or the areas so designated by the Board of Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 119, Laws of 1887, have been furnished the Shell-Fish Commissioners. Of the 472 entries of oyster ground made under the authority of the new law, 313 have already been located without cost to the applicants beyond the actual expense incurred. The preliminary report on the work, submitted by Lieutenant Winslow, in January, 1887, has been revised, and to a great extent rewritten, and will shortly be published.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888, have been $710.46. The entire cost of the survey, from October, 1885, to November 30th, 1888, a period of over three years, has been but $4,037.55. In accomplishing results of less importance, though of similar character, the State of New York has expended nearly $30,000,

and the State of Connecticut nearly $70,000. The economy of the operation in the case of North Carolina has been due to the cordial co-operation of the United States Coast Survey in the work, and the State is under great obligations to Mr. Thorn, the Superintendent, for the assistance thus afforded.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF SHELL-FISHERIES, AND OPERATION OF THE NEW OYSTER LAW.

The "Act to Promote the Cultivation of Shell-Fish in the State," ratified February 28th, 1887, has been put in operation with gratifying success. In accordance with its provisions, the Board of Agriculture elected Messrs. W. J. Griffin, of Pasquotank county; I. B. Watson, of Hyde county, and W. T. Caho, of Pamlico county, as members of the Board of Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries. This Board proceeded to determine the locations and areas of the public grounds, or grounds excepted from entry, and completed their labors in June last. Two hundred and eight public grounds, comprising an area of 20,553 acres, were defined, and the decision of the Commissioners published, as required by law. The decisions have been generally acceptable to the people—but two protests having been made to the Board, and no appeals from their findings having been made to the courts. Since May 1st, 1888, 472 entries of oyster ground have been made, divided as follows: In Dare county, 43; in Hyde county, 339; in Carteret county, 90. The total area entered is, approximately, 53,000 acres. Of the 427 applicants, 68 are residents of other States, and 404 of North Carolina. Additional entries are being made, and there is no prospect of a diminution of the demand in the immediate future. These lands, when they become productive, will yield in taxes about $10,000 per annum, and will afford employment to large numbers of people. The direct return to the State as proceeds of sales will probably exceed $12,000. For details regarding the work of the Commission, attention is called to their report.

Considering the success which has attended the operations of the act, it would seem advisable to extend its provisions to the remaining waters of the State suitable for oyster growing. At present, Roanoke Sound, the greater part of Cedar Island Bay, Core and Bogue Sounds and the waters to the southward and westward of Bogue Inlet are subject either to special acts or to the old general law (Section 3390 of The Code), operating on this question. In neither case has any advance in the oyster industry occurred or any advantage resulted to the State, the public or the locality. On the other hand, the adoption of the new principle and more liberal policy has led to a great extension of the productive area and the promise of returns of considerable direct and indirect value. It is, therefore, recommended that the principle be extended by suitable legislation to remaining waters of the State. The Shell-Fish Commissioners suggest the extension of the area open to non residents. Citizens of other States cannot, at present, enter territory within two miles of the shore. It is necessary for oyster growers to have some bottom along the coast and adjacent to the packing houses or canning establishments, and it is therefore suggested that any person entering tracts beyond the two miles limit should have the privilege of entering in addition, ten acres within that limit and adjacent to his place of business. This suggestion is reasonable and is recommended for adoption. Experience has shown that the belt of territory lying between the two mile line and a line drawn about a half mile from shore is practically removed from entry. The difficulty can be obviated by permitting larger entries than ten acres of this territory, it being impossible to accomplish anything on so small a tract as ten acres when it lies so far from land.

The Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries have completed all the more important labors assigned to them. The remaining functions of the Board are merely the appointment of engineers and clerks and the keeping of records. It does

not appear that these are duties of sufficient importance to occupy a separate body, and the Commissioners suggest the abolition of the Board, and the transference of its remaining duties to one of the existing officers of the State. This suggestion is concurred in. As the office of the Secretary of State contains all the original land records and also will contain the records of the grants of Shell-Fish Franchises, it will save duplication of records to make the proposed transfer to that office and confer upon the Secretary of State the remaining duties of the Shell-Fish Commissioners.

Considering the insignificant condition of the oyster industry prior to the oyster investigation and the passage of the new oyster law, there can be no donbt that both measures have produced results of great benefit. The cost of the survey has been insignificant and the act has been put in operation with but little expense to the State, the Shell-Fish Commissioners having served without pay. In consideration of the time and attention they have given to their duties and the important results obtained, a reasonable compensation should be allowed the members of the Commission and an appropriation for that purpose is recommended.

With an extension of the principle of the present law to additional areas, and with a general policy of encouragement, the oyster industry of North Carolina will reach great prosperity. To reach that point as soon as possible should be the aim, as it will require the effort, of every good citizen.

STATE BOUNDARY LINES.

On February 10th, 1887, I had the honor to send in a special message to the General Assembly of that year, in reference to the settlement of the boundary lines between the States of North Carolina and Virginia, in the counties of Gates, Camden and Currituck; between this State and the State of Tennessee, from Indian Gap Grove to the point

where the Jonesboro and Asheville road crosses Bald Mountain; also the line between the county of Mecklenburg, in this State, and the State of South Carolina. These last two have changed in no respect since that message. I wrote to His Excellency, the Governor of South Carolina, several times, asking his co-operation in settling the line between South Carolina and North Carolina, but nothing has been done. There are two surveys of the line at present, one by North Carolina and one by South Carolina, and so it must remain until South Carolina will arbitrate the matter, or join us in a new survey.

No further proposition has been heard from Tennessee, and our Commissioner, the Hon. James Gudger, is confident that the line is as claimed by him. The survey between North Carolina and Virginia, in the counties of Currituck, Camden and Gates, has been completed, and I herewith submit the report of the Commissioner, the Hon. W. D. Pruden, to which your attention is invited. The cost, for which each State was equally bound, was $5,191.50, one-half of which was borne by the State of North Carolina, $2,595.75; add pay of engineer, H. T. Greenleaf, $5 per day, $485, and pay of Commissioner Pruden, $520. Total cost to North Carolina, $3,600.75.

The State of Virginia failed to provide fully for her share of the expense as it arose, and it became necessary to stop the work until she should do so, which would have entailed large additional cost, or for North Carolina to advance what was necessary for that State. Upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of North Carolina, the Hon. W. D. Pruden, I advanced for the State of Virginia the sum of $758.88. It was understood that North Carolina would be re-imbursed this money in a few days. Our Commissioner applied for it according to the understanding between the Virginia Commissioner and himself, but failed to get it. I wrote to Governor Lee twice in regard to it, and his reply was, that the Legislature of Virginia had made a mistake,

and failed to provide a sufficient appropriation for the whole amount of costs, and that he would refund the money as soon as the next Legislature of that State met. The itemized statement of Mr. Pruden's account, with all vouchers, are on file in the Executive office, and the letters of Governor Lee, in relation to the indebtedness, are copied in the Executive letter-book. This work has been admirably well done, and the line permanently marked by stones gotten out by the North Carolina Penitentiary. Accompanying the report is a beautiful map, well gotten up, and the whole work seems to be done for all time. The Commissioner, W. D. Pruden, and engineer, H. T. Greenleaf, Esq., both deserve great credit for their energy, skill and intelligence in the accomplishment of this work.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

I would call special attention to the State Board of Health. They have in charge the health interests of the citizens of the State; they make sanitary investigations and inquiries in respect to the people; investigate the causes of disease dangerous to public health, especially of epidemics; the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments and the conditions upon the public health. They are also the medical advisers of the State, and shall advise the government in regard to the location, the sanitary construction and management of all public institutions, whenever required to do so in accordance with law. The duties, taken from the law, with which the Board is charged, show the importance and responsibility of this Board. Their report, which is herewith sent, will advise you fully as to the conduct and action of the Board, and as to their recommendations. These, from the character of the Board and their well known intelligence and patriotism, I commend to your earnest consideration. I also invite your special attention to the report of the Quarantine Physician,

which you will find affords much interest and information. He asks that an appropriation be made to build a quarantine hospital, in place of the one burned down a few years ago. His reasons are conclusive, and section 2915, chapter 4 of The Code, provides that a hospital shall be established. I commend this to your favorable consideration.

SALARIES.

I desire to call your attention again to the salaries of the Judges, the Governor, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, Auditor, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. A few days ago one of the ablest of the Superior Court Judges was forced to resign his office and return to his practice, for the reason that his salary was not sufficient (with the expenses) to support and educate his large and growing family. Salaries should never be exorbitant, but always sufficient, with economy, to enable an officer to live in comfort and independence. If anything is done in regard to the State officers, some of whom are not only inadequately but very unequally paid, it must be done between the 9th and the 17th of January, when the term of the present administration expires. The inequalities and insufficiency of the salaries are so apparent that this has been three times recommended, once by my predecessor and twice by myself.

TARIFF TAXATION.

The government must be sustained by tariff taxation; this has been the practice from its foundation. The only question or inquiry that is now pertinent is as to the amount. This should be measured by the necessities of the government economically and adequately administered; whatever is more than this is altogether evil. The highest judicial tribunal calls it robbery. The people understand that taxation

is necessary, and they cheerfully contribute of their substance to the support of the government. They also understand that every dollar of surplus collected out of them is in violation of law, and is a gross outrage upon their rights. The present tariff became law in 1861, and was demanded, as its friends alleged, by the necessities of the war. It was highly protective, and was doubtless framed with a view to protection rather than revenue. The amount of revenue raised by this tariff, and actually paid into the Treasury, is about $212,000,000, and is equivalent on an average to about 47 per cent. on the value of the foreign goods brought to this country; in other words, the $212,000,000 is the amount which the foreign merchants annually pay for the privilege of bringing their goods to this market. These goods are then sold to our people at their actual value, with a tax of $212,000,000 and a fair profit added. All this comes from the pocket of the consumer. The foreigner who pays the taxes adds it to the cost of his goods, and only realizes in the way of gains the profits which he receives on the cost thus increased. The manufacturer in this country has no duty or tax to pay, but he adds to the price of his goods the duty, to-wit: $212,000,000, and then superadds a fair profit. They both sell at the same price, but the foreign merchant, having paid the duty, only receives it back with a small profit, while the manufacturer not only makes the profit that the foreigner makes, but in addition thereto makes the whole of the duty paid by the foreigner as a part of his profits. This is what is called incidental protection. But the $212,000,000 is not needed by the government; $132,000,000 annually, added to the other revenues, is entirely sufficient for all purposes of the government, and this gives, as a surplus, $80,000,000 annually taken from the hard earnings of the people and stored in the vaults of the Treasury, where there is no need for it. The people are thus deprived of their property. That amount of money is taken out of circulation; the currency is contracted, and many are brought to bankruptcy

and ruin. But let us see how much is paid out by the people. First, then, $212,000,000 is collected annually; of this, $132,000,000 annually is needed, and $80,000,000 surplus not needed. There is now supposed to be in the Treasury about $150,000,000 surplus; add to this the $80,000,000 which will be on hand at the end of the year, and we have a surplus now of about $230,000,000 taken from the people without authority of law, and this is what is called robbery, and will be equal to $3.83 for every man, woman and child in the country. But this is not the principal part of the burden the people have to sustain by reason of this high tariff. In many cases it amounts to prohibition, and drives a very large amount of foreign goods from the country. This strikes down all competition, and enables the manufacturer to charge what he pleases for his goods. The amount of duty thus drawn from the people, and that finds its way, not into the Treasury, but into the pockets of the manufacturers, is estimated to be about five times the amount that is paid into the Treasury. If this is true, the people have actually to pay, in addition to what I have stated, about $1,000,000,000 more for their goods than they would if there was no tariff. This is equal to about $16 per capita annually. The government does not get a dollar; the other classes will not get a dollar; it all goes into the pockets of the manufacturers; but it is paid principally by the farmers of the country. This is prohibitory protection; the manufacturers are made rich by it; the farmers will grow poorer by it. The manufacturers, as should be expected, are the richest class of men in the country; they form the syndicates and trust companies; they buy up railroads; they strike down competition, and, by combinations and a lavish expenditure of money, they control elections, influence Legislatures, force high tariffs upon the people, and will eventually bring the farmers to bankruptcy and ruin. This is protecting one class at the expense of another—the manufacturer against the farmer, the rich against the poor. The farmers feel this

most deeply; they have worked harder, lived closer and more economically than ever before, and yet, though they make good crops and command a fair price for them, both ends will not meet at the close of the year, and the cry comes up from all over the country, we are getting poorer every day. What is the remedy? They have formed associations in the United States, in the State, county and township, but no remedy is found. Here is the solution—here is the remedy. These taxes are draining, and have been draining for twenty-eight years continuously, the very life-blood of the people. The remedy is, to reduce the tariff to a revenue standard and save to the people a large amount of surplus taxation, which the Government has no use for, and save also to the people the very large amount received by the manufacturers by driving foreign goods from our shores, destroying all competition, and enabling them, without restraint, to demand and secure whatever price they choose to ask.

It is true it is beyond the control of the Legislature. No law can be created by it, but you can request your Representatives and instruct your Senators to call this great question to the attention of Congress, and urge upon them, as they value the happiness, prosperity and equality of all classes, to afford them relief. Other States will join in the demand. They may be slow, but they will be sure. It will come. It has been a question in this country for one hundred years with varying fortunes. It received in the last election on the popular vote 90,000 majority. The fight will go on until tariff for revenue only will be triumphant and impartial, and justice will be shown to all classes and occupations of men.

It is this oppressive tax which strikes down the wages of the laborer. It is this which covers with mortgages the houses and homes of the tillers of the soil in New England and Texas; in North Carolina and Iowa; in Florida and Oregon, and throughout the entire length and breadth of the

country. The tax is not seen but felt—felt in the wasting of our substance, the impoverishment of our soil and in the desolation of our homes. I would urge you to agitate this question by every means in your power, until the people understand and will rise in their might and put an end, through the ballot, to this unjust and unequal law.

PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND REPRIEVES.

Number of pardons in the last two years, 61; Reprieves, 7; Commutations, 7; Total, 86.

APPROPRIATIONS.

I desire to renew my recommendations of two years ago in relation to appropriation bills. The Constitution declares that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. By the action of previous Legislatures, this clause, in my view, has been misinterpreted. I invite your careful attention to my last message, and the report of your most efficient Auditor at the same time, in relation to this matter. The Legislature should provide for a Committee of Appropriations, whose duty it should be to invite estimates from all the different departments of the government, and to frame a bill including all such items of expenditure, and only such, as have been authorized by law, and appropriating so much money as may be necessary to meet them. Such a law is in harmony with the Constitution, and in the interest of economy.

My term is about to expire. I have endeavored to perform my duty as I understood it. I cannot suffer the occasion pass without giving expression to my high appreciation of the services of the officers associated with me in the work of the last four years. I have ever found them capable, faithful and efficient. The association has been harmonious, pleasant and profitable; and while it is a source

of regret to sunder ties of such long standing, it is a matter of congratulation that so many of them are still in the service of the State.

Within a few days past, the State has sustained a great loss in the death of a distinguished citizen and his two sons, under circumstances of peculiar horror. Col. John Ashford, at the call of his State, entered her service, and fought through the late war to Appomattox, with a gallantry and daring second to none in that struggle. As a citizen he was no less distinguished than as a soldier, devoting all the energies of his life in repairing the waste places of the land, and restoring the State to prosperity and happiness. His death is a calamity to the whole State.

A. M. SCALES.

APPENDIX.

NAME.	TERM.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	ACTION.	REASONS.
Mo'roe Chapman	Spring Term, 87.	Cleveland	Arson.	To be hanged June 8, 1887.	Commuted to imprisonment for life, May 11, 1887.	The prisoner was a weak-minded man; was hired by one White for one dollar to burn the house. White was convicted of being accessory before the fact, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. At the earnest request of the Judge, and others, because he was the less guilty, the sentence is commuted.
Mack Massey...	Spring, '85	Union.....	Larceny.	Five years in penitentiary	Pardoned May 17, 1887.	He was a very old man, of good character up to his sentence. He has been in prison 2½ years, and has conducted himself well while in prison. The Solicitor and others requested the pardon, and the Judge makes no objection.
Robert Lee.....	Feb., '87.	Lenoir	Assault and battery	Twelve months in jail.	Pardoned May 20, 1887.	The Solicitor of the district and the county physician, after personal examination, state that he is so very ill, that, in their opinion, his life depends upon his pardon, and earnestly recommended it to save his life.
Edw. Dickenson	July, '86.	Wake	Assault and battery.	Twelve months in work-house.	Pardoned June 7, 1887.	His pardon is granted in consideration of his good conduct since his imprisonment. His term only lacked one month of being out.

Wm. Forehand.	Spring, '85	Johnston	Larceny.	Three years in penitentiary.	Pardoned.	He has been in prison two years and five months, and is now in such health, in the opinion of the physicians at penitentiary, as to be incapable of work during the balance of his term.
Grant Best	Spring, '87	New Hanover	Murder.	To be hanged July 14, '87.	Commuted to fifteen years imprisonment	The Judge thinks it a case of manslaughter and recommends an imprisonment for a term of years. The Solicitor asks for life imprisonment: and many good citizens sustain the Judge. After considering the evidence, I conclude to commute to 15 years in penitentiary.
Vance Shuford.	Spring, '87	Lincoln	Affray with deadly weapon.	Eighteen months in jail.	Pardon'd June 18, '87.	Sentenced for eighteen months with instructions to hire him out after six months. This the Commissioners have been unable to do. and the Judge asks that he be pardoned. He has been in jail about 18 mos.
David Hare	Jan'ry, 87	Wake	Perjury.	Twelve months in penitentiary	Pardoned June, '87.	The Judge says he did not, in his opinion, commit wilful, corrupt perjury, and that he has been sufficiently punished. He has been in jail ten months and the penitentiary six months. The Judge says he only intended to imprison him for twelve months, and the Solicitor thinks credit should be given for time he was in jail.
Wm. Baker	Aug., '86.	Catawba	Larceny.	Two years in penitentiary	Pardon'd June 22, '87.	He lost his appeal not through any fault of his or his lawyer's. He was at the next term hired out at the suggestion of the Court to pay costs and be discharged. He worked six months faithfully to pay it and amount was lost.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES—(CONTINUED).

NAME.	TERM.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	ACTION.	REASONS.
Wm. H. Mills	March, '87	Wake	Receiving stolen goods.	Two years in penitentiary	Pardoned August 3, 87.	He had been in penitentiary about five months. If guilty, he was a mere tool, and there is some reason to believe that he was not consciously guilty of any offence.
Joe Dwiggins	May, '87.	Forsyth	Assault and battery.	Twelve mos. in jail.	Pardoned July	Upon affidavit of Dr. Dalton, county physician, that the prisoner cannot survive in confinement, and that his condition is critical, and upon recommendation of the Judge, pardon is issued. (NOTE.—Prisoner died in a few hours after being taken from jail.)
Geo. C. Waldin	Sept., '85, Inferior Court.	Northampton	Bigamy.	Three years in penitentiary	Pardoned August 3, '87,	The Solicitor and Chm'n of Inferior Court recommend pardon. He has suffered about two years, and there was evidence that he believed his first wife dead.
John Jones	Sept., '86.	Crim. Court of New Hanover.	Burglary.	To be hang'd Aug. 9, '87.	Commuted to imprisonment for life, Aug. 5, '87.	There was doubt as to the prisoner's identity. He acted and fled like a sneak thief, and this offence was thus shorn of anything like an element of murder.
J. I. Martin	Spring, '87	Macon	Larceny.	Eighteen months in penitentiary	Pardon'd Aug. 30, '87.	The Judge very earnestly recommends the pardon from evidence, since the trial, that satisfied him that the prisoner should not have been convicted.

John Kindley	Spring '85.	Randolph	Larceny.	To pay a fine	Remitted part of fine Sept. 7, '87.	The boy is said to be only fifteen years old, and has reformed since the offence was committed.
Calvin Falton	Spring '86.	Johnston	Larceny.	Three years in penitentiary.	Pardon'd Sept. 26, '87.	Recommended by Judge Connor. The guilt of the prisoner was doubtful.
Wm. B. Taylor	Jan. '85.	Wayne	False pretences.	Seven years in penitentiary.	Pardon'd Sept. 21, '87.	This was a young man of good habits and character, and this was his first and only offence. His imprisonment of nearly three years gave strong evidence of reformation.
Ma'tha Sudderth	Fall '79.	Caldwell	Larceny.	Ten years in penitentiary	Pardoned Oct. 4, '87.	She served nine of the ten years' sentence with but one black mark. The Judge and many respectable citizens ask for it. She was the tool of the man she loved, who was the principal offender.
Albert Starnes	Spring '85.	Union	Rape.	To be hang'd Dec. 2, '87.	Pardoned Oct. 4, '87.	Evidence developed since the trial, the Judge thinks sufficient to have changed the verdict; many others agree with him. Judges Graves and Davis, Attorney General and Acting Attorney General, and a large number of citizens, believe the prisoner entitled to pardon.
John Britt	Oct. '87.	Moore	Shooting at railroad train.	Four years in penitentiary.	Pardon'd Nov. 26, '87.	Prisoner was shown to be insane from boyhood to offence, and to a commission appointed according to law, he was proved to be insane now.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES—(CONTINUED).

NAME.	TERM.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	ACTION.	REASONS.
Jas. A. Kale....	Aug., '87.	Iredell	Larceny.	One year on chain gang.	Pardoned.	Prisoner was only sixteen years old; had borne a good character; was led off by an older and bad boy; he was persuaded to watch, but did not enter, and received only a share of the money. The stealing was twice repeated, but defendant was not present again, though he received a part of the money. The Judge and Solicitor ask it.
W. S. Hay	Fall, '87.	Forsyth	Assualt and battery.	Six months in jail and $100 fine.	Commuted Dec. 17 to $100 additional fine	Dr. Shofner, one of the attending physicians, says, ten days after the fight, Hay was afflicted with paralysis of the left shoulder, arm and hand, and very acute pain in the head, which at times was excruciating; more recently, he says that Hay has never been relieved from these pains; appetite much impaired and all indications suggest aggravation of his trouble. It is his conviction that he will suffer more and more; can only be relieved by free and almost continual out-door exercise. Dr. Dalton concurs in the main features of Dr. Shofner's recommendation. The Solicitor recommends a full pardon; the Judge, who tried the case, says he would be personally gratified if the Governor should pardon Hay; and numbers of other citizens ask pardon to make punishment equal.

Edw'd Claywell	Aug., '87	Iredell	Sland'ring an innoc't woman.	Twelve months in jail.	Commuted to a fine of $100.	Several physicians of high standing say that to imprison him longer would seriously endanger his life.
James Thomas	Fall, '87.	Henderson	Murder.	To be hang'd M'ch 16, '88.	Commuted to imprisonment for life March 16, '88.	The Judge, upon second consideration, strongly recommends a commutation. The facts are doubtful on account of character of the witness. A large majority of the people recommend it.
John Baxter	Spring, '86	Cabarrus	Larceny.	Five years in penitentiary	Pardoned.	The Judge, Solicitor and many good citizens, upon the ground that there was doubt about his guilt, and as he had served nearly two years, recommend his pardon; they think he has been sufficiently punished. The larceny was of a small shawl.
Allen McCarter	May, '87.	Iredell	Arson.	To be hang'd M'ch 13, '88.	Commuted to life imprisonment March 1, '88.	One of the principal witnesses stated, after the trial, that all he had sworn was false. The Solicitor, and all concerned, have so much doubt about the case, that the sentence is commuted.
Dan. H. Truelove	Aug., '87.	Harnett	Assault and battery.	Twelve mos. in one case, six months in another.	Pardoned March 2, '88.	The affidavits of three respectable physicians declared his pardon was necessary to prolong his life, which had already been much impaired by imprisonment.
J. L. Stroud	Nov., '86.	Lenoir	Larceny.	Five years in penitentiary	Pardoned.	Judge Clark, who tried the case, and Judge Connor, who pronounced sentence after it was sent back from Supreme Court, recommended, upon many affidavits, not at trial, from many of the best citizens, pardon.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	TERM.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	ACTION.	REASONS.
J. A. Lord	Fall '86.	Rowan	Cheating by false pretences.	Three years in penitentiary	Pardoned Feb. 13, '88.	He has been in jail since Fall Term, 1886. The Judge and acting Solicitor, and a number of the members of the Bar, who heard the trial, earnestly recommend the pardon as an act of justice.
Lucien Rowe	Spring '87.	Durham	Burglary.	To be hang'd M'ch 6, '88.	Commuted	He was convicted by the unsupported testimony of an accomplice, who, on affidavit afterwards, denied the testimony given by her in Court. The Solicitor, the prosecuting attorneys and the lawyers all urge the commutation.
Ed. Williams	Feb'ry '85.	Mecklenburg	Larceny.	Ten years in penitentiary	Pardoned Feb. 24, '88.	The penitentiary physician says he has consumption, and can't live many months.
Crawf'd Walters	Aug. '87.	Columbus	Slander of an innoc't woman.	8 mo's in jail and pay the costs.	Commuted to fine of $25.00 and costs.	Health required that prisoner should be released from further imprisonment.
Jerry Foss and Alex. Spence	Aug. '86.	Lenoir	Larceny.	One two years and other three years.	Pardoned Jan. 10, '87.	The prisoners were boys, and the pardon is urged by the Judge and Solicitor. New facts are developed which, they say, would have changed the sentence. Character of boys good up to this offence. No one in the community in which they lived opposed the pardon.

Sim. Davenport	April '79.	Washington..	Larceny.	Ten years in penitentiary	Pardoned.	He has served nine years out of the ten for which he was sentenced. His conduct has been remarkably good. The offence was larceny of a small quantity of wheat, which he took at the command of his father, who afterwards confessed it. The punishment seems excessive.
A. L. Mizell	Sept. '87.	Martin	Slander of an innoc't woman.	Six months jail.	Commuted to four months Jan'ry 4, '88.	His health was much impaired, and the physician testified that further confinement would be dangerous. The Judge, the Solicitor and the guardian of the young lady, all urged it, saying that she had been vindicated.
John Shaw.....	Aug. '81.	Buncombe ...	Larceny.	Ten years in penitentiary	Pardoned Jan. 31, '88.	Physician in charge of convict shows he has lung disease, and longer confinement would shorten his life. He has been in prison for nearly seven years.
Chas. F. Jones..	Spring	Craven.....	Murder	To be hang'd Dec. 16, '87.	Commuted.	The prisoner was subjected to a rigid examination by medical experts and declared to be mentally irresponsible. The Board of County Commissioners were present and unanimously concur in the report, and urge a commutation of sentence. A large number of good citizens, many of whom have known prisoner all his life, say that he was idiotic from youth up, and that it was hereditary. Several ministers, the Clerk and other physicians concur.
Adeline Allen ..	Spring '88.	Forsyth	Murder	To be hang'd April 22, '88	Commuted to life imprisonment.	The Judge, jury, Solicitor and the Bar, and many good citizens who heard the trial, all ask for this commutation.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES—(CONTINUED).

NAME.	TERM.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	ACTION.	REASONS.
W. H. Hargrave	Feb., '88.	Rowan	Horse stealing.	Six years in penitentiary	Pardon'd Sept 15, '88.	He was tried twice; both Judges, the Solicitor and attorneys who helped prosecute, with many good citizens, earnestly recommend a pardon, because of great doubt as to prisoner's guilt. His character up to that time was without blemish.
Robert Denton	Spring, '88	Nash	Retailing whiskey, &c.	Two months	Pardon'd June 11, '88.	Upon the earnest recommendation of the trial Judge, who became satisfied, by newly discovered evidence, that the prisoner was not guilty.
Samuel Caston	Spring, '81	Mecklenburg	Larceny.	Ten years in penitentiary	Pardon'd June 5, '88.	Had been badly damaged by the fall of an embankment, and pardoned to prolong life.
Wallace Erwin	1883.	Mecklenburg	Assault to rape.	Fifteen years.	Pardon'd June 8, '88.	In last stages of consumption. Pardoned to prolong life.
Dave Simmons, York Gibson, Henry Battle, and John Justice	Spring.	Durham	Rape.	To be hang'd Aug. 3, '88.	Commuted July 21st to imprisonment for 10 years in penitentiary.	The Judge, Solicitor and many worthy citizens earnestly insist upon commutation. There is serious doubt whether any force was used, and, if any, that the defendants were not conscious of it, and believed that they were committing no crime.

Geo. R. Campbell	Aug., '86.	Guilford	Stealing mule.	Five yrs. in penitentiary	Pardon'd Aug. 7, '88.	The Judge believes that prisoner was not guilty of stealing a mule, but was guilty of stealing a ride. Many good citizens believe the same, and that his punishment has been sufficient.
Geo. Shaw	Feb., 78.	Columbus	Burning a mill.	Twenty years.	Pardon'd Mar. 17, '88.	He had been in prison for over two years, and his previous good character, and the earnest desire of the prosecutor and many good citizens, no one gainsaying it, after due advertisement.
Daniel Biggs	Spring, '88	New Hanover	Burglary.	To be hang'd May 8, '88.	Com'ted to life imprisonment May 3, '88.	There was no person in the house at time of entering, and the prisoner knew it. His only object seemed to be to steal provisions.
C. J. Green	Oct., '87.	Durham	Perjury.	12 months in work-house and $50 fine.	Pardon'd Sept. 6, '88.	Pardoned because of his age and infirmity. The acting Solicitor and many others asked for the pardon, and nearly all upon the above grounds, and of the condition of his family and the doubt as to intentional guilt.
W. H. Keen	April, '87.	Hertford	Burning a gin-house.	Six years in penitentiary	Pardon'd Aug. 22, '88.	The Judge and a large number of respectable citizens recommend it. The evidence makes it exceedingly doubtful as to the guilt, and the witness had bad character.
Lewis Estridge	Spring, '88	Cleveland	Fornicat'n & adult'ry	Eight mos. in jail.	Pardoned.	It was represented that his health, if not his life, demanded it.
Sam'l H. Brown	Fall, '87.	Bladen	Slanderi'g an innoc't woman.	Twelve mos. in jail.	Com'd to a fine of $50; upon paym't of fine and costs he is pardoned.	Upon the recommendation of Judge Connor and numerous citizens of Pender.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	TERM.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	ACTION.	REASONS.
James Foster---	Aug. '86.	Johnston ----	Assault to rape.	Fifteen years.	Pardoned.	After discovered evidence makes it reasonably certain that the prisoner was not guilty.
Dennis McKoy -	Feb'ry '86.	Mecklenburg -	Highway robbery.	Twenty-five years.	Pardon'd May 12, '88.	The Judge recommends it, and many others. All the others convicted with him have died; this is the youngest, and it is believed was misled by them. He has served twelve years.
Joseph Murphy-	April '88, Inferior Court.	Buncombe ---	Larc'ny & receiving.	Three years in penitentiary	Pardon'd Sept. 17, '88.	Newly discovered testimony shows the innocence of the prisoner, and the pardon is asked for on that ground by the Judge of Inferior Court, the Solicitor and many others.
A. Rench'r Jones	May '87.	Chatham-----	Horse stealing.	Ten years.	Pardon'd July 17, '88.	The Judge, Solicitor and many others recommend it. There is doubt.
Alvis Graves ---	Fall '87.	Caswell ------	Larceny.	Three years in penitentiary	Pardon'd M'ch 17, '88.	The principal witness against him, by whom he was convicted, withdrew all his testimony in the presence of several reliable witnesses, and his pardon was recommended by the Solicitor.

Pink Hoke	Fall '85	Lincoln	Assault to rape.	No record of the sentence in Clerk's office.	Pardoned.	There is no record of the sentence of the Court to be found in the Clerk's office. He has served half of his time, and the Solicitor thinks it is better to pardon him than go to the expense of amending the record, as the prisoner had good character previous, and many believe him innocent. The woman had bad character. There was a copy of what purported to be the record in the penitentiary.
Nick Walker	Nov. 87.	Orange	Retailing without license.	Six months.	Pardon'd June 14, '88-	Prisoner is a helpless cripple, unable to walk, and has been for years, impotent in eyes, arms and back.
Jas. W. Vaughan	Spring '86.	Granville	Larceny.	Six years.	Pardon'd July 12, '88.	Judge and Solicitor ask it. Very weak minded, and character good until led into this. Served 2½ years.
P. M. Simmons	Aug. '87.	Iredell	Fornicat'n and adultery and asault and battery.	Four mo's in chain gang.	Pardon'd Aug. 29, '88.	Prisoner was indicted for F. and A. with one of the daughters, and for an assault on the mother. He was convicted upon her testimony. The punishment in first case is deemed sufficient, especially as there was no harm done in the assault, and his guilt as to this was doubtful. Many good citizens asked for pardon for the assault, he having paid all costs and fine and served out the time in the other case.
Geo. Tucker	April '81.	Halifax	Manslaughter.	Ten years in penitentiary	Pard'n'd April 14, '88.	The pardon was asked for by the Solicitor, the Clerk and other county officers, and many other gentlemen. There is doubt as to how far he is criminal and has been in prison now five years.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES—(CONTINUED).

NAME.	TERM.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	ACTION.	REASONS.
Henry Atkinson	Jan'ry, '85	Wayne	Larceny.	Five ye'rs in penitentiary	Pardon'd Sept. 7, '88.	Larceny was of one half dollar, and he has served three years.
Jesse Carrington	Spring, '86	Vance	Perjury.	Five ye'rs in penitentiary	Pard'n'd April 14, '88.	There is good ground for believing that the prisoner was innocent; that the perjury was not intentional, but occurred from misapprehension of the question.
C. A. Bland	Feb'ry, 87.	Pitt	Manslaughter.	Two years.	Pardon'd July 6, '88.	The prisoner was a policeman and the act was done in discharge of his duty as an officer to prevent a rescue, which was attempted. A very large number of the most respectable citizens of the county ask his pardon. and believe, many of them having heard all the testimony, that he was guilty of nothing, and the weight of the testimony was with the prisoner.
W. K. Ballard	Fall, '86.	Anson	Larceny of corn fr'm field.	Eighteen months in penitentiary	Pardon'd July 6, '88.	The offence was stealing half dozen ears of corn—roasting ears. The owner desires his pardon; did not want him prosecuted; it was done at the instance of a man who claimed his land and tried to run him off. His punishment has been sufficient.

Nat. Wattington	Spring '87.	Caswell	Larceny.	Four ye'rs in penitentiary	Pardon'd July 30, '88.	It was the boy's own barn and he had the key to it. The punishment suffered is sufficient for the offence.
Alice Brown	Spring '88.	Columbus	Murder.	To be hang'd July 7, '88.	Com'ted to life imprisonment June 27, '88.	Weakness of mind to such an extent as to make it extremely doubtful as to the responsibility. The Judge and Solicitor recommend the commutation to imprisonment for life. The sentence is so modified.
Dick Crockett	May 7, '79.	Mecklenburg	Larceny.	Ten years.	Pardon'd M'ch 27, '88.	The offence was the larceny of a bed-quilt and a calico dress. He has been in prison nine years.
Wm. Gadd, Jr.	Fall Term, '88.	Cabarrus	Forcible trespass.	Three mo's in jail.	Pardon'd Jan. 2, '89.	The affidavit of a physician declares that he is very ill, and his release is absolutely essential to his restoration.
J. Holensback	Fall Term, '83.	Caswell	Barn burning.	Ten years in penitentiary	Pardon'd Dec. 29, '88.	The trial Judge and many of the best citizens recommend a pardon. He has been in prison over five years.
Milly Poteat	August Term, '88.	Caswell	Arson.	To be hang'd Dec. 7, '88.	Com'ted to life imprisonment in penit'ntiary Dec. 3, '88.	The Judge recommended it, and said that the ends of justice would be fully met by imprisonment for life. No one was in the house at the time of the fire, and she knew it.
Wm. Keen.	Spring Term, '88.	Rowan	Man-slaughter.	Two years in penitentiary	Pardon'd Dec. 18, '88.	There is strong reason to believe that the killing was accidental. The prisoner was a young man of good character. The Judge expressed the hope that the pardon would be granted. Many good citizens ask it. The brother of the deceased, a good man, believes the killing was accidental and asks the pardon.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND RESPITES—(CONTINUED).

NAME.	TERM.	COUNTY.	CRIME.	SENTENCE	ACTION.	REASONS.
Robt. W. Westmoreland.	May Term, '86.	Forsyth	Bigamy	Five years in penitentiary	Pardoned Dec. 5, '88.	Evidence, which was not known at the time of the trial, was afterwards brought out. The Judge and Solicitor recommend a pardon.
John C. Powell	Fall Term, '88.	Warren	Fornicat'n & adult'ry	Four m'nths in jail.	Pardon'd Nov. 12, '88.	The Supt. of Health of the county states that, in his opinion, prisoner will lose his mind if he remains in prison, and there is a strong probability that he will lose his life.
Cora Wright.	Spring Term, '88.	Edgecombe	Murder.	To be hang'd Nov. 2, '88.	Commuted to life imprisonment. Oct. 8, '88.	The trial Judge, Solicitor and jury ask for the commutation upon the ground that she was used as a witness against an accomplice, and that her mind is so weak that she should not be held responsible.
Anthony Perry	October Term, '87.	Vance	Embezzlement.	Four years in penitentiary.	Pardoned Oct. 9, '88.	His offence was the embezzlement of one dollar. He has been in prison for three years. The Judge, Solicitor and many good men ask the pardon.
Alfred Ledbetter	June 7, '88.	Richmond	Assault & battery.	Nine mo'ths in jail.	Pardoned Jun. 12, '88.	Prisoner has passed through a severe attack of typhoid fever in prison, and his physician stated his belief that he would not probably recover, unless taken out of prison.

Daniel Atkins	Spring Term, '81.	McDowell	Horse stealing.	Twenty years in penitentiary	----------	He has been in prison nearly eight years. The Judge declared, at the time of the sentence, that it should be shortened if prisoner behaved himself. Many good men ask the pardon.
John Waddell	Septemb'r Term, '88.	Brunswick	Forcible trespass.	Six months in jail.	Pardoned Dec. 3, '88.	The Judge and Solicitor, upon after discovered testimony, earnestly recommend a pardon, and say that if the facts had been known, the sentence would have been materially different.
Charl'tte Patrick	Fall Term, '85.	Durham	Larceny and rec'ng	Four yrs. in penitentiary	Pardon gran'd Nov. 30, '88.	Prisoner has served three years of her sentence and behaved well. The prosecutor thinks she has been sufficiently punished.
Achibald Medlin	October Term, '87.	Moore	Assault with inte't to rape.	Four yrs. in penitentiary	Pardoned Jan. 5, '89.	Recommended by the Judge and Solicitor on account of his age (he is very young) and his weak intellect. Many citizens concur.

DOCUMENT NO. 2.] [SESSION 1889.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

RALEIGH, 1st December, 1888.

To His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES, *Governor :*

SIR: In compliance with the requirement of the Constitution of the State, I have the honor herewith to submit to your Excellency a report concerning this department.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Within the last two fiscal years 893 grants have been issued covering 138,901 acres of vacant public land, so called, as appears from the following statement:

COUNTIES.	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.	COUNTIES.	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.
Alexander	13	355 1/8	Jones	1	81
Alleghany	10	303	Lincoln	3	15 3/4
Anson	5	127 3/10	Macon	147	22,396 1/2
Ashe	14	362 3/4	McDowell	12	650
Beaufort	9	567 1/4	Martin	9	1,911 3/4
Bladen	10	391 1/4	Mitchell	26	2,140 1/2
Brunswick	12	737	Montgomery	13	733 1/2
Buncombe	4	79 1/2	Moore	12	585 3/4
Burke	33	7,748 1/4	Nash	2	74
Cabarrus	1	4 1/4	New Hanover	4	46 2/3
Caldwell	14	9,465 3/4	Onslow	20	572
Carteret	34	2,828 3/4	Pamlico	2	693 1/2
Catawba	2	22	Pasquotank	2	1 3/100
Chatham	5	208 1/8	Pender	8	2,136

COUNTIES.	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.
Cherokee	66	16,211¼
Chowan	4	1,514
Clay	19	1,565
Cleveland	2	8⅛
Columbus	8	704
Craven	3	377½
Cumberland	4	4¼
Currituck	4	604½
Dare	4	219 9/100
Davie	2	20 9/10
Davidson	1	3¼
Duplin	3	99¼
Forsyth	3	11
Gaston	3	19½
Gates	1	14
Graham	45	23,356
Halifax	1	123
Harnett	3	66¼
Haywood	4	170½
Henderson	26	930½
Hyde	4	344¼
Jackson	32	2,012 3/10
Johnston	2	19
Perquimans	2	117 1/5
Person	1	41
Randolph	9	541½
Richmond	3	174
Robeson	3	218
Rockingham	1	27 3/16
Rowan	1	1 5/12
Rutherford	7	113¼
Sampson	3	34¾
Stokes	5	70 2/10
Surry	7	285 3/10
Swain	56	18,907½
Transylvania	19	1,986
Tyrrell	2	47⅓
Union	5	85¾
Wake	2	80½
Washington	8	877
Watauga	23	2,740½
Wilkes	58	8,034¼
Wilson	1	15
Yadkin	1	3⅘
Yancey	5	898

It happens not unfrequently that questions arise as to the validity of entries for land, and as there is no machinery provided for determining such questions, they are practically left to the decision of the Secretary; and it is respectfully suggested that this ought not so to be. A provision was inserted in The Code that seemed to be well adapted to meet the necessities of the case, by which questions of titles were required to be decided in the Courts and certified, to the Secretary, so that he might know how to act in the premises. This provision, however, the Legislature before the last repealed, unwisely, as it seems to me, and I therefore respectfully renew the suggestion made in my last report that it be re-enacted.

Another defect in the land law is, that no machinery is provided for the correction of errors in the records of Grants, no matter how patent or how indisputable they may be. No one person, it is submitted, ought to be trusted with the power of correcting the record, yet the power ought to be lodged somewhere, so that it may be conveniently exercised—and a record of the changes ought to be made. The

Council of State has a clerk, keeps minutes of its meetings, and can be called together without difficulty at any time, and it is therefore a very suitable depository for the power of making such corrections, and it is therefore suggested that an act be passed conferring upon it the needed power.

INSURANCE.

The following companies are licensed to do insurance business, in this State, and pay taxes on their gross receipts from business, as follows:

LIFE COMPANIES.

Ætna	$ 641	77	New York Life	$ 505	72
Connecticut Mutual	364	21	N. W. Mutual	236	40
Fidelity	61	18	*People's Mutual Benefit		
*Fidelity and Casualty			Penn. Mutual	134	06
Hartford Life and Annuity	201	56	Provident Savings	216	94
Inter-States	134	94	Travellers	73	98
Kentucky Mutual	17	32	U. S. Mutual Accident	36	72
Life Insurance Co. of Va.	294	64	*Union Central		
Mutual Benefit	17	97	Union Mutual	16	91
Mutual Reserve Fund	190	52	Valley Mutual	503	11
National Life and Maturity	61	85	Washington	50	05

FIRE.

Ætna	$ 114	77	London Assurance	118	59
Anglo-Nevada	206	87	*Mobile		
Commercial Union			Merchants'	36	57
Continental	94	92	N Y. Underwriters'	110	59
City of London	48	75	Norwich Union	61	83
Connecticut	58	55	North British and Mercantile	189	48
Fire Association	148	86	North Carolina Home	234	04
Fire Insurance Association	30	18	Northern	125	85
Georgia Home	242	24	Orient	17	52
Germania	53	03	Pamlico Ins. and Banking	49	39
Hamburg-Bremen	268	94	Phenix, of Brooklyn	182	71
Hartford	244	54	Phœnix, of Hartford	162	12
Hibernia	117	34	Queen	123	12
Home, of New York	258	21	St. Paul	78	76
Imperial	86	42	Scottish Union & National	67	82
Insurance Company of North America	133	91	Springfield	186	98
Lancashire	130	97	Southern	161	62
Liverpool & London & Globe	314	90	Sun Fire Office	80	21
Lion	53	19	Sun Mutual	63	14
London and Lancashire			Western	157	26
			Wytheville	103	42

MISCELLANEOUS.

Employees' Liability	3	75	*People's Mutual Live Stock		
*Marine, of London			*Universal Marine		

*Entered State in 1888.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Since my last report five volumes have been printed, as foliows : 95th of 879 copies, of which 205 have been distributed, 265 sold and 409 are still on hand ; the 96th of 990 copies, of which 205 have been distributed, 350 sold, and 435 are still on hand ; the 97th of 996 copies, of which 205 have been distributed, 364 sold, and 428 are still on hand ; the 98th of 900 copies, of which 205 have been distributed, 245 sold, and 411 are still on hand; the 99th of 920 copies, of which 205 have been distributed, 104 sold, and 611 are still on hand; and the 100th of 920 copies, of which 205 have been distributed, 29 sold, and 672 are still on hand. The sales of the other numbers of the reports, are as follows: 94th 126 sold, 401 on hand ; 93d 93 sold, 374 on hand; 92d 59 sold, 353 on hand ; 91st, 56 sold, 265 on hand ; 90th, 55 sold, 319 on hand; 89th, 44 sold, 359 on hand; 88th, 81 sold, 342 on hand; 87th, 33 sold, 194 on hand ; 86th, 46 sold, 229 on hand ; 85th, 45 sold, 147 on hand; 84th, 33 sold, 151 on hand ; 78th, 19 sold, 35 on hand ; 77th, 19 sold, 124 on hand ; 76th, 11 sold, 164 on hand.

LAWS, JOURNALS, PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND THE CODE.

Of the Laws of last session, 6307 volumes were received, of which 5787 volumes were distributed, 54 volumes were sold, and 466 volumes are still on hand.

Of the Journals of the same session, 462 volumes of each were received, of which 325 volumes were distributed and 112 volumes are on hand.

Of the Public Documents of the same session 366 volumes were received, of which 332 were distributed and 78 volumes are on hand.

Of the Code, 263 copies have been distributed, 25 copies have been sold, and 3296 copies are on hand.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Under the provisions of section 1932 of The Code, the articles of association of all railroad companies formed under the general law are required to be filed in this office. Since my last report such articles have been filed by the following companies:

Name of Company.	*Date of Filing.*
Cumberland Valley and Unaka	20 July, 1887
Edenton and Norfolk	15 Nov. 1888

STATIONERY.

I have bought $13,743.23 worth of stationery to meet the demands within the last two fiscal years. A very large proportion of the above, however, is for the paper upon which the Reports, Laws, Documents, Journals, Bills, &c., are printed.

COLLECTIONS.

Insurance tax	$33,358 49
Insurance license and other fees	7,617 77
Purchase money for vacant lands	9,493 49
For tax on seals	102 58
For laws	114 50
For Supreme Court Reports	3,762 49
For Code	77 00
For Journals	9 00
Total	$54,535 23

The above recapitulation shows the amount of money collected by this Department and paid into the Treasury during the last two fiscal years ending the 30th of November, 1888.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Secretary of State.

BIENNIAL REPORT

—OF THE—

Superintendent of Public Instruction

—OF—

NORTH CAROLINA,

—FOR THE—

SCHOLASTIC YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

RALEIGH, December 30th, 1888.

To His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,

Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—In accordance with Section 2540 of The Code, I have the honor to submit my report for the biennial term ending November 30th, 1888.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. FINGER,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

INDEX.

	Page.
Superintendent's suggestions and recommendations	ix–xvii
Table comparing school finances of all the States	xviii
Summary of receipts for 1887 and 1888	xx
Summary of expenditures for 1887 and 1888	xx
Census for five years, 1884–1888	xxi
Enrollment for five years, 1884–1888	xxi
Average attendance for five years, 1884–1888	xxii
Average length of school term for five years, 1884–1888	xxii
Average salary of teachers for five years, 1884–1888	xxii
Value of school property 1887 and 1888	xxii
No. school houses " "	xxii
No. schools taught " "	xxiii
No. of Districts " "	xxiii
Statistics of normal schools for 1888	xxiii
General finances	xxiv
Local taxation, &c	xxvii
Manual training and industrial education	xxviii
Census, enrollment, attendance, &c	xxx
A great loss of money	xxxiii
School matters before the war	xxxiii
Training school for teachers—county institutes	xxxvi
University, colleges and other institutions	xxxviii
Opposition to public education	xl
Directors of normal schools	1
Report of Newton Normal School 1887	2
" " " " " 1888	5
" " Wilson " " 1887	8
" " " " " 1888	10
" " Winston " " 1887	12
" " " " " 1888	14
" " Washington " " 1887	17
" " " " " 1888	20
" " E. City " " 1887	24
" " " " " 1888	27
" " Franklin " " 1887	29
" " " " " 1888	32
" " Asheville " " 1887	34
" " " " " 1888	36

PAGE.

Report of Sparta Normal School 1887 38
" " " " " 1888 41
" " Fayetteville (colored) Normal School 1887 42
" " " " " " 1888 45
" " Franklinton Normal School 1886-7 47
" " " " " 1887-8 49
" " Salisbury " " 1886-7 53
" " " " " 1887-8 58
" " Plymouth " " 1886-7 60
" " " " " 1887-8 62
" " Goldsborough " " 1887-8 65
Appropriations for normal schools 67
Receipts and disbursements of Peabody Fund 67
School funds received 1887 69
" " " 1888 142
" " disbursed 1887 72
" " " 1888 146
School census 1887 75
" " 1888 149
No. of school districts, schools taught, school houses, &c., 1887 79
" " " " " " " " " 1888 154
No. of teachers examined and approved 1887 84
" " " " " " 1888 158
Report of Goldsborough Graded Schools, E. A. Alderman, 1888 88
" " Wilmington " " M. C. S. Noble, 1888 91
" " Reidsville " " Geo. R. McNeil, 1888 92
" " Salisbury " " R. G. Kizer, 1888 94
" " Winston " " W. A. Blair, 1888 95
" " Greensborough " " J. L. Tomlinson, 1888 100
" " Raleigh " " E. P. Moses, 1888 101
" " Charlotte " " A. Graham, 1888 105
No. Ca. Inst. for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, W. J. Young, 1888 109
University of North Carolina 1888 112
Oxford Orphan Asylum 1888 119
Baptist Orphanage 1888 120
Thompson Orphanage and Training Institution 1888 121
No. Ca. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts 1888 122
Peabody Scholarships at Nashville, Tenn 127
Private schools in the several counties 129
List of Boards of Education 163
List of County Superintendents 170

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The purpose of this report is in accordance with the statutes:

1. To give information, especially to the General Assembly, as to the status of our public school matters, and

2. To recommend what further legislation should be enacted.

Under the first of these heads, the Superintendent desires to impress the members of the Assembly with the following items:

1. While some improvement has gradually been made in our school houses, a very large proportion of them are unfit for use, being uncomfortable, and unsafe to the health of the children. One of the remarkable things is, that the patrons of any district will content themselves and crowd their children into an inferior and poorly lighted house, when the cost of a good and comfortable house is so small to each, when divided among so many.

2. While we have many good teachers, we have a much larger number of inferior ones. Many of our teachers are themselves school boys and school girls, without sufficient knowledge in books, and especially without sufficient training in school government and management, to fit them to take charge of the very important and responsible duties of teaching and governing children.

3. Our school terms, ranging in length from about two months per annum in some counties, to four months at most in others, provide but poor and unequal facilities, and do not meet the requirements of the Constitution.

4. In amount of money we spend in proportion to population, and in length of school terms, we are far behind even most of our sister Southern States. For evidence of this, see table, page xviii of this report.

5. The main cause of inferior houses, and of the inefficiency of our teachers and schools, is a want of money. The supply of money depends upon the General Assembly, every member of which obligates himself to comply with the following provisions of the Constitution:

Art. 5, sec. 2. The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent. thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose.

Art. 9, sec. 1. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Art. 9, sec. 2. The General Assembly, at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise, for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. And the children of the white and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools; but there shall be no discrimination in favor of, or to the prejudice of either race.

Art. 9, sec. 3. Each county shall be divided into a convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained at least four months in every year, and if the commissioners of any county shall fail to

comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section, they shall be liable to indictment.

6. These provisions of the Constitution can be carried into effect alone by the enactment of laws which will provide the necessary machinery, and by the direct levy by the Assembly of sufficient money, or by laws commanding the county commissioners and other county officers to levy it. If there are constitutional limitations in the way, they should be submitted to the will of the people at the ballot-box.

7. While our people are not wealthy, it is well to consider whether we are not able to apply more money and provide for the more liberal and helpful education of all the children. Saying that the large masses of our citizens are poor is tantamount to saying that our people are mainly dependent for their educational facilities upon the public schools. Public men make a great mistake when they suppose that they will not be sustained in making liberal (not extravagant) appropriations for public schools. Such appropriations make good schools and good schools always find support in the hearts of the people.

8. It is a mistake to suppose, as some people seem to do, that, because on the 30th day of November a large sum of money is reported on hand by the County Treasurers, more money is raised than can be used. The facts are, that while the schools are in session only a few months in the year, the money is coming in all the time from the various sources. In the fall of the year and in the winter the schools are in session and the accumulation of money is soon exhausted. By noticing the summary of receipts and disbursements it will be seen that each year about as much money is expended as is raised.

Under the second head I recommend—

1. That the law be so amended as to require the condemnation of houses that may be unfit for use and the construction of better ones.

2. The establishment of a thorough system of County

Institutes and examination of teachers, and that all teachers be required to attend the Institutes.

3. The establishment for the whites of a teachers' Training School and an appropriation for this purpose and for the County Institutes, of $10,000 per annum. This sum is only $2,000 more than is now appropriated for the five colored Normal Schools.

4. The abolition of the present summer Normal Schools for the whites, which are now costing about $5,000 per annum. The system of County Institutes and examinations, and the training school recommended above, will do much more good.

5. If the financial condition of the people will warrant it, I recommend an additional annual appropriation by the General Assembly to be placed to the credit of the school fund in the State Treasury, to be distributed *pro rata* to such districts as will by private subscription supplement their public school fund, and to townships, cities and towns, that supplement their general fund by special taxation. This will apply the principle of helping those who help themselves—a principle that has done much for the development of schools elsewhere. If a liberal appropriation is made for this purpose, the result will be a very marked improvement in many of the schools at an early day, and the creation of a better sentiment in favor of public education.

The State Board of Education owns some lands that are valuable for agricultural purposes, on which I believe that all convicts that cannot otherwise be made self-supporting, could be made to earn their support. At all events, it seems to me that an experiment is well worth making on some of these lands that do not require much drainage, to the end that some money may be saved from the support of the penitentiary and applied to schools.

6. More active supervision by County Superintendents, and such pay as will secure the services of competent men for this work everywhere; and authority on the part of the

State Board of Education to dismiss them from office and appoint others in their place in case they prove incompetent or neglectful.

7. Severe penalties upon all officers who have anything to do with levying, collecting, or disbursing the school funds if they fail to perform their respective duties.

8. That the County Superintendent be made the Treasurer of the Board of Education. This will add greatly to the convenience of teachers, committeemen and others, and besides will, without lessening the length of school terms, give sufficient salary to the Superintendent to enable us to have active supervision of the schools and teachers. There is no good reason why the school officers should not handle the school money, as they did under the system before the war, and get from it some compensation.

As it is now, the Treasurers of the different counties get a larger amount of the school funds for simply handling the money than the Superintendents do for discharging the large amount of work they have to do. This is a manifest injustice.

With two races to educate in separate schools, and with, in very many cases, necessarily very incompetent committeemen, it is impossible to prevent a great waste of money without making the salary of the Superintendent sufficient to command the services of a competent man, and without giving him authority to visit the schools and correct abuses. Such a man would do much to keep incompetent teachers out of our school houses, and to prevent paying teachers more money than they are worth. Besides, by a constant supervision of the teachers and schools, he would soon raise up competent teachers in the different counties. Examinations, properly conducted, do much good, but they alone do not furnish evidence of fitness to teach and govern. This evidence can be had alone by personal inspection of the work in the school room. I desire to state this necessity, in our present condition strongly, and to make a special appeal for legislation such as is here indicated. If such legislation

is granted, the commissions for handling the money may be reduced from *three* to *two* per cent. This will save sufficient to more than meet the additional expense of establishing the Training School, of providing the thorough system of County Institutes and examinations, and all other allowances asked for in this report for the Superintendent's office. It will also add very much to the convenience of all persons directly concerned, and provide for better supervision and management of the schools. This done, school matters will be entirely separated from all county matters, which is so much to be desired.

If further reasons are needed for putting the school funds in the hands of the Superintendent, who is especially interested in school matters, by virtue of his office, they will be found in the fact that the State Superintendent has found it almost impossible to get prompt and accurate reports from the county treasurers. While this statement does not apply to all of them, it does apply to no small number.

10. An allowance of $1,000 per annum for providing through some educational journal the means of monthly communications by the State Superintendent to school committeemen, boards of education, and other school officers, and for additional clerical assistance in the Superintendent's office.

There are, in the State, more than 25,000 persons who are concerned in the management of the schools. The State is so large that it is impossible for the Superintendent to impress his views, as he desires, upon the officers and people without using the press in some regular way.

The additional allowance for clerical assistance is necessary, because of the increase of work as our school interests grow. The Superintendent ought to have the facilities, not only of monthly communication with the school officers, as above indicated, but he ought to have facilities to enable him to prepare examination papers and send them to every county in the State. For these and other reasons, one of

which is, that the Superintendent has already more work than he can do, with justice to himself, this additional assistance is necessary.

11. An amendment to the Constitution allowing taxation for schools beyond 66⅔ cents on $100 of property and $2.00 on the poll, the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the case of Barksdale *v.* Commissioners of Sampson counties, requiring impossibilities, the limitation of taxation being in conflict with the positive command to maintain schools.

12. A requirement in the law that teachers shall be examined on some work on methods of teaching and school management.

13. In regard to the *machinery of the system*, I repeat substantially what I said in my report two years ago.

The district system is, perhaps, not the best system, but think as we have it, and our people are accustomed to it, I best to retain it, at least for the present. I suggest only such changes as seem to be necessary in the present condition of public sentiment, and considering the small amount of funds now raised under our statutes.

These changes will be mainly changes of dates to conform to the closing of fiscal year on June 30th; to enable the Sheriffs and collecting officers to make *full* settlement of school money on 31st December, and to require collecting officers to itemize moneys paid over to Treasurers of Boards of Education to the same extent that the law requires the Treasurers to itemize them. On these points the following reasons are suggested :

CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR.

The fiscal year should close June 30th. It now closes November 30th, and that allows only one month for the State Superintendent to receive from the counties the reports of County Superintendents and Treasurers, correct, digest

and tabulate them, and have his report ready for the Assembly. Frequently, the reports from the counties are incorrect, and have to be returned for correction, for which time is wanting.

There are 192 of these reports, involving careful attention and a large amount of work, which, under the law as it now stands, it is impossible to do satisfactorily and accurately in the time allowed.

The year should close June 30th for the additional reason that at that time no schools are in session. Our schools are in session in the fall and winter. If the year closed in June, the Superintendents of the counties could be accurate as to all statistics, having no schools in session at that date.

So, too, the Treasurers would have ample time to attend to their duties, and the State Superintendent could return any reports for correction if found necessary.

I can conceive of no good reason why this change should not be made. It will not involve a change as to any other Department—only a change of some dates in the school law.

The facts are that some change is necessary to insure accuracy, and in justice to the school officers, the law now requiring impossibilities, especially of the State Superintendent.

COLLECTING OFFICERS AND TREASURERS.

The law should prescribe definitely just to what extent the Treasurers of the Boards of Education shall itemize the funds in making their reports to the State Superintendent; and, as they can have no means of doing this except through the collecting officers who pay over the money to them, these officers should be required to itemize to the same extent all moneys so paid over, and state the items in the receipts they take from the Treasurers. This done, the Treasurers could make reports by items according to law at any time from their books, otherwise they cannot. Just here has been a

source of great annoyance and uncertainty in the reports of these officers.

The change will cause no jar, and it should be made, and then the officers will have no reason for not complying promptly with their duties. The difficulty arises mainly in separating the property tax from the poll tax.

SPECIAL MEETING OF SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The law should fix a day on which the Board of Education, the County Superintendent and the Treasurer of the Board of Education shall be required to meet and adjust the reports and forward them to the State Superintendent. This day should be the last day of the fiscal year.

While I have mentioned the amendments that are specially needed, others of less importance will no doubt be suggested and claim the attention of the Assembly.

The Superintendent will embody in a bill such changes as will involve *no greater outlay of money*, but which in his opinion will make the machinery of the law run more smoothly, add to the convenience of all persons who have any connection with school management, and add to the efficiency of the schools.

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION, PROPERTY, TOTAL EXPENDITURE, PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE, AND RATE ON $100 OF PROPERTY IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1887.

STATES.	Estimated Total Populat'on.	Value of Property.	Amount Expended for Schools.	Expenditure per capita of total Population.	Am't on $100 if all school funds were raised by a tax on property.
Maine	645,656	$ 235,599,888	$ 1,057,572	$1 64	$ 45
New Hampshire	365,433	.....	615,357	1 68	.....
Vermont	333,330	157,192,262	614,248	1 84	40
Massachusetts	1,973,243	.....	7,000,084	3 55	.....
Rhode Island	312,075	.....	775,202	2 48	.....
Connecticut	675,678	349,177,597	1,768,371	2 62	50
New York	5,373,637	3,361,128,177	13,760,670	2 56	41
New Jersey	1,278,033	602,529,619	2,736,529	2 14	45
Pennsylvania	4,816,252	3,161,016,915	10,129,733	2 10	32
Delaware	158,768	.....	269,528	1 70	.....
Maryland	1,025,473	476,829,611	1,839,826	1 79	39
Dist. of Columbia	209,060	127,214,025	590,225	2 82	46
Virginia	1,692,125	339,342,723	1,575,324	93	46
West Virginia	714,528	177,659,167	1,087,675	1 52	61
North Carolina	1,667,860	210,035,453	653,037	39	31
South Carolina	1,104,790	141,074,000	424,426	38	30
Georgia	1,727,102	329,489,505	711,990	41	22
Florida	351,589	76,611,409	449,299	1 27	59
Kentucky	1,866,241	483,491,690	1,754,107	94	36
Tennessee	1,723,996	226,844,184	1,047,223	61	42
Alabama	1,467,384	200,000,000	600,000	41	30
Mississippi	1,259,783	129,887,254	839,797	67	65
Louisiana	1,023,318	.....	450,030	44	.....
Texas	2,128,528	650,412,401	2,840,000	1 33	45
Arkansas	1,160,623	139,892,689	835,048	72	60
Ohio	3,366,590	1,705,182,719	9,353,639	2 78	55
Indiana	2,072,270	794,696,497	5,016,679	2 42	63
Illinois	3,338,780	797,752,888	10,134,150	3 03	1 27
Michigan	1,966,374	945,450,000	4,730,665	2 40	50
Wisconsin	1,563,423	498,725,843	3,115,436	1 99	62
Minnesota	1,192,035	470,000,000	3,245,757	2 72	70
Iowa	1,790,839	495,610,240	6,011,804	3 36	1 20
Missouri	2,490,597	701,808,503	4,357,636	1 75	62
Dakota	521,377	157,084,366	1,364,280	2 62	80
Nebraska	800,854	160,506,266	2,548,173	3 18	1 60
Kansas	1,387,197	277,570,064	4,065,467	2 93	1 40
Montana	111,844	60,200,000	288,575	2 58	48
Wyoming	31,391	32,089,613	125,000	4 00	39
Colorado	255,875	141,311,084	865,029	3 38	61
New Mexico	119,565	.....	28,973	24	.....
Arizona	87,437	26,000,000	117,276	1 34	45
Utah	179,238	35,620,325	217,939	1 36	61
Nevada	54,788	26,247,018	128,285	2 34	49
Idaho	88,560	20,741,192	135,313	1 53	65
Washington	169,235	56,177,453	305,365	1 80	54
Oregon	242,913	86,000,000	568,811	2 34	66
California	1,040,833	816,446,700	3,954,333	3 79	48
Alaska	35,000	.....	23,112	64	.....
	57,929,609		115,103,886	2 00	

By examination of the 4th column of this table, it will be seen that North Carolina expends less money *per capita* for schools than any one of the 38 States, except South Carolina, and only about half as much as Arkansas, and less than half as much as Virginia.

The 5th column shows that if all school funds in all the States were raised from a tax on property, the rate in North Carolina would be lower than in any of the 38 States, except Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina.

If all the expenditures were raised from tax on property, the rate would be 39 cents on $100 in Maryland; 31 cents in North Carolina; 30 cents in South Carolina; 42 cents in Tennessee; 46 cents in Virginia; 22 cents in Georgia; 30 cents in Alabama; 65 cents in Mississippi; 60 cents in Arkansas; 61 cents in West Virginia; 59 cents in Florida, and 62 cents in Missouri.

The table further shows that in the whole country, States and Territories, on an estimated population of 57,929,609, there were spent during the year 1887, $115,103,886—about ($2) two dollars for every man, woman and child in the country, while North Carolina spent the pitiful sum of *thirty-nine cents* per head on her estimated population of 1,667,860.

If it be said that some of these States have permanent State funds, the interest of which goes to the support of the schools, it will be found upon examination that this is really a very small item comparatively, and that *annual taxation* is mainly relied upon to support the schools.

I have not selected a year that would make the worst showing for our State. Looking back for about four years, I find that much the same proportions existed, and that the year I have selected shows us in as favorable a light as any other.

According to the *assessed valuation* of our property, we are far from doing as much for public education as most of our sister Southern States. That the valuation is very low is a fact well known.

It is not embodied in this table, but further investigations have shown that while in this State we have school terms of only 63 days per annum, Virginia has 118 days, Alabama 89 days, Mississippi 78 days, Tennessee 80 days and Arkansas 102 days. The States here named are all Southern States, and no more prosperous and no more able to pay taxes than is North Carolina.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FOR 1887 AND 1888.

	1887.	1888.
General poll tax	$251,056 81	$266,270 23
General property tax (12½)	246,331 13	271,190 69
Special poll tax	7,632 91	4,499 31
Special property tax	14,535 18	10,307 60
Special property tax under local acts	.....	182 31
Special poll tax under local acts	1,803 14	2,618 91
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	22,764 85	28,538 45
Liquor licenses	78,241 17	66,415 74
Anctioneers	19 32	20 55
Estrays	4 66	13 15
Other sources	25,018 64	20,887 79
Totals	$647,407 81	$670,944 73

From $25,000 to $30,000 of special taxes for public schools in Asheville, Salisbury, Greensboro, Durham and Goldsboro are not included. These would increase receipts to about $700,000.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1887 AND 1888.

	1887.	1888.
Tuition for whites	$ 329,978 63	$359,707 30
Tuition for colored	185,309 51	187,985 87
Houses and sites for whites	51,598 48	41,862 52
Houses and sites for colored	23,126 42	25,006 71
County Superintendents	16,487 64	16,798 68
County Institutes for whites	1,977 00	1,976 60
County Institutes for colored	1,110 75	891 97
Treasurer's commissions	16,239 67	17,609 95
Mileage and per diem of Boards of Education	6,889 30	6,541 81
Fuel for Boards of Education, stationery and postage	1,062 68	1,346 06
Other purposes	19,257 25	31,460 70
Total expenditures	$ 653,037 33	$ 691,188 20

The expenditure of special taxes in cities mentioned on preceding page are not included in the total here, and would increase expenditures for 1888 to a little over $700,000.

There are now in the Treasury belonging to the school fund $99,250 of North Carolina State bonds, which draw 4 per cent. interest, and also cash that has accumulated since last distribution to the counties in 1883, $30,439.80. Out of this fund the expense of the survey of swamp lands has been paid, which, last year, including expenses of some litigation over titles, amounted to $5,371.35, and leaving in Treasury the amount of cash above stated.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR FIVE YEARS, FROM 1884 TO 1888 INCLUSIVE.

Receipts for 1884	$580,311 06
Receipts for 1885	631,904 38
Receipts for 1886	670,671 79
Receipts for 1887	647,407 81
Receipts for 1888	670,944 73

CENSUS FROM 6 TO 21 YEARS OF AGE.

For 1884	321,561	whites	and	193,843	colored.
For 1885	330,890	"	"	199,237	"
For 1886	338,059	"	"	209,249	"
For 1887	353,481	"	"	212,789	"
For 1888	363,982	"	"	216,837	"

ENROLLMENT.

For 1884	170,925	whites	and	113,391	colored.
For 1885	185,225	"	"	112,941	"
For 1886	188,036	"	"	117,562	"
For 1887	202,134	"	"	123,145	"
For 1888	211,498	"	"	125,884	"

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

For 1884	106,316	whites and	66,679	colored.
For 1885	115,092	" "	70,486	"
For 1886	117,121	" "	68,585	"
For 1887	124,653	" "	71,466	"
For 1888	133,427	" "	75,230	"

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERMS.

For 1884	11½	weeks for whites and	11¾	for colored.
For 1885	12	" " " "	11¾	" "
For 1886	11¾	" " " "	12	" "
For 1887	12	" " " "	12	" "
For 1888	12.8	" " " "	12.3	" "

AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS.

For 1886	white males,	$26.33;	females,	$23.77
For 1887	" "	25.10;	"	23.30
For 1888	" "	25.68;	"	22.82
For 1886	colored "	24.69;	"	20.36
For 1887	" "	24.10;	"	19.60
For 1888	" "	22.67;	"	20.45

VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.

1887—For whites	$451,729
1887—For colored	212,627
Total in 1887	$664,356
1888—For whites	$505,291 90
1888—For colored	230,218 68
Total in 1888	$735,510 58

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSES.

1887—For whites	3,562
1887—For colored	2,098
Total for 1887	5,660
1888—For whites	3,779
1888—For colored	1,766
Total houses 1888	5,543

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS TAUGHT.

1887—For whites	4,449
1887—For colored	2,473
Total for 1887	6,922
1888—For whites	4,438
1888—For colored	2,317
Total for 1888	6,755

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS.

1887—For whites	4,716
1887—For colored	2,238
Total 1887	6954
1888—For whites	4,763
1888—For colored	2,031
Total 1888	6,794

STATISTICS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR 1888.

Schools for White Teachers.

Attendance of teachers at Washington	163
" " " Elizabeth City	65
" " " Franklin	63
" " " Asheville	136
" " " Sparta	79
" " " Newton	128
" " " Wilson	65
" " " Winston	288
Total attendance	987

Colored Schools.

Attendance at Fayetteville	122
" " Salisbury	130
" " Franklinton	105
" " Plymouth	84
" " Goldsboro	97
Total attendance	538

The eight normals for whites were in session from three to four weeks, and about two-thirds of the attendance was

by teachers who lived in the counties in which the normals were held. Of the 987 who did attend, comparatively few were in attendance during the whole term, and very many for only a few days.

The colored normals are regularly in session from eight to nine months, and are doing good work.

The normal in Robeson county, established by Chapter 400, Laws 1887, for the Croatan Indians, has been in session one year, and the law provides for one year more only. The attendance for the term just closed was 38—seventeen males and twenty-one females. It is hoped that the next year will be a more successful one.

FINANCES.

Since the war the following disbursements have been made:

In 1871	$177,497 94
In 1872	173,275 62
In 1873	196,675 07
In 1874	297,090 85
In 1875	No report—about same as in 1874
In 1876	334,163 14
In 1877	319,813 00
In 1878	324,827 10
In 1879	326,040 35
In 1880	352,882 65
In 1881	409,658 88
In 1882	509,736 02
In 1883	623,430 98
In 1884	640,245 20
In 1885	630,552 32
In 1886	671,115 65
In 1887	653,037 33
In 1888	691,188 20

The Constitution of 1868 required the proceeds of the sales of swamp lands and the receipts from fines, forfeitures, penalties and certain other funds to be invested as an irreducible fund, the interest of which alone was to be used for school purposes.

The Constitution, as amended in 1875, while still requiring receipts from the same sources to be used for school purposes, gave to the General Assembly the power to distribute all school funds to the counties for immediate use. In 1876 the General Assembly enacted that the irreducible fund should be retained, but that it should not be increased except by the items mentioned in Article 9, Section 4, of the Constitution, from which nothing was received except from the sales of public lands, and but little from that source.

In 1881 the General Assembly directed that this fund should be distributed to the counties, and consequently, in August, 1881, a distribution of $114,883.25 was made, and in November, 1883, another of $74,448.75 was made. These amounts were used by the county school authorities during the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, and swelled the amounts applied during those years to school purposes, as will appear by the figures given above.

The question is frequently asked, why the counties now get no money from the State fund? The answer is, that the legislation now on our statute books does not contemplate putting any money into the State Treasury for schools, except such as comes from tax on acts of incorporation by the General Assembly and from the sales of public lands. Receipts from these sources have as yet amounted to but very little. Our statutes leave all other school funds in the counties where collected, to the end that they may be used as rapidly as possible. It has not been thought wise or proper for this poor generation to attempt to accumulate a permanent school fund.

During the years 1871 and 1872 there was a tax of $6\frac{2}{3}$ cents on the $100 of property. After 1872 and until 1881

the tax on property was $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents on $100 of property; and after 1881 it was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, at which figure it now stands.

In addition to this general property tax, the Constitution applies at least three-fourths of all poll tax, both State and county, to school purposes, which amounts to an average of about one dollar and fifty cents (when the limit of $2.00 is reached the exact amount is $1.59\frac{3}{8}$) on each poll that is collected.

The statutes apply now, and have for years, the fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed by the Superior Courts and by the Justices of the Peace, most of the receipts from liquor licenses (all except from the wholesale licenses), receipts from auctioneers, estrays, articles of incorporation issued by county Superior Court Clerks, and tax on dogs. The tax on dogs amounts to but very little under our present Constitution and statutes.

From these sources our school funds, so far as they are levied by the General Assembly, are derived, and the funds are not put into the hands of the State Treasurer, but all are retained in the counties where they are raised.

In counties where the State taxes levied in the revenue law and in the school law, and the county taxes levied by the commissioners, including school taxes, do not amount to more than $66\frac{2}{3}$ cents on $100 of property, and $2.00 on polls, the commissioners are required to levy enough tax, in addition to the funds secured under the general State levies as above mentioned, to continue the schools at least four months per annum.

In most counties, however, after providing for county expenses, the commissioners find no margin left for application to schools. Prior to the Supreme Court decision in *Barksdale* vs. *Commissioners of Sampson County*, 93 N. C. Reports, the commissioners were required to have four-months terms, whether or not they exceeded $66\frac{2}{3}$ cents tax on property and $2.00 on polls.

Some commissioners are now so managing county matters

as to apply all the poll tax to schools, while others find that for ordinary purposes they do not need the full margin of $34\frac{1}{6}$ cents now left them by the General Assembly, and so levy something for schools, as section 2590 of the school law requires them to do. The County Boards of Education press their claims upon the Boards of Commissioners, and not unfrequently the commissioners are brought to greater economy in their administration of county matters, to the end that the schools may be brought up to the four months that the Constitution requires as a minimum. I cannot too much commend such consideration on the part of the County Commissioners, and can but cherish the hope that, to the end that our school system may be made more effective and more popular, all the commissioners will do everything in their power to increase the funds. The money thus raised and applied, and, indeed, all school money under our system, *stays at home—in the county where raised*—and so does not impoverish either the county or the State. It is not the money we raise and *keep at home* that impoverishes us, but the money we send abroad—a fact worth remembering and considering.

LOCAL TAXATION, &C.

Article 7, section 7, of our Constitution is as follows:

"No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, pledge its faith, or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same, except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein."

If, therefore, any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation desires to increase its school funds by taxation, beyond the constitutional limitation, it must secure from the General Assembly a special act submitting the question to the voters, or we must have a general law allowing all com-

munities to vote upon the question. A majority of the qualified voters will decide it.

By such special legislation public schools are on a permanent basis, their terms extending to eight or nine months per annum in Goldsboro, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Winston, Reidsville, Salisbury, Charlotte and Asheville.

In Fayetteville and New Berne similar excellent schools are conducted by the use of the general public school funds, supplemented by private funds; and in Wilmington and Tarborough the public schools are supported entirely by the general public school funds. All of these schools have gradually grown in efficiency until they command the respect and patronage of the people, and are illustrations of not only the possible efficiency and safety of public schools, but also of the cheapness of education for all the children when communities take hold of it in good earnest and supplement their public school funds, either by taxing themselves or by private subscriptions. These schools will bear the light of investigation, and it is to be hoped that as their light is shed abroad other similar schools will be established.

It is not for me to say to what extent the people are able and ought to tax themselves for schools. I may, however, with propriety, say that, as a system of public schools is fixed in our Constitution, and as whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, it is the part of wisdom to add to the funds already set apart by the Constitution and the statutes a sufficient amount of money, as fast as the people are able to bear it, to make the schools what they ought to be in town and country. Good schools will command the respect and support of the people; inferior ones will not and ought not.

MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Education is not merely, or perhaps principally, book learning—not merely a knowledge of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, &c., &c., which

the boy or girl may carry into everyday work; but education is development of *brain power*—a development of all the faculties of the mind along with physical power and a knowledge of facts. Our young people must be taught to *think, reason* and *observe* for themselves, and any process that secures this result will educate them.

There is much discussion now about manual and industrial training in the public schools, and the leading argument in its favor is that in the exercise, mental and physical, of *doing work* with the hands the young people are not only developed physically but are taught to reason, think and observe for themselves, and in a practical way to apply what they learn from books—the very process their minds must be subjected to to develop all their powers. Now this process the boy on the farm is put through in the work that farm life requires. The farmer who requires his boys not only to do the ordinary work in the field, but also furnishes them with a blacksmith shop and a wood shop, and encourages them to make repairs of farm machinery, sharpen plows, make hoe-handles, axe-handles, and anything they may desire to make, is giving them a very valuable education. He is making them *reason, think and observe.* A boy cannot drive a nail, scribe a board and saw it to the scribe, make a toy wagon or *do* any work without being *mentally* developed as well as *physically.* Many men who have comparatively little book-learning have large brain power and make valuable citizens and marked success in life work.

What I have said about farm life for boys has equally strong application to girls. There are so many things to *be done* in field and house that the hands and brains of the girls also may be kept busy, and with equal advantage to their mental and physical development.

Of course I do not mean to discourage book-learning, but I do mean to say that even, though the children in the rural districts may not have so long school terms as do the children in the city, yet they have educational advantages that

city children do not have. It is a good thing to learn in school what the books teach, but is equally a good thing to learn to work. A very large proportion of the growth of our cities and manufacturing interests is due to the perseverance, strength of character, and strength of intellect of men who were born and trained in the country.

Because manual labor is so great an educational factor, and because children in cities have not so great opportunities in this direction as do the children in the rural districts, manual training for the children of the cities in some substantial way, either by private means or in the public schools, is a thing very much to be desired. Besides, in this age of invention a large proportion of the work necessary to feed, clothe and house the people is done by machinery, consequently apprenticeship in mechani al trades has almost disappeared, and skilled and well-trained workmen are becoming scarce. The education, therefore, needed in this direction is such training of the hand in the use of tools as will enable our people quickly to become expert in any kind of work which may be open for them to do.

But three-fourths of our people are agriculturists, and the country schools should include in the branches taught, not chemistry, but some text-book outlining the great elementary principles of agricultural education. I hope to see this step taken, but, before it can be successfully done, more money must be applied, and our people must better appreciate the work and possibilities of the public schools.

CENSUS, ENROLLMENT, ATTENDANCE, ETC.

According to the last returns, the whole number of white and colored children between the ages of 6 and 21 years was 580,819. The white children, during the last five years, increased from 321,561 to 363,982; total in four years, 42,421, or 13.2 per cent. During the same time the colored children increased from 193,843 to 216,837; total, 22,994, or 11.2 per

cent. Thus it will be seen that the rate of increase is very nearly the same for both races—a little less for the colored.

Last year there were enrolled in the white schools 58.1 per cent., or 211,498 out of 363,982 children; in the colored schools, 58 per cent., or 125,884 out of 216,837. The average daily attendance in white schools was 36.6 per cent., and in the colored schools 34.7 per cent. Looking back over five years, the figures show that there is a small percentage of *increase* in both the enrollment and average attendance of both races, it being slightly more for the whites than for the colored. I state this because it is sometimes said that the colored people attend the public schools better than the whites. This may be true for some communities, but it is not so for the State, according to the returns made to my office. Besides, the whites have a much larger proportional attendance in private schools than the negroes have.

Because there are enrolled in our public schools only 58 children out of every 100, there is an opinion among many people that the remaining 42 do not attend at all. This is not the fact. Our school age is from 6 to 21 years, a period of *fifteen years*. During any one session a large number of small children within school age will not be enrolled who at some subsequent time will be; and also a great many, say from 16 to 21, drop out of the public schools to engage in work or pass into the private schools and colleges and are not enrolled in the public schools.

The fact is, that during the short time our schools are in session we have enrolled in them a larger per cent. of *population* than Massachusetts, Connecticut or New York. We have enrolled 20.03 per cent. of the whole population, including men, women and children of all ages, or one person in five, while Massachusetts has only 18 per cent., Connecticut 18.71 per cent., and New York 19.28 per cent. These figures are taken from the last report of the Commissioner of Education, and are based on the United States census of 1880 and the latest school census of the States compared. And fur-

ther, our daily average attendance, in proportion to the whole population, is better than in New York or Connecticut.

I am free to say that quite a large number of our children do not avail themselves of the facilities they have, but the greatest difference between the educational status of our State and those I have named above, and other Northern States, consists in the length of annual school terms. North Carolina has 63 days per annum (just about the same for both races), Massachusetts 172, Connecticut 179, and New York 178. With nearly the same rate of enrollment and average attendance, and, say three times as long terms, the public educational forces in these three States are three times as great as are those of our State, granting that our teachers are as well prepared for their work. We are, indeed, far behind in the educational race, but still our public schools are improving in efficiency and attendance, and our many private schools are giving valuable help, both in the instruction of children who are not included in the public school enrollment, and in providing higher education to those young persons who have passed beyond the public school course.

In estimating our educational facilities, I have taken the average for the State. We must not lose sight of the fact that, while the average school term is 63 days, or 3 months, some counties have only about 2 months, and others have 4 months or more. This results from several causes:

1. *A difference in valuation of property in the different counties.*

2. *Closer collections of school funds by officers of some counties than of others.*

3. *Receipts from license of retail liquor dealers, which are large in some counties and small or nothing in others.*

4. *Special levies for schools by some County Commissioners and none by others.*

A GREAT LOSS OF MONEY.

We ought to get much more money from poll taxes than we do. According to the census of 1880, there were in the State 294,750 voters, of whom 64.4 per cent. were white and 35.6 per cent. colored. Judging from the school census and other sources of information, there is very little difference in the relative increase of the races. Therefore we would expect that the tax lists would show about 64.4 per cent. of whites and 35.6 of colored; but for 1887 they do show 68.6 per cent. of whites and only 31.4 of colored. It is presumed that about the same proportion exists for 1888. I think it is safe to estimate that this year from 15,000 to 20 000 negroes did not list themselves for taxation. Besides, the sheriffs and tax collectors return very large insolvent lists, mostly negroes. I estimate that from unlisted polls and from listed polls returned insolvent, we sustain a loss to the school fund of $75,000 per annum, and to the poor fund of $25,000. Perhaps the General Assembly can devise means to correct this failure to list and pay taxes.

SCHOOL MATTERS BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW.

In 1860 the public schools showed their highest development before the war. According to Superintendent Wiley's report, during that year the disbursements were $278,000, and the whole number of children between 6 and 21 years of age was 221 450. The *per capita* expenditure was, therefore, $1.25 on the number of *white* children.

This money was, in part, furnished from the interest on the permanent fund of about $2,000 000, and in part by county taxation, the counties being required to tax themselves. This requirement was, perhaps, the strongest factor in the establishment and improvement of the public schools before the war. In fact, the wise founders of our public

schools, in 1840, started with this requirement and did not allow any apportionment from the State fund to counties that did not vote in favor of and levy a tax to supplement it.

This principle of helping those who help themselves has had wide application in the establishment and development of school systems in other States and countries.

It will be seen that, while last year we spent $691,188.20 on a school census of 580,819, the average *per capita* expenditure was only $1.19—less than in 1860 by 9 cents on each child of school age.

Besides having less money now for each child than was applied in 1860, we labor under the additional disadvantage of having *two races* to instruct in separate schools The separation of the races is a necessity, but it is somewhat more expensive to educate two races in this way than it would be to educate *one race* having the same number of children.

Having this race disadvantage and less money *per capita*, our school terms will, of course, be somewhat shorter than were the terms in 1860. Then the salaries of teachers averaged about the same as we now pay our teachers—perhaps a little more.

The machinery of our system is very much the same now as it was before the war. It recognizes *local* management, and the necessity of making Boards of Education, County Superintendents and committees specially responsible for such management.

Then the County Court selected five men to act as a Board of Superintendents; now the Justices of the Peace and the County Commissioners select three men to act as a Board of Education. The duties of the Board of Superintendents were almost exactly what are now the duties of the Board of Education, viz.: the general management of school matters for the county, fixing boundaries of districts, appointing school committees on petition, apportioning the money in such way as to *equalize school facilities as far as practicable, &c.*

The average cost of the Boards of Education now is just about

one per cent. of the funds—one dollar out of one hundred dollars. Under the old system the chairman was County Superintendent, gave bond and handled all the money, and was paid 2½ per cent. of the funds, and if he visited the schools the Board paid him extra. Now we have a County Superintendent, who examines teachers, is secretary of the Board, visits the schools, gives the Board such information as they must have to enable them to perform their duties intelligently, has a general oversight of the details of the school matters of his county, and makes reports to the State Superintendent. He is paid by the day for the work done, from $2 to $3, as the Board may determine. The average cost of the Superintendents last year was only about 3 per cent. of the funds. Total cost of Boards and Superintendents about 4 per cent. of the funds.

The system before the war had to bear the expense of an examining committee and of a secretary. Both these duties are now performed by the County Superintendent.

The cost of the school management is about the same per cent. now as before the war. The system then did, however, save the treasurers' commissions which we now pay, because it did make the County Superintendent treasurer, and these commissions went far toward paying the cost of superintendence.

It may be well to call attention to the fact that good County Boards and efficient and active Superintendents are, perhaps, more of necessities now than when we had but one race to provide for. *This thought I would like to emphasize.*

And further, about *one-third* of all the money raised in the State by taxation for all purposes goes into the schools. Some local authorities must be paid to manage it, and it is folly not to pay enough to have it efficiently managed. What we pay now to the Boards of Education and the Superintendents would lengthen the average school terms only about two days per annum.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS—COUNTY INSTITUTES.

Perhaps there is not, in many instances, even among liberally educated people, a due appreciation of the importance of securing well qualified teachers. A very common idea is, that a knowledge of subjects is the main if not the only necessary qualification, while very little importance is attached to the science of education or the art of teaching.

As much progress has been made in methods of teaching and in school government as in the sciences and arts generally. In the matter of education the new methods, in many respects, are as superior to the old as the locomotive train is to the stage coach. There is a science of education as well as an art of imparting it, both of which all who would be successful as teachers must learn, and which all parents and all who have the training of children entrusted to them ought to know. Men who have had long experience in teaching are able to give much valuable information on this subject, and that, too, in comparatively a short time. It would be a long step in advance if the State University and all the colleges, male and female, would add to their requirements for graduation some knowledge of the science and history of education, the art of imparting instruction and of school government. Such knowledge would be of very great use to its possessors, no matter what might be their avocation. If this suggestion could be adopted, the standard of qualification of all teachers would soon be very much raised. Most of our private high schools are presided over by graduates of colleges, and in these schools most of the public school-teachers are prepared for their work. If the colleges would give attention to the principles underlying good teaching in a more substantial way, these principles would be more fully appreciated and would be specially reflected from the best educated people, the collegians, down through the high

schools to the free public schools, and teachers would soon be held in higher estimation.

In addition to this, or whether the colleges will adopt the suggestion or not, we specially need a regular Training School for white teachers, in which persons who have elsewhere acquired a fair knowledge of the branches usually taught in the public schools may get the best possible instruction in the science and history of education and in methods. Of course, subjects should be taught to some extent, but mainly by way of review of branches already studied. A higher course could be added later, if found desirable. Such an institution should be so conducted that those who preside over it, the professors, would have time to hold county institutes for from two to three months per annum. This would bring normal instruction, in a uniform way, down to all common school-teachers who might not be able to attend the Training School, and it would be a long step toward securing uniformity in the grades of teachers' certificates.

These suggestions about a Training School are made because I fully realize that public schools are permanent. This being so, it is the part of wisdom to provide the very best possible instruction. The Teachers' Assembly has more than once called attention to the necessity of establishing such an institution. Its action at its last session at Morehead City, will, no doubt, be laid before the Assembly with a petition by a committee appointed to memorialize the Assembly on this subject.

We are now applying ($8,000) eight thousand dollars per annum for Normal Schools for the colored people. Two thousand dollars ($2,000) of this is directed by statute, section 2651, of The Code, to be applied at one place, and it is applied at Fayetteville; the balance, $6,000, is directed by statute, section 2652, of The Code, to be applied to not less than four schools, and it is applied at Salisbury, Franklinton, Plymouth and Newbern, $1,500 to each.

THE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

At the proper places in this report will be found information about the University, The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, The Oxford Orphan Asylum, The Orphanages at Thomasville and Charlotte, and a table giving such information as I have been able to gather concerning the private schools and colleges.

I regret that I could not get reports from all the counties so that I could present, in full, the private school interests of our State. I trust, however, that the table will serve to show that this interest is a very important and growing one, and that from figures here given it will be seen that perhaps as many as 25,000 of our young people are in these schools, many of whom have passed beyond the facilities now afforded by the public schools and are seeking further educational advantages in these private institutions.

It is specially gratifying that there are such efforts made to raise endowment funds for our colleges, and that the efforts are so successful. But, why is it that we do not see the same efforts put forth to raise endowment funds for the female colleges and institutions as for those devoted to the education of the other sex? Why does the *State* provide a University for the young men and refuse to provide even a Training School for the young women? Why do men endow male colleges rather than female colleges? Why is higher education for young women made more costly in the State than higher education for the young men? The asking of these questions is suggestive. While we struggle to endow our male institutions, let us also so endow the female institutions that the highest education of our young women may be had in the State as cheaply as anywhere else.

In this age of money-making it is so pleasant a thing to see men and women of large, as well as of small means, con-

tributing of their fortunes for the unrestricted development of the immortal mind. Universal education, in its broadest and best sense, is the main foundation and hope of free, popular government. It requires the efforts of the State, by its liberal appropriations of money for the support of public schools, together with the liberal contributions of her citizens to the private institutions, to afford this broad and catholic education. As the State lays the foundation of education deeper and broader for all its people, let the colleges and other private institutions be so endowed that they may deepen and broaden their work to meet the wants of this progressive, scientific and practical age.

I do not think there is a religious denomination in the State, weak in numbers as some of them are, that is not able, liberally, to endow an institution of learning, and I am glad to know that most, if not all of them, are moving in that direction. Many persons of small means want to have a part in this work. It is a goodly work. What is better than for men to do good *in this way* with their money and see the good while they live?

The genius of our institutions requires the liberal support of the public schools, including the University, and the careful fostering of the private denominational colleges.

The University is intended to be a part of the public school system—the head of the system. A few years ago, when additional appropriations were made, and when it was hoped that a permanent endowment was provided to make and keep it a University in fact, a Normal Department and Professorship was included. But the Assembly of 1887 took away $7,500 of the annual income, and with it went the Normal Professorship. The short teachers' course, now provided for by the different members of the faculty, is open to young men only, the young women being excluded. It does, by no means, meet the demands for Normal instruction.

Besides this loss, the University suffered the loss of other Professors, but in part their work was distributed among the

remaining Professors. If the University needs more money to meet the demands of the highest University education, as that demand is made known the money ought to be furnished; and if its friends throughout the State will, in a hearty manner, join the effort to increase the appropriation to the public schools, the University will not appeal in vain for all the support that it needs.

The institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind and the Orphanages are very valuable educational helps, and I have no doubt that the reports of them will be read with pleasure. I desire to call attention in an especial manner to the statement about the college of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. From this institution, properly managed, much good will result, not alone to individuals, but to the State.

OPPOSITION TO PUBLIC EDUCATION.

1. There is in this State very strong opposition to taxation for public schools, and no good can come from trying to disguise the fact, however much their friends may regret it. Very frequently we hear the statement that it is robbery to tax one man to educate another man's children. This sentiment prevails to some extent everywhere, I suppose, and those who hold it regard public education as a *charity*. They are, perhaps, willing to dole out a little education to the poor on the same principle that they would give them a loaf of bread to keep them from starving.

Such persons reason from other premises than those which the founders of our republic used in support of public education. The foundation of public education is *broad statesmanship* and not *charity*. The friends of the public schools in the past, and now, do not think that our property or our lives are safe in the hands of ignorant voters, and they do not think that our free governmental and religious institutions can long exist without liberal provisions made by the State for the education of all the voters. They believe that

the rich man, who does not even think enough of the public schools to patronize them by sending his own children to them, is made richer by them, in that he is made securer in the possession of his wealth, and that verily his contribution to them "does not impoverish him."

Besides, it is a fact that any man may know by a little investigation, that general intelligence and material prosperity and power go together. We have in our own country many illustrations of this fact in the history of States and communities. I need not point them out. Perhaps Prussia affords one of the most notable illustrations of this fact.

After the seven years' war, Prussia was prostrate, exhausted and apparently ruined. Her wise king, in his dilemma, sought the counsel of the great men of his kingdom, and the determination was made that every child in the kingdom should be liberally educated, to the end that all the natural resources might be utilized. A splendid system of public education was put into operation. The results were slow, but sure and wonderful. This system of education put Prussia in the leadership of all the nations of Europe, and enabled her to triumph over all her enemies gloriously. It not only gave her material prosperity and power, but it made her great in literature, science, art and philosophy.

We in North Carolina boast of our natural resources and have put ourselves in the race with our sister States for material prosperity, and we are saying to the world that here is the best place to make investments of capital and the best place to live. We invite capital and skilled laborers to come among us. Let us not forget the lessons to be learned from Prussia and the States and communities of our own country, that so plainly teach us that universal intelligence is not only safety to life and property, but that it is the foundation also of the development of our natural resources and the foundation of power and material prosperity.

2. The other prominent ground of opposition to public schools in this State, and in the South generally, is the bur-

den cast upon an already impoverished white population to educate the negroes, who pay so small a proportion of the taxes. This ground of opposition is intensified by the belief that is more or less prevalent that education spoils the colored people as laborers, to their own damage and the damage of the white people, who own almost all the lands. It is said that when you "educate a negro you spoil a field hand."

On this point it may be said with truth that the negro's sudden freedom and citizenship, for which he was unprepared, the privileges of education and all the new experiences he had at and soon after the war, including much bad leadership, completely turned his head, so to speak. Forced labor to him had, during slavery, been his peculiar hardship and curse. In his ignorance he thought the new conditions, and especially the privilege of education, were to relieve him from this curse of labor. The old negroes went earnestly to work to learn to read. They failed, but attributed their failure to lack of early opportunities. But they resolved that they would secure education for their children, and, with this special end in view, *the escape from manual labor.* The present generation of younger negroes has been educated too much with this purpose in view, and, because of this wrong idea, it is true that a smattering of education to many of them has caused idleness and laziness. If education is to be given them in any liberal sense by the State, they must show a much higher appreciation of it. They must recognize it not as a means of relief from labor, but as a help to successful labor.

Many of their best teachers are striving now, by precept and example, to correct these wrong ideas as to what education is to do for them, and my earnest advice to school committeemen is that they do not employ teachers who are above manual labor. A man or a woman who depends upon the money he can make by teaching a three or four-months school per annum, and will not apply himself to some useful

labor during the balance of the time, is not fit to direct the education of children.

The colored people must not lose sight of the fact that manual labor is the lot of almost all people, white and colored, and that this is now and will be their lot to a larger degree than that of the white people, because of the peculiar conditions and circumstances that surround them. The destiny of the negroes of the United States is in their hands, with the powerful help of the white people as they may show themselves worthy of it. Let them pay their taxes and show that education does not spoil them as laborers, at least to any greater degree than it does the whites, but that it does add to their efficiency as laborers and to their usefulness as moral and upright citizens, and all the help they need that the State can, in her financial condition, reasonably afford will be extended them. S. M. FINGER.

Dec. 31st, 1888.

NAMES OF LOCAL BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

ELIZABETH CITY.

C. C. Pool, Chairman,
Frank Vaughan, Treasurer,
S. L. Sheep, Secretary,
S. S. Fowler,
W. J. Griffin,
E. F. Aydlett.

WASHINGTON.

R. W. Wharton, Chairman,
E. S. Hoyt, Sec'y and Treas'r,
C. F. Warren,
D. W. Jarvis,
W. A. B. Branch.

WILSON.

J. F. Bruton, Chairman,
C. C. Daniels, Sec'y and Treas'r,
G. W. Blount,
John E. Woodard,
Jacob Battle,
T. J. Hadley.

WINSTON.

C. B. Watson, Chairman,
Jas. A. Gray, Sec'y and Treas'r,
J. H. Whitaker.

ASHEVILLE.

H. A. Gudger, Chairman,
John W. Starnes, Sec'y and Treas'r,
D. T. Millard,
T. J. Vangilder.

NEWTON.

M. L. McCorkle, Chairman,
Rev. J. A. Foil, Sec'y and Treas'r,
M. O. Sherrill,
F. M. Williams.

SPARTA.

Rev. T. M. Honeycutt, Chairman,
S. W. Brown, Secretary,
H. F. Jones, Treasurer,
R. A. Doughton,
W. C. Fields.

FRANKLIN.

John Ammons, Chairman,
J. G. Crawford, Sec'y and Treas'r,
Rev. J. A. Deal,
J. S. Sloan.

FAYETTEVILLE (COLORED).

Dr. T. D. Haigh, Chairman,
J. D. Williams, Treasurer.
W. C. Troy.

FRANKLINTON (COLORED).

Rev. J. Wellons, Chairman,
N. Y. Gulley, Secretary,
J. S. Joyner, Treasurer,
W. H. Mitchell.

PLYMOUTH (COLORED).

Charles Latham, Chairman,
J. F. Norman, Treasurer,
Jos. Tucker,
Charles L. Pettigrew,
W. L. Davenport.

GOLDSBORO (COLORED).

W. F. Kornegay, Chairman,
H. L. Grant, Sec'y and Treas'r,
E. A. Alderman,
C. B. Aycock,
D. J. Broadhurst.

SALISBURY (COLORED).

S. H. Wiley, Chairman,
Rev. J. Rumple, Sec'y and Treas'r,
John Ramsey,
M. L. Holmes,
Theo. F. Klutz.

NEWTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1887.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NEWTON, N. C., September 17th, 1887.

To the Honorable Board of Education:

We have the honor to transmit to you the reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer of the Newton Normal School for the session of 1887, you will find the report of the Superintendent full and satisfactory, showing the popular and efficient plan pursued in conducting the different exercises and the increased interest manifested by the Normalites in attendance.

Superintendent Noble and his efficient corps of instructors deserve the thanks of all for the successful manner in which the school was again conducted, and the earnestness and ability with which they executed

their work. It affords us great pleasure in bearing testimony to the good accomplished by the Newton Normal School during the different sessions, and especially the one of 1887.

Respectfully submitted,

M. L. McCORKLE, *Chairman.*
J. A. FOIL, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Newton, Catawba County, N. C., beginning 5th day of July, 1887, and ending 27th day of July, 1887.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

M. C. S. Noble, Superintendent.
E. P. Moses, "Reading and Grammar."
E. C. Branson, "Arithmetic."
M. C. S. Noble, "Geography."
W. R. Garrett, "History and Methods of Teaching."
Miss Metta Graham, "Music."
J. A. Foil, "Algebra."
Writing and Spelling were discussed by different members of the Faculty.

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

M. L. McCorkle, "Love."
W. R. Garrett, "Some Educational Theories of Thomas Jefferson."
K. P. Battle, "Constitutional History of North Carolina."
Hon. S. M. Finger, "Moral Education."

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	100
Number of females enrolled	128
Total attendance enrolled (adults)	228
Average daily attendance	60
Number of Faculty	7
Number of pupils in Primary Class	20
Number of males who are teachers	69
Number of females who are teachers	57
Number special lectures, daily	
Duration of school term, days	23
Number of days for Normal work	18

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Catawba	168	Wake	4
Lincoln	8	Yadkin	3
Gaston	11	Mecklenburg	2
Rutherford	1	Edgecombe	2
Burke	2	New Hanover	2
Alexander	3	Caldwell	2
Guilford	5	Rockingham	1
Randolph	1	Forsyth	1
Rowan	7	Iredell	3
Cabarrus	1		
Total attendance of teachers			126

M. C. S. NOBLE, *Superintendent.*

NEWTON, N. C., July 27th, 1887.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *Raleigh, N. C.:*

DEAR SIR:—The seventh session of the State Normal School located at this place, began on the fifth day of this month and closed to-day. The exercises were conducted in the buildings of Catawba College. The report of the Secretary shows an enrollment of 126 Normalites. I was impressed with the earnestness and devotion of the teachers in attendance. The work done by the instructors was the best that has been done at Newton during my five years' connection with the school. The primary work was conducted not only by the lady teacher in charge, but also by the other instructors in the Normal. This was a move in the right direction, I think, for in this way the teachers could see the different members of the faculty illustrate a theory by teaching a class of children. In my last report I expressed the desire that we might have a permanent Normal School in our State. The experiences of another year confirm me in the belief that we need an institution of this kind in North Carolina. Yours truly, M. C. S. NOBLE.

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1887.

To the Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—The Treasurer of the Newton Normal School begs leave to submit the following report:

1887.			
May	31	To amount carried over from last year	$ 8 83
	31	To amount received from S. M. Finger, State appropriation	500 00
	31	To amount received from S. M. Finger, Peabody appropriation	150 00

June	6	To amount received from Catawba County..		100 00		
	23	By amount paid	W. B. Gaither, printer.....		14	50
	29	" "	J. R. Gaither, express agent,			60
July	9	" "	Prof. George E. Little.....		20	00
	27	" "	William Baker, books.....		2	70
		" "	W. B. Gaither, printer.....			50
		" "	Miss Metta Graham, teacher,		50	00
		" "	Prof. E. P. Moses.....		150	00
		" "	M. C. S. Noble, Super'tend't,		150	00
		" "	E. C. Branson.....		125	00
		" "	W. R. Garrett.....		110	00
		" "	John A. Foil, Jr., janitor...		12	00
		" "	for oil, telegram and broom, (no vouchers).....		1	75
		" "	Miss Rosa Campbell, P. M..		9	00
Aug.	1	" "	J. H. Hasseltine, for Dr. Battle's board.....		2	50
		" "	J. A. Foil, Secretary.....		75	00
				$758 83	$723	55
				723 55		
Aug.	1	To balance in Treasury		$ 35 28		

Respectfully, J. A. FOIL, *Treasurer.*

September 17th, 1887.

NEWTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1888.

NEWTON, N. C., August 30th, 1888.

To the Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent:

DEAR SIR:—We beg leave to transmit to you the Superintendent's Report of the Newton Normal School for the year 1888, and as the report is full and, doubtless, satisfactory, we deem it unnecessary to add anything to it. It gives us great pleasure, however, to bear testimony to the fact that the session of the Normal just closed was a success, and that our thanks are due Prof. Alderman and his able assistants for the very faithful manner in which they discharged their duties.

We also transmit to you the Treasurer's Report, together with his vouchers. Very respectfully,

M. L. McCORKLE, *Chairman,*
J. A. FOIL, *Secretary,*
F. M. WILLIAMS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Newton, Catawba County, N. C., beginning fifth day of July, 1888, and ending twenty-seventh day of July, 1888.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Edwin A, Alderman, Superintendent, "History and Language Work."
D. Matt. Thompson, "Arithmetic and Physiology."
J. E. Brady, "English Grammar and Literature."
A. C. McIntosh, "Geography."
J. A. Foil, "Algebra and Geometry."
Mrs. M. O. Humphrey, "Primary Work."
Miss Metta Graham, "Music."

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Dr. J. E. Brady, "Life in Athens."
Hon. A. M. Waddell, "Clio in a New Costume."
Hon. A. M. Waddell, "The Universal Infirmity."
Hon. S. M. Finger, "The Public School Problem."
Prof. E. A. Alderman, "Teaching History."

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	109
Number of females enrolled	117
Total attendance enrolled	226
Average daily attendance	60
Number of Faculty	7
Number of pupils in Primary Class	Had no class of small pupils.
Number of males who are teachers	78
Number of females who are teachers	50
Number special lectures	5
Duration of school term, days	23
Number of days for Normal work	17

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Catawba	82	Caldwell	1
Lincoln	6	Gaston	2
Alexander	4	Mecklenburg	3
Wayne	2	Iredell	5
Guilford	3	Anson	1
Cabarrus	1	Cleveland	1
Rowan	3	Wilson	1
Burke	4	Other States	7

Total attendance of teachers 128

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, *Superintendent.*

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—The Newton Normal School for 1888 was, in the estimation of your Superintendent, a successful and helpful session.

The corps of instructors were faithful, earnest and skilful. The teachers in attendance were attentive, sympathetic and eager to learn, and I may add that this state of things marked the session from beginning to ending. The aim of the instructors was to know the conditions, needs and attainments of those to be taught and knowing these things, to make their instruction genuinely aidful, useful and available. While the attendance was gratifying, I can but regret that so few of the county teachers were present. A generous attendance on their part would have made the school, in my opinion, the largest in the State.

In conclusion, I desire to express my deep sense of appreciation of the uniform kindness, courtesy and co-operation accorded to us by yourselves, the Secretary and the citizens of the community.

I am, very respectfully,

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—The Treasurer of the Newton Normal School begs leave to make the following report:

1888.

April	26	To amount carried over from last year	$ 35 28		
	26	To amount received from S. M. Finger, Peabody appropriation	100 00		
June	4	To amount received from Catawba County	100 00		
	15	To amount received from S. M. Finger, State appropriation	500 00		
	22	By amount paid for music-book			1 95
	23	" " W. B. Gaither, for printing,			14 50
July	6	" " E. R. Bost, express and carriage			1 75
	6	" " for tuning piano, without voucher			5 00
	20	" " A. M. Waddell, lecturer			35 00
	22	" " for A. M. Waddell's expenses,			4 50
	26	" " J. E. Brady, teacher			90 00
		" " J. E. Brady, additional			10 00
		" " A. C. McIntosh, teacher			90 00
		" " Mrs. M. O. Humphrey, do			90 00
		" " D. Matt. Thompson, teacher,			90 00

July	26	By amount paid	Metta L. Graham, teacher		50 00
		" "	E. A. Alderman, Super't'd't,		150 00
	27	" "	Rosa Campbell, P. M		11 00
Aug.	12	" "	E. R. Bost, express and carriage		1 75
		" "	H. E. Sechler, janitor		13 00
		" "	J. A. Foil, Secretary, and instructor in Algebra		75 00
				$735 28	$733 45
				733 45	
Aug.	12	To balance on hand		$ 1 83	

Respectfully submitted, J. A. FOIL, *Treasurer.*

WILSON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1887.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Wilson, N. C., beginning the 21st day of June, 1887, and ending the 11th day of July, 1887.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

P. P. Claxton, Superintendent.
Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, "English History and Literature."
E. P. Moses, "Reading and Geography."
E. C. Branson, "Arithmetic and Language Lessons."
E. A. Alderman, "United States and North Carolina History."
P. P. Claxton, "Higher Reading and Physical Geography."
Alexander Graham, "Physiology and Hygiene."
Robert Houston, "Elocution."
Miss Mary H. Robinson, "Calisthenics and Music."
Miss Lily Gay, "Music."
Mrs. M. A. Adams, "Model Class."

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

E. C. Branson, "Emerson as a Teacher."
Dr. J. Henry Smith. "Little Things," "Words"—two lectures.
Dr. Thomas Hume, "The Arthurian Legend."
E. P. Moses, "Intellectual Training of Children."
Hon. S. M. Finger, "Moral Education."

Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, "Macaulay," "Edgar A. Poe"—two lectures.
E. A. Alderman, "Historical Study,"
Rev. Mr. Cordon, "Christ, the Teacher," } Sermons preached in
Rev. J. M. McManaway, "Home Training," } the M. E. Church.
One Public Reading—Profs. Houston and Rayhill—Closing concert by School.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	75
Number of females enrolled	129
*Total attendance enrolled	204
Average daily attendance, including visitors	175
Number of Faculty	10
Number of pupils in Primary Class, 24, special calesthenic classes, 40,	64
Number of males who are teachers	57
Number of females who are teachers	83
Number special lectures, including two sermons	11
Duration of school term, days	21
Number of days for Normal work	16

*None but teachers and members of Model Class enrolled.
Total Attendance of teachers, 140.

P. P. CLAXTON, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

MONEY RECEIVED.

From the State	$500 00
" Peabody Fund	150 00
" Wilson County	100 00
" Concert and Reading	81 25
Total	$831 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

P. P. Claxton, Superintendent	$134 00
Dr. H. E. Shepherd	100 00
Prof. Robert Houston	100 00
Prof. E. P. Moses	87 50
Prof. E. A. Alderman	55 00
Prof. Alex. Graham	37 50
Mrs. M. A. Adams	30 00
Miss Lillie Gay	30 00
Miss Mary H. Robinson	45 00
Dr. J. Henry Smith	12 00

Dr. Thomas Hume	12 00
Advance Job Office	26 75
Papers for Reading Room	2 25
Janitor	12 00
Moving Piano	11 15
Postage	8 75
Moving desks	1 25
Scouring and clearing	2 00
Express and drayage	2 50
Telegram	65
Dippers	40
Lights	1 00
Expenses for concert and reading	30 05
Tuning	2 00
Total	$831 25

C. C. DANIELS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

WILSON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1888.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Wilson, N. C., beginning 2d day of July, 1888, and ending 18th day of July, 1888.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Silas E. Warren, Superintendent.

Prof. Charles D. McIver (Peace Institute), Principal, and Lecturer on "History and Pedagogics."

Prof. E. McK. Goodwin (Institution for the Deaf, Council Bluffs, Iowa), Lecturer on "Arithmetic, Geography, and Phonics."

Prof. W. A. Blair (Winston Graded Schools), Lecturer on "English Grammar and Physiology."

Prof. E. W. Kennedy (Durham Graded Schools), "English Grammar and Geography."

Miss Lillian Arnold, "Elocution and Reading."

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Prof. W. A. Blair delivered one lecture on "Some Elements of Success," and one on "Personal Reminiscences of Harvard College and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow,"

J. Y. Joyner, Esq., of Goldsboro, N. C., delivered one lecture. Subject: "Edgar Allen Poe."

Col. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, N. C., one lecture on "Settlement of North Carolina by the Irish," and one on "The Universal Infirmity."

Prof. C. D. McIver, one lecture. Subject: "The Teacher and the People."

Prof. E. Alexander, of the University, one lecture on "Mythology and Folk-lore."

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	66
Number of females enrolled	139
Total attendance enrolled	205
Average daily attendance	100
Number of Faculty	7
Number of males who are teachers	30
Number of females who are teachers	35
*Number special lectures	7
Duration of school term, days	17
Number of days for Normal work	13

*There were three public entertainments given by Miss Arnold. These consisted of readings, recitations, &c.

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Wilson	40	Halifax	3
Pitt	2	Edgecombe	2
Wayne	5	Lenoir	1
Wake	2	Orange	1
Johnston	1	Hertford	1
Forsyth	1	South Carolina	2
Durham	1	Iowa	1
Vance	2		
Total attendance of teachers			65

SILAS E. WARREN, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Wilson State Normal School,

In account with SILAS E. WARREN, *Superintendent:*

1888.				
June	13	By amount received from Peabody Fund		$100 00
		To cash paid for postage, voucher No. 1	$ 12 00	
	30	By State appropriation		500 00

June	39	To cash paid C. C. Daniels, for printing, voucher No. 2			18	00
July	2	To cash to C. D. McIver, on sal'y, vo'her No. 3,			60	00
	6	" for postage	"	" 4,	1	00
		" W. A. Blair, for salary	"	" 5,	35	00
	13	" to Col. Waddell	"	" 6,	28	50
	18	" to Prof. E. Alexander	"	" 7,	12	00
		" to Prof. C. D. McIver	"	" 8,	40	00
		" to E. McK. Goodwin	"	" 9,	100	00
		" to C. D. McIver, sundries,	"	" 10,	5	50
		" to Miss Lillian Arnold	"	" 11,	60	00
		" to Miss Lily Gay	"	" 12,	10	00
	19	" for freight	"	" 13,	1	15
	23	" to E. W. Kennedy	"	" 14,	50	00
		" to C. C. Daniels	"	" 15,	3	00
		" for Col. Waddell's expen's	"	" 16,	3	25
	31	" paid S. E. Warren, for salary, &c	"	" 17,	121	80
		To amount on hand to balance			38	80
					$600	00 $600 00

WINSTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1887.

REPORT OF J. L. TOMLINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

WINSTON, N. C., September 1st, 1887.

Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—I enclose you herewith the Secretary's Report for the third session of the Winston State Normal School, held from July 4th to July 21st, 1887.

The Secretary's Report will show the main points of interest in the way of a statistical report.

It may be remarked that while the number in attendance was not so great as on previous sessions of the school, the amount of real, solid, practical work done was more satisfactory than usual. No special or specious effort was made to secure a large enrolment otherwise than of *bona fide* teachers, and the result was that a keener interest was manifested by those who were enrolled and were in regular attendance. Substantial enthusiasm was manifested, and a desire for better professional preparation was notedly conspicuous on the part of the teachers taking part.

The school is doubtless doing a good work, and the amount of money expended on it by the State seems small in comparison with the benefits that are deemed to result from it.

The work done the past session was, as heretofore, directed in practical channels, and made to conform for the most part, to studies pursued in the public schools. J. L. TOMLINSON, *Superintendent.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To C. B. Watson, Esq., Chairman,
Board Commissioners, Winston, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to submit my report as Secretary of the Winston State Normal School, which was held in the Graded School Buildings, Winston, N. C., from July 4th to July 21st, inclusive, 1887.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

C. B. Watson, Esq., *Chairman.*
James A. Gray, Esq., *Secretary and Treasurer.*
W. A. Whitaker, Esq.

Miss A. E. Bonham, Model Primary Classes.

Several interesting lectures and addresses were delivered during the session, those of Maj. S. M. Finger and C. B. Watson, Esq., deserving especial attention.

Entertainments, which were both profitable and enjoyable, were given by Profs. Little and Houston.

The Faculty was chosen, as follows:

Prof. J. L. Tomlinson, Superintendent, and Lecturer on "Science and Art of Teaching, School Government," &c., &c.

Prof. D. B. Johnson, Instructor in "Arithmetic," &c., &c.

Prof. Collier Cobb, Instructor in "Geography."

Prof. Geo. E. Little, Instructor in "Drawing."

Prof. Robert Houston, Instructor in "Reading and Elocution."

Prof. W. A. Blair, Instructor in "English and History."

STATISTICS.

Number of instructors	7
Number of male teachers enrolled	66
Number of female teachers enrolled	81
Number in Model Primary Classes	26
Total number enrolled	180
Number of counties represented	16

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

W. A. BLAIR, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1886.					
Oct.	14	To balance on hand	$ 49 38		
1887.					
May	31	To cash from S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction	500 00		
	31	To cash from same, Peabody Fund	150 00		
July		By amount paid Prof. J. L. Tomlinson, Sup't,			$150 00
		" " Prof. W. A. Blair			100 00
		" " Prof. D. P. Johnson			100 00
		" " Miss A. E. Bonham			60 00
		" " Prof. Collier Cobb			65 00
		" " Prof. Robert Houston			50 00
		" " Prof. Geo. E. Little			50 00
		" " W. P. Ounsby, musical serv's,			30 00
		" " W. W. Fausler, janitor			14 00
		" " J. L. Tomlinson, sundry exp.,			49 10
		" " Williamson & Cain, printing,			2 35
		" " Geo. Steuat, account			90
		Balance			28 03
				$699 38	$699 38
Dec. 29, 1887.		To balance	28 03		

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. GRAY, *Treasurer.*

WINSTON, N. C., December 29th, 1887.

WINSTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1888.

WINSTON, N. C., September 20th, 1888.

To the Honorable Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:—We have the honor herewith to submit the reports of the Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer of Winston Normal School for the session of 1888.

It affords us pleasure to know that the school was a decided success, and that it reached the country teachers as perhaps no other Normal has ever done. We are glad to testify to the good accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. WATSON, *Chairman,*
JAS. A. GRAY, *Secretary,*
W. A. WHITAKER,
Commissioners.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Commissioners State Normal School, Winston, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present herewith my report of the fourth session of the Winston State Normal School, which closed on July 27th, 1888, after a most prosperous term of three weeks.

The work done this year was of a decidedly practical and helpful character, and was most excellently done by the Instructors, whose earnestness and enthusiasm deserve special notice.

The exercises were conducted in the commodious Assembly Room of Winston City School Building, and consisted of

I. *a.* Daily Recitations, Lectures, Methods and Practical Drills in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Language, Geography, History, Drawing, Rapid Calculation, Calisthenics, &c.

b. Daily Lectures on the Theory and Art of Teaching, School Organization, Discipline, Grading of Country Schools, Relation of Teacher to Child and Parent, and the Relation of Teachers to their Profession.

II. Exercises in the Model Primary School, consisting of a class of small children, and so conducted as to illustrate as fully as possible the most approved and advanced methods of instruction known to the best schools of the country.

III. Lectures at night on Educational Subjects by distinguished Educators and Specialists.

We were ably assisted in our work by Mr. A. J. Butner, County Superintendent, whose interest and untiring efforts in securing the attendance of almost every Public School Teacher in Forsyth County is worthy of more than a passing notice.

My special thanks are due to the Commissioners, the citizens and press of Winston, the members of the Faculty, and all who attended our meetings, for contributing so much toward making the Normal School of 1888 an emphatic and decided success.

WILLIAM A. BLAIR, *Superintendent.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To C. B. Watson, Esq., Chairman Normal School Commissioners:

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find the report of the Secretary of Winston State Normal School, which was held in the commodious Assembly Room of the Winston City School Building, beginning July 10th, and closing July 27th, 1888.

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

William A. Blair, Superintendent, Lecturer on "Pedagogics, School Management," &c., &c.

Edward P. Moses, Instructor in "Phonics and Reading."
Eugene C. Branson, Instructor in "Arithmetic."
George R. McNeill, Instructor in "History and Theory of Teaching."
John J. Blair, Secretary and Instructor in "Geography, Drawing and Moulding."
James H. Rayhill, Instructor in "Reading and Elocution."
Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Teacher of "Primary Class."

PUBLIC LECTURES, &C., &C.

Sup't E. C. Branson, "A Teacher's Half Hour with Emerson."
Sup't W. A. Blair, "How to Get There."
Prof. H. L. Atkinson, "Parent and Child."
Prof. C. D. McIver, "To Teachers."
Dr. D. Reid Parker, "Ideals in School Work."
Dr. R. C. Davis, "School Hygiene."
Mrs. J. W. Woody, "Physiology in the School."

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance of the Normal was three hundred and sixteen, representing seven States and thirty-one counties of North Carolina:

Number of male teachers	126
Number of female teachers	162
Commissioners	3
Faculty	9
Primary Class	16
Total	316

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. BLAIR, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1888.				
	To balance from session 1887	$ 28 03		
April 26	To cash from S. M. Finger, Peabody Fund	100 00		
June 15	To cash from S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, State appropriation	500 00		
July 25	To cash from County appropriation	75 00		
6	By expense—Clarke & Ford		$	35
9	" C. G. Lanier, printing			18 50
12	" amount paid janitor			6 00
20	" " " "			4 50
21	" cash paid Prof. E. C. Branson			125 00

July	21	By cash paid Prof. G. R. McNeill			40 00
	26	" " Prof. E. P. Moses			125 00
		" " Mrs. J. A. McDonald			60 00
		" " Miss Sallie Thornburg			10 00
		" " Sup't A. J. Butner			36 00
	27	" " W. A. Blair, Superintendent			150 00
		" sundry expense account			11 67
		" cash paid Sup't J. J. Blair			85 00
		" " Janitor			4 50
		" " J. H. Rayhill			23 00
		Balance			3 51
				$703 03	$703 03
Aug.	1	To balance		3 51	

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. GRAY, *Treasurer.*

WINSTON, N. C., September 20th, 1888.

WASHINGTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1887.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Washington, N. C., beginning 11th day of July, 1887, and ending 5th day of August, 1887.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Prof. Alexander Graham, Superintendent Fayetteville Graded School, Lecturer on "Physiology, Arithmetic, Civics."

Prof. Collier Cobb, late Superintendent Wilson Schools, United States Geological Survey, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Secretary, "Geology, Geography, North Carolina History."

Dr. A. N. Raub, late Superintendent Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Penn., "English Grammar, School Government, and Psychology."

Prof. Jas. H. Rayhill, Jackson, Ill., "Elocution, Reading, Calisthenics."

Prof. James C. Meares, Littleton, N. C., "School Music."

Miss Nellie Cook, Wilmington City Schools, "Model School."

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Dr. R. H. Lewis, President Kinston College, N. C., "Digestion."

Hon. S. M. Finger, State Superint'dent, "Morality in Public Schools."

Rev. R. M. Saunders, D. D., President of Norfolk College, "The Spectroscope and Radiant Matter."

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	98
Number of females enrolled	175
Total attendance enrolled	273
Average daily attendance	68
Number of Faculty	6
Number of pupils in Primary Class	25
Number of males who are teachers	38
Number of females who are teachers	56
Number special lectures	3
Duration of school term, days	24
Number of days for Normal work	20

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Beaufort	67	Edgecombe	3
Pitt	4	Granville	1
Hyde	2	Wake	1
Pamlico	1	New Hanover	1
Lenoir	3	Cumberland	1
Martin	2	Illinois	1
Warren	2	Delaware	1
Washington	3	South Carolina	1
Craven	1	Massachusetts	1
Wilson	3		

Total attendance of teachers.....94—6 of the Faculty, 100

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, *Superintendent.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Maj. S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction:

The Board of Directors of the Washington Normal met this day, and audited the accounts of the school for the session for 1887.

Enclosed please find my account as Treasurer, the vouchers supporting the same, and the report of Alexander Graham, Superintendent.

You will note a balance of unexpended funds of $178.71.

Mr. Cobb, who was engaged for the four weeks, was present for only three weeks, and one of the Faculty expected did not come at all. If this had not happened, there would have been a remainder of only a few dollars.

The report of the Secretary of the school, Mr. Cobb, shows the names of teachers attending, the aggregate of which appears in the report of Mr. Graham.

The attendance of teachers was not as large as was expected. The session of the school followed immediately on the teachers' meeting at Morehead, and the Teachers' Institute of Pitt county, and was followed immediately by a Teachers' Institute in Hyde county. The work of the Faculty was faithful and satisfactory, and acceptable to all those in attendance. EDMUND S. HOYT, *Secretary.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

E. S. HOYT, *Treasurer State Normal at Washington, N. C.,*
In account with said School:

1886.						
Aug.	28	To balance on hand		$140 93		
1888.						
June	3	To Peabody donation		85 00		
July	5	To State appropriation		500 00		
	23	To County appropriation		200 00		
		By stationery and postage on correspondence,			$	1 21
		" envelopes and postage on circulars				1 20
		" document envelope				07
		" Worcester's Dictionary				10 00
		" 1 box crayons				75
		" telegram				89
		" drayage on desks				1 25
		" drayage on piano				4 25
		" cap paper				25
		" Gazette, printing circulars				2 50
		" Duke Joiner, building platform				40
		" Gazette, advertising school				3 50
		" Progress, advertising school				2 00
		" J. W. Gaskill, rent of piano				10 00
		" J. & R. B. Havens, ice				95
		" P. Brown, janitor				3 00
		" Prof. A. Graham				150 00
		" Prof. A. N. Raub				170 00
		" Prof. C. Cobb				85 00
		" Prof. J. H. Rayhill				90 00
		" Prof. J. C. Meares				85 00
		" Miss N. E. Cook				75 00
		" E. S. Hoyt, services Secretary and Treas'r,				50 00
		" balance				178 71
				$925 93		$925 93
Aug.	1	To balance		178 71		

EDMUND S. HOYT, *Treasurer.*

WASHINGTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1888.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Washington, Beaufort County, N. C., beginning 9th day of July, 1888, and ending 3d day of August, 1888.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Alexander Graham, A. M., Superintendent of City Schools, Charlotte, N. C., Superintendent, and Lecturer on "English Words."

Dr. A. N. Raub, President of Delaware College, "Reading, Psychology, Pedagogics."

Mr. Collier Cobb, United States Geological Survey, Harvard University, Cambridge, Lecturer on "Geology and the History of North Carolina."

Dr. J. Everett Brady, Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Lecturer on "English Literature."

Prof. J. C. Meares, Littleton Female College, N. C., "Teacher of Music."

Prof. Geo. T. Winston, University of North Carolina, Lecturer on "History."*

Miss Nellie Cook, Wilmington City Schools, "Advanced Primary Work."

Miss Kate C. Shipp, Charlotte City Schools, "Structural Geography and Number Work."

Miss Mamie Hall, Charlotte City Schools, "Kindergarten and Drawing."

*Absent on account of sickness.

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Dr. J. Everett Brady, "A Day in Modern Athens."

Mr. Collier Cobb, "Traditionary and Authentic History of the Boundary Lines of North Carolina."

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	293
Number of females enrolled	250
Total attendance enrolled	543
Average daily attendance	125
Number of Faculty	9
Number of pupils in Primary Class	33
Number of males who are teachers	52
Number of females who are teachers	101

Number special lectures	2
Duration of school term, days	25
Number of days for Normal work	20

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Beaufort	107	Rockingham	2
Hyde	7	Edgecombe	2
Pitt	6	Wilson	2
Wake	5	Duplin	1
Martin	4	Franklin	1
Cumberland	3	Mecklenburg	1
Lenoir	3	Union	1
Pamlico	3	South Carolina	3
Craven	2		
Total attendance of teachers			153

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, *Superintendent.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, N. C., August 4th, 1888.

The Superintendent begs leave to submit the following remarks in explanation of the work of the sessions of 1887 and 1888 of the State Normal at Washington, in addition to the statistics reported and submitted for your consideration, to be transmitted to State Superintendent, Hon. S. M. Finger.

The branches taught cover the entire curriculum of studies taught in a free public school, including penmanship.

Lectures on Methods of Teaching, Spelling, Reading, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, with additional lectures on School Management, Ventilation, Letter Writing, Punctuation, and Psychology, were given by Dr. A. N. Raub, President of Delaware College, Delaware. Being an author of text books on all of the subjects mentioned, the Doctor brought into his work the ripe experience and conservative excellence of a thorough schoolman. The unflagging attention, which this most popular lecturer invariably commanded, was something that must be seen to be appreciated. His strong point in every branch was sterling common sense, and thorough preparation for his work.

Reading as a science, Phonics, Calisthenics and club swinging were taught in 1887 by Prof. Rayhill.

Prof. Houston, of New York City College, was elected to teach Reading in 1888.

Prof. Geo. T. Winston was elected to lecture on History during the third week. Sickness prevented the attendance of both these gentlemen. History, ancient, modern and political has been taught in the Washington Normal. Prof. Collier Cobb, in addition to the above, has illuminated

another page, the subject of which was "North Carolina." He has delivered nearly one hundred lectures, on this subject, in the Normal School. He gave minutely the history of our rivers, mountains, people, rocks, minerals, trees, settlements, religion, statesmen, families, traditions, schools, colleges and University. His work was based upon a fine appreciation of correct teaching principles. The subject was discussed by periods from the "Norsemen" down to the present day; and the whole thoroughly fixed in the minds of the teachers present by a black-board summary in outline of the events in each period, showing the development of the State through the development of the people, rather than the acts of insignificant rulers.

Mr. Cobb's North Carolina History has ever been a feature *peculiar* to the Washington Normal.

The Superintendent offers no apology for making North Carolina prominent. The teachers, press, and people demand an accurate readable history of our State. Let us hope that some day, in the near future, Mr. Cobb will supply this demand.

Music was admirably taught, both sessions, by Prof. J. C. Meares, of Littleton, N. C. When music was introduced into our common schools, the rod, in a great measure, went out. Prof. Meares was a favorite with the Washington people.

Physiology and Mental Arithmetic were taught by the Superintendent in 1887. The Analysis of English Words was taught by him in 1888. To call the attention of the classical teacher to the poetry, history and morality in words, their derivation roots, etc., was an agreeable and pleasant task. The main and practical object aimed at in the lectures on words was a method of arriving at the analytic significance of English Words, for the nine hundred and ninety-nine boys and girls who never go to college, and who never study the classics. Physiology was taught by Miss Cook, in her advanced primary work; but the subject as a special branch was omitted.

History, as taught by the structure of the earth, and Number Work, including mental and written Arithmetic, were the subjects taught by Miss Kate C. Shipp, of the Charlotte (N. C.) Graded School. The square divided was presented, and teachers shown the most progressive methods of teaching numbers from objects. Percentage was taught, in the same attractive manner. Her lectures on decimals were a treat, but even these were eclipsed by her lessons on the analysis of the square root by means of the square. The subject was made plain without the long rule, the terror of so many school children. Miss Shipp moulded a continent, in sand, in the presence of the teachers, and all her lectures were illustrated by large relief maps of copper. Miss Shipp won golden opinions from all for the clearness, easy dignity and graceful manner in which she presented her subjects. Miss Cook, of the Wilmington Graded School, with twenty reading pupils, illustrated advanced pri-

mary work, according to the most approved methods, of sensible, practical teaching. Her work covered the whole ground of advanced primary teaching in the city graded and country schools: Arithmetic, Geography, the Numeral Frame, Color by cards and flags, and quite elaborately, too, the Science of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, with elementary work in plants, and minerals. The charm of Miss Cook over her class is phenomenal, and their constant attendance, and devoted attention speak volumes in praise of their instructor. This work was all done in the presence of the teachers, and not in an annex, or out of the way room. Miss Hall, of Illinois, next occupied the attention of the Normal School with a class of thirteen non-reading pupils. The method of teaching children how to read, with all the modern appliances of a Kindergarten and first Primary school, were carefully illustrated. Lessons in free-hand drawing were given daily by Miss Hall. Her profession, teaching, is her first love and her love for her work is only equalled by her success. Her sprightliness and attraction for children is innate and inimitable. A month's work was illustrated, and Miss Hall invariably scored a success. To complete this educational edifice we had prepared a *niche* for the "Greek, the Roman and the Teuton," by Prof. Winston, during the third week. During the fourth week Dr. J. Everett Brady, a graduate of Heidelberg and of our own University, lighted up and illumined our almost completed structure. His work supplemented Dr. Raub on English Grammar, and he gave us several lectures on English Literature and one general lecture entitled "*A Day in Athens.*" His last lecture was a plea for the Anglo-Saxon—pure English, less slang and provincialism in the Old North State. He urged the fact that Grammar study alone did not result in correct English, but that care at home, and in the associations of our children, would accomplish a great deal.

Allow me, gentlemen, at the close of four years' work, to express my sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments for unnumbered kindnesses to myself and those associated with me. Allow me through you to thank the members of the press for the uniform encouragement always extended, and to the citizens of your beautiful city for an unmeasured and seemingly immeasurable hospitality.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

State Normal School at Washington, N. C., Session 1888,
In account with E. S. HOYT, *Treasurer:*

1887.		
Aug. 5	By balance	$178 71
1888.		
April 28	By Peabody donation	75 00

June	18	By State warrant No. 156				500 00
Aug.	1	By Beaufort County appropriation				100 00
		To postage, express, &c	No.	1,	$ 6 72	
June	18	" printing circulars	"	2,	1 25	
July	6	" building platform	"	3,	30	
	10	" Gazette, advertising	"	4,	10 00	
	12	" Progress, advertising	"	5,	2 00	
	20	" A. N. Raub, salary	"	6,	85 00	
	31	" rent of piano	"	7,	15 00	
		" A. Graham, salary	"	8,	150 00	
		" C. Cobb, "	"	9,	110 00	
		" J. C. Meares, "	"	10,	85 00	
		" J. E. Brady, "	"	11,	42 50	
		" Miss Cook, "	"	12,	75 00	
		" Miss Shipp, "	"	13,	80 00	
		" Miss Hall, "	"	14,	80 00	
Aug.	3	" porterage on piano	"	15,	4 00	
		" janitor	"	16,	3 75	
		" E. S. Hoyt, Secretary and Treas'r, services,			50 00	
		" balance			53 19	
					$853 71	$853 71
Aug.	3	By balance				53 19

EDMUND S. HOYT, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

ELIZABETH CITY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1887.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Elizabeth City, beginning 11th day of July, 1887, and ending 29th day of July, 1887.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

S. L. Sheep, Superintendent, "Arithmetic and Physiology."
Prof. Henry Houck, "Reading, Spelling and Organization."
Prof. J. T. Corlew, "Grammar, Geography and History."
Mrs. M. O. Humphrey, "Primary Work."

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Hon. S. M. Finger, (1) "Public Schools," (2) "Moral Training in the Public Schools."

Prof. H. Houck, "The Teacher's Influence."

Dr. R. M. Saunders, (1) "The Spectroscope and New Astronomy," (2) "The Spectroscope and Radiant Matter."

Prof. J. T. Corlew, "Who Shall Teach?"

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	47
Number of females enrolled	54
Total attendance enrolled	101
Average daily attendance	42
Number of Faculty	4
Number of pupils in Primary Class	—
Number of males who are teachers	25
Number of females who are teachers	35
Number special lectures	6
Duration of school term, days	18
Number of days for Normal work	15

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Camden	10	Gates	4
Currituck	3	Pasquotank	35
Dare	1	Perquimans	7
Total attendance of teachers			60

S. L. SHEEP, *Superintendent.*

The seventh session of the Elizabeth City Normal School was noted for the great interest manifested by the teachers who attended, notwithstanding the intense heat prevailing at the time; the thermometer registering 106 degrees in the shade a greater part of the time.

The increased interest was due to the very excellent instruction by the Faculty and to the determination on the part of the teachers to advance in their profession. It is quite apparent to the close observer that there is much more professional pride among our teachers than there was a few years since. This is one of the good effects of our Normal School system.

A much larger attendance would be the result of some regulation, by the proper authorities, of the time when the public schools should be in session. The schools, in at least five of the adjoining counties, were in session during this session of the Normal School, notwithstanding the effort made by the local Board of Managers to have the County Boards of Education postpone the time for opening their schools.

Board cost the teachers from $2.50 to $3.00 per week in private families, which made the actual cost of the term about ten dollars—a sum not above the means of any ambitious teacher.

I believe the teachers generally would attend the Normal School, if they were not required to teach during its session.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

S. L. SHEEP, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FRANK VAUGHAN, *Treasurer Elizabeth City Normal School,*
In account with said School:

1886.					
Aug.	7	To balance in hand from last year	$ 42 00		
1887.					
May	31	To check, S. M. Finger, Gen'l Superintendent,	85 00		
		To State warrant from do	500 00		
July	6	By paid Edenton Enquirer, advertisement		$ 2 00	
	18	" S. L. Sheep, services		125 00	
	22	" Dr. R. M. Saunders, two lectures		25 00	
	27	" Prof. Houck, for services		165 00	
		" Prof. Corlew, for services		165 00	
		" Mrs. Humphrey, for services		100 00	
		" Economist, for adver. and printing		17 00	
		" North Carolinian, adver. and print'g,		7 75	
		" Falcon, for adver. and printing		6 00	
	30	" S. L. Sheep, incidental expenses		13 00	
		By balance		1 25	
			$627 00	$627 00	
		To balance in hand this date	1 25		

Hon. S. M. Finger:

The foregoing is a statement of account of Normal School fund in my hands as Treasurer.

We were fortunate in having excellent instructors this session of the school, and I thlnk much good has been accomplished.

Our Board is under many obligations to you for the very practical lecture delivered by you during the term.

Very truly, FRANK VAUGHAN, *Treasurer.*

ELIZABETH CITY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1888.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Elizabeth City, beginning 9th day of July, 1888, and ending 27th day of July, 1888.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

S. L. Sheep, Superintendent, "Grammar and Physiology."
Prof. M. C. S. Noble, "Arithmetic, History and Geography."
Prof. Henry Houck, "Organization, Discipline and Reading."
Mrs. E. G. Thompson, "Vocal, Music, Drawing and Penmanship."

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Prof. Henry Houck, (1) "Plod and Pluck," (2) "Parents' Duty and Influence."
Prof. M. C. S. Noble, (1) "North Carolina History and Geography," (2) "Education."
Hon. C. C. Pool, "Who discovered America?"
Col. R. B. Creecy, "The Teacher's Responsibility."
Frank Vaughan, Esq., ————

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	45
Number of females enrolled	50
Total attendance enrolled	95
Average daily attendance	45
Number of Faculty	4
Number of pupils in Primary Class	20
Number of males who are teachers	32
Number of females who are teachers	33
Number special lectures	7
Duration of school term, days	19
Number of days for Normal work	15

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Camden	12	Hyde	3
Currituck	3	*Pasquotank	42
Gates	1	Perquimans	6
Total attendance of teachers			65

*(The large number of teachers credited to Pasquotank county is due to the fact that a large number of teachers live in this county, who teach in the summer in one county and in another during the winter.)

S. L. SHEEP, *Superintendent.*

Hon. C. C. Pool and Members of the Board of Managers:

SIRS:—The Elizabeth City Normal School was advertised by newspapers and circulars, and in compliance with your order opened July 9th and closed July 27th. The session was a successful one, and the only subject of regret is that the attendance was not larger.

The principal cause of the non-attendance was due to the fact that the public schools were opened in many of the adjoining counties on the first Monday in July. This difficulty can be remedied only by proper legislation on the part of County Boards of Education or by general legislation by our legislative assembly. Camden and Pasquotank counties were notable exceptions. These counties not only closed their schools, but made attendance upon the Normal School a prerequisite to securing a certificate to teach.

The work of the instructors was very satisfactory and highly beneficial to the teachers.

The lectures were very interesting, and afforded pleasure as well as profit to the audiences.

The thanks of your Superintendent are due to the press of the town for assistance in urging the necessities and benefits of Normal Schools, and for the general interest manifested in our work.

Very respectfully yours,

S. L. SHEEP, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FRANK VAUGHAN, *Treasurer,*

In account with Elizabeth City Normal School:

		To balance over from last year		$ 1 25	
1888.					
April	22	To check, S. M. Finger, Superintendent		100 00	
June	15	To warrant, State		500 00	
July	10	By paid Edenton Enquirer, advertisement			$ 2 00
	23	" E. B. Berry, for posters			1 00
		" E. B. Berry, for pamphlets			4 00
	26	" Henry Houck, Instructor			165 00
	27	" E. G. Thompson, "			100 00
		" M. C. S. Noble, "			150 00
		" S. L. Sheep, "			125 00
	28	" S. L. Sheep, bill, incidental expenses,			21 00

July 28	By paid Economist, for printing		7 00
	" stationery and postage, 4 y'rs to date,		4 00
	" North Carolsnian, printing		4 00
	" Falcon, printing		4 00
	To balance in hand		14 25
		$601 25	$601 25
	To balance in hand as above	14 25	

Hon. S. M. Finger:

The term of the Normal recently closed was the most satisfactory that we have had. I think great good was accomplished. The good effects of the Normal in this part of the State are plainly to be seen, and with certain amendments to the school law, the Normal will prove itself to be an indispensible to a State rapidly advancing in educational matters, as ours is. Very truly, FRANK VAUGHAN,

September 1st, 1888. *Treasurer.*

FRANKLIN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1887.

FRANKLIN, N. C., August 30th, 1887.

Hon. S. M. Finger, State Sup't Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find Report of Prof. E. W. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Franklin Normal School for the session of 1887. Also the Treasurer's Report which, I hope, will reach you in time, and you will find satisfactory.

Very respectfully, J. G. CRAWFORD, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Franklin, N. C., beginning 6th day of July, 1887, and ending 2d day of August, 1887.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Edwin W. Kennedy, Superintendent, "English and Methods."
James Y. Joyner, "Mathematics, Reading and Elocution."
Miss Mary R. Goodloe, "History, Penmanship, Primary Work."
L. A. Williams, "Physiology, Geography and Spelling."
Mrs. L. A. Williams, "Music."
Miss Mamie Osborn, "Calisthenics."

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Rev. George Stuart, "Teaching."
Rev. J. A. Deal, "Language."
Rev. J. W. Siler, "The Geography of Palestine."
Hon. Cope Elias, "Schools in North Carolina."
Hon. J. C. Scarborough, "Education."

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	252
Number of females enrolled	134
Total attendance enrolled	386
Average daily attendance	127
Number of Faculty	6
Number of pupils in Primary Class	22
Number of males who are teachers	65
Number of females who are teachers	44
Number special lectures	3
Duration of school term, days	28
Number of days for Normal work	19

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Macon	77	Mecklenburg	2
Jackson	14	Graham	1
Clay	3	Wake	1
Haywood	2	There were from other States,	9

Ttotal attendance of teachers 109

E. W. KENNEDY, *Superintendent.*

GENTLEMEN:—Allow me in addition to the above report to make a few comments on this session of the Normal School. We appropriately postponed making any report of the school at its close, fearing that our good impressions of the school, of the instructors, of the work done, of the attendant teachers, and of the good people of Franklin, if expressed then and there, might be suspected of being somewhat highly colored. Being now about four hundred miles from the scene of action and having had due time for reflection, we assure you we speak candidly and conscientiously our impressions of the value and results of the work done in the Normal School at Franklin this summer. Having had a few years' experience and several years of observation in such work, we can say we believe it seldom falls to the lot of a superintendent to be assisted by such an agreeable, energetic, and able corps of colleagues as it has been my good fortune to be associated with this last Normal. When the policy of the school was set forth, each instructor entered upon the duty of carrying it out in letter and in spirit, and to their credit be it said, they were earnest, they were faithful.

We have the impression that a great deal of hard work was done by the faculty to elevate the profession, to increase the love of learning, to render more zealous those who had chosen the profession, and to inspire them with higher aims and nobler efforts in the great work of character—building. If the result of this session's labors is commensurate with the interest manifested, and the untiring efforts put forth by those who attended, we should expect that much good will be done the coming year in many a school-room in the State.

We would be doing injustice to our feelings, were we to fail to say that our connection with the Normal was a very pleasant one. We were pleased with the excellent deportment of the teachers in attendance, with the kind hospitality of the citizens of Franklin, than which no better place can be found for the location of a Normal School, and with the earnest co-operation of your honorable body.

Very respectfully, E. W. KENNEDY, *Sup't.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. G. CRAWFORD, *Treasurer*,

In account with Franklin State Normal School, Session 1887:

		To balance on hand, 1886			$ 57 74
1887.					
June	1	To State appropriation, 1887			500 00
		To amount from Peabody Fund			85 00
July	20	By paid Miss Laura G. Kibbee	$ 11 75		
	26	" H. E. Seemon	6 50		
	28	" C. C. Smith	55		
	30	" Prof. E. W. Kennedy	175 00		
		" Prof. J. Y. Joyner	100 00		
Aug.	2	" J. R. & L. J. Christy	6 00		
		" Mary R. Goodloe	75 00		
		" J. F. Vanhook	11 00		
	3	" Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Williams	100 00		
		" Telephone Co	9 40		
		" J. O. Harrison, P. M	3 00		
		" J. G. Crawford, Secretary	40 00		
	20	" Mrs. Williams, for books	7 33		
	29	" J. A. Deal	10 00		
		" Express and freight	1 00		
		By balance on hand	86 21		
			$642 74		$642 74

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. CRAWFORD, *Treasurer.*

FRANKLIN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1888.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Franklin, Macon County, beginning 17th day of July, 1888, and ending 10th day of August, 1888.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Lawton B. Evans, Superintendent, "Arithmetic and Grammar."
George S. Wills, "Physiology and Hygiene."
Miss Mary R. Goodloe, "History."
Miss Laura G. Kibbee, "Geography and Calisthenics."
Miss R. G. Sharp, "Model Class."

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	51
Number of females enrolled	37
Total attendance enrolled	88
Average daily attendance	52
Number of Faculty	6
Number of pupils in Primary Class	12
Number of males who are teachers	34
Number of females who are teachers	29
Number special lectures	8
Duration of school term, days	28
Number of days for Normal work	19

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Macon	52	Buncombe	1
Guilford	1	Jackson	4
Haywood	1		
Total attendance of teachers			59

LAWTON B. EVANS, *Superintendent.*

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

FRANKLIN, N. C., August 28th, 1888.

Hon. S. M. Finger, Sup't Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find Superintendent's Report of the eighth session of the Franklin State Normal School; also my report as Treasurer with vouchers.

The attendance, you will see by report, was unusually small. This was caused mainly by the shortness of our school term resulting from the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sampson County case. We cannot have quite three month's term this year, and the average of teachers' wages in this county is less than twenty-five dollars; so you will see at once that teachers cannot afford to spend any part of their wages to attend the Normal. If the State cannot do something to enable us to have longer terms, our most efficient teachers will be driven out of the business. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. CRAWFORD.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. G. CRAWFORD, *Treasurer*

Franklin State Normal School, Session of 1888*:*

1888.						
		To balance from 1887				$ 86 21
		To amount from Peabody Fund				100 00
		To amount State appropriation				500 00
May	25	By paid Johnston & Christy	No.	1,	$18 50	
July	9	" J. O. Harrison	"	2,	3 01	
	25	" Brown & McGuire	"	3,	5 40	
Aug.	9	" L. B. Evans	"	4,	150 00	
		" L. B. Evans	"	5,	1 81	
		" R. L. Porter & Co	"	6,	1 25	
		" Geo. S. Wills	"	7,	100 00	
		" Miss R. G. Sharp	"	8,	75 00	
	10	" Miss Mary R. Goodloe	"	9,	100 00	
		" Miss L. G. Kibbee	"	10,	75 00	
		" W. J. Sechrest	"	11,	50 00	
		" E. G. Siler	"	12.	10 75	
	11	" W. A. McCoy	"	13,	10 00	
	13	" P. C. Gaston	"	14,	1 00	
		" C. C. Smith	"	15,	45	
	10	" J. G. Crawford	"	16,	40 00	
	25	" R. H. Jarrett & Son	"	17,	1 10	
					$643 27	$686 21
		By balance on hand				42 94

Respectfully submitted, J. G. CRAWFORD,

August 28th, 1888. *Treasurer.*

ASHEVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1887.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 9th, 1887.

The Board of Directors of the Asheville State Normal School desire to say: That the Reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer have been accepted with much gratification to us.

Success has attended the Normal all through. Our most sanguine expectations have been fully realized.

Respectfully,

H. A. GUDGER,
D. T. MILLARD,
T. I. VANGILDER.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Asheville, North Carolina, beginning twelfth day of July, 1887, and ending twenty-ninth day of July, 1887.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Edwin A. Alderman, Superintendent, "Language and History."
P. P. Claxton, "Arithmetic and Reading."
S. F. Venable, "Physiology."
W. P. Mason, "English Grammar."
Miss Olivia Millard, "Calisthenics and Geography."
Miss Bettie Spicer, "Primary Work."
Mrs. Hannah Davidson, "Music."

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Edward Shippen, "Japan."
Hon. Kemp P. Battle, "The Constitution of North Carolina."
Hon. Zebulon B. Vance, "Technical Education."
N. B. Broughton, "The Teacher's Ideal."

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	77
Number of females enrolled	48
Total attendance enrolled	125
Average daily attendance	90
Number of Faculty	7
Number of pupils in Primary Class	20

Number of males who are teachers	77
Number of females who are teachers	48
Number special lectures	4
Duration of school term, days	18
Number of days for Normal work	14

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

The large majority of the students were from the county of Buncombe, though the following counties and States had one or more representatives:

Henderson	4	Buncombe	96
Haywood	4	South Carolina	4
Madison	3	Georgia	1
Pender	1	Tennessee	3
Orange	1	Louisiana	1
Granville	2	Virginia	1
Richmond	1	Mississippi	1
Duplin	1	Pennsylvania	1

Total attendance of teachers 125

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, *Superintendent.*

To the Board of Directors of the Asheville State Normal School:

I hereby transmit my report of the third annual session of the Asheville State Normal School. I desire to emphasize the fact that we have enrolled only *bona fide* teachers—men and women actually engaged in teaching. It was not thought necessary, for the sake of numbers merely, to include visitors in the enrollment; though, I may say truthfully, that the attendance of visitors has been larger than ever before.

The faculty have labored earnestly and faithfully day by day. The teachers have attended regularly and have been attentive and diligent.

It is my earnest prayer that they have been able to gather something that will enable them to gain a higher ideal of the teacher's office, and more completely furnish them for their great work. The leading idea has been to discover the conditions and limitations under which the teachers labor, and to so instruct and suggest that the instructions and suggestions might be immediately utilized at the risk of omitting methods of ideal excellence for which they are not prepared. The attendance has been largely from Buncombe, though many counties in the State were represented. I respectfully beg to suggest, that whoever shall superintend the school in the future, be allowed a large latitude in the selection of his corps of assistants. Herein lies the effectiveness of all schools, I believe. It is with pleasure and gratitude, that I express my appreciation of the uniform kindness, courtesy and support given me by the Board during my entire period of superintendence.

Respectfully submitted, E. A. ALDERMAN.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

1887.

State appropriation		$500 00	
Peabody (*a*) appropriation		100 00	
Peabody, extra, (*b*) appropriation		25 00	
Citizens of Asheville		15 00	
Balance from last year		51 29	
			$691 29

PAID OUT.

FACULTY.	To E. A. Alderman	W. P. Mason assisted S. F. Venable in his part of the work.	$150 00	
	" P. P. Claxton		100 00	
	" S. F. Venable		75 00	
	" Miss O. Millard		75 00	
	" Miss Spicer		60 00	
	" Mrs. Davidson		75 00	
				$535 00

PAID OTHER EXPENSES.

To Furman, Stone & Co., printing	$ 9 00		
" Theo. Hobgood, printing	9 75		
" Penn & Co., bell	1 50		
" J. N. Morgan, stationery supplies	3 92		
" I. Nowell, janitor	9 00		
" Use of Opera Hall	25 00		
" Work of blackboards	1 50		
		58 17	
" Postage	17 00		
" Telegrams, express, drayage, &c	8 00		
" Secretary's salary	50 00	75 00	669 67
Balance on hand (in Bank of Asheville)			$ 21 62

Approved:
H. A. GUDGER,
D. T. MILLARD,
T. I. VANGILDER.

JOHN W. STARNES,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ASHEVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1888.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 20th, 1888.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:*

SIR—The fourth session of the Asheville Normal School began on the 3d of July, 1888, and closed on the 20th of the same month. The exer-

cises of the school were held in the Graded School building. The Faculty was as follows:

Henry E. Shepherd, LL.D., President College of Charleston, S. C., Principal, and Lecturer on Pedagogics, History and English Literature.

Benjamin E. Atkins, Professor in Asheville Female College, Instructor in Mathematics, Hygiene and Physiology.

P. P. Claxton, Superintendent of Asheville City Schools, Instructor in Geography, English Grammar and Reading.

Miss Katie Millard, Goldsboro Graded School, Teacher of Model Class.

Mrs. Hannah M. Davidson, Asheville, Teacher of Music.

The total number in attendance during the session was 136. The utmost decorum and propriety prevailed, and the greatest interest was manifested in the lectures and instruction from the beginning to the end of the term. Much credit is due to the indefatigable County Superintendent, Mr. Starnes, whose energy, care and consideration contributed largely to the success of the Normal. The school was attended not only by teachers, but by citizens of Asheville, by visitors from centres of education, such as Philadelphia, Cincinnati, etc., whose addresses and intelligent suggestions were gratefully received. To the City Board of Education and to the Press of Asheville, the special acknowledgments of the Normal of 1888 are due. The Faculty are deserving of my warmest commendation for the zeal, intelligence and discrimination with which their work was accomplished. Indeed, all the elements seemed to combine to render this Normal a marked success. Under such influences, there is no reason why Asheville should not become a great centre of educational, as well as material growth and development.

I am, with sincere respect,

HENRY E. SHEPHERD,
Principal Asheville Normal School.

TREASURER'S REPORT

RECEIPTS.

1888.

State appropriation	$500 00	
Peabody	100 00	
Balance from last year	21 62	
		$621 62

PAID OUT.

H. E. Shepherd, Superintendent	200 00	
B. E. Atkins, teacher	75 00	
P. P. Claxton, teacher	100 00	
Miss Katie Millard, teacher	$ 75 00	
Mrs. Hannah Davidson, teacher	60 00	

OTHER EXPENSES.

Secretary and Treasurer	50 00	
C. Falk, use of piano	4 50	
Hobgood & Fitzgerald, advertising	5 00	
R. P. Rumley, janitor	10 00	
J. N. Morgan, Normal supplies	4 10	
D. W. Furman, printing	11 25	
Randolph & Kerr, printing	4 75	
Drayage, work, &c	3 75	
Postage, stationery, &c	17 00	
		620 37
Balance on hand		$1 27

Approved: JOHN W. STARNES,
H. A. GUDGER, *Chairman.* *Treasurer.*

SPARTA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1887.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Sparta, N. C., beginning 6th day of July, 1887, and ending 28th day of July, 1887.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Charles D. McIver, Superintendent.
Rev. S. W. Brown, Secretary.

INSTRUCTORS.

Chas. D. McIver, "History, Primary Reading, School Management."
E. McK. Goodwin, "Primary Arithmetic, Geography, Calisthenics."
J. F. Spainhour, "Higher Arithmetic, Spelling, Phonics."
Nelson B. Henry, "Language, Physiology."
Miss Lucy Jurney, "Higher Reading, Grammar, Writing."
Miss Laura Parks, "Musician."

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Hon. Kemp P. Battle, "North Carolina as preserved in the Names of Counties."
Hon. K. P. Battle, "Practical value of Education to practical men."
Hon. W. H. H. Cowles, "Education."

Rev. G. W. Greene, "The Teaching of Morality in Schools."
Prof. N. B. Henry, "Progress in Education."
Rev. S. W. Brown, "The Work of the Teacher."
Prof. J. F. Spainhour, "The Indians of the Present."
Prof. E. McK. Goodwin, "The teaching of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind."
Prof. Charles D. McIver, "Female Education."

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	394
Number of females enrolled	168
Total attendance enrolled	562
Average daily attendance	204
Number of Faculty	7
Number of pupils in Primary Class	36
Number of males who are teachers	81
Number of females who are teachers	27
Number special lectures	9
Duration of school term, days	23
Number of days for Normal work	17

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Alleghany	47	Stanly	1
Wilkes	10	Virginia	10
Ashe	10	Tennessee	1
Yadkin	8	Georgia	1
Surry	6	California	1
Iredell	5	Arkansas	1
Caldwell	2	Pennsylvania	1
Orange	2	Iowa	1
Watauga	1		
Total attendance of teachers			108

CHARLES D. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

You will observe from the above statistics, that of the 500 attendants of the school more than 100 were teachers. This is a large number when you consider that there are fewer teachers in this section of North Carolina than in most others.

Those teachers who attended, with a few exceptions, came the first week and remained until the close of the school. The large number of citizens, who were not teachers, that attended regularly and showed great interest in the work of the school cannot but aid greatly in promoting the cause of education in this and adjoining communities.

The regular attendance and earnest attention were exceptionally good. This was due largely to the fact that this was the first Normal School held at Sparta, and many of the teachers had never been in a Normal School or Institute before.

The general interest shown by those not of the teaching profession was, in a great measure, the result of the interest and work of the Board of Directors, every member of which was present nearly every day.

I wish to call your attention to a very significant fact, as shown by the Secretary's roll-book. Of the teachers who attended the Boone Normal last year, not more than ten were at the Sparta Normal. In fact, there was only one teacher from Watauga County. Furthermore, from 80 to 90 per cent. of the attendant teachers at Sparta had never seen any Normal School before. This indicates that the majority of teachers do not (often they cannot) go a great distance to attend Normal Schools. Small salaries and short school terms render it, in many cases, impossible. Generally, too, these cases need Normal instruction more than any others. Normal Schools, or efficient County Institutes, should be brought within the reach of every teacher in the State. The locating the school at Sparta this year is a move in that direction. The facts above cited, commend the wisdom of those who decided to locate the school at Sparta.

I wish to acknowledge my obligations to the citizens of Sparta and surrounding country, who did so much to encourage the School; to the members of the Faculty, who labored so earnestly and cheerfully; and to the Board of Directors for their cordial co-operation in whatever could promote the success of the school.

CHAS. D. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

H. F. JONES, *Treasurer, in account with Sparta State Normal School:*

1887.

To amount from State		$500 00
To amount from Peabody Fund		85 90
To amount Boone Normal		61 18
		$646 18
By amount paid Prof. Chas. D. McIver	$125 00	
" " Prof. J. F. Spainhour	100 00	
" " E. McK. Goodwin	100 00	
" " Miss Lucy Jurney	60 00	
" " Miss Laura Parks	40 00	
" " G. D. Brown, janitor	15 00	
" " Rev. S. W. Brown, Secretary,	61 52	
" " R. S. Carson & Co., for lamps,	3 25	
" " S. W. Brown	10 00	
" " Prof. Henry	34 85	
" " Prof. E. McK. Goodwin, for map	4 50	

By amount paid H. F. Jones, for collecting drafts, &c	5 60		
Balance on hand	86 01		
		$646 18	646 18
July 28. To balance on hand			$86 01

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. JONES, *Treasurer.*

SPARTA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1888.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NORMAL SCHOOL,

Held at Sparta, Alleghany County, N. C., beginning 30th day of July, 1888, and ending 16th day of August, 1888.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Chas. D. McIver, Instructor in History and School Discipline, Superintendent.

Rev. S. W. Brown, Secretary.

E. P. Moses, Instructor in Reading and Geography.

E. McK. Goodwin, Instructor in Arithmetic and Physiology.

W. A. Blair, Instructor in Language and Grammar.

Miss Lucy Jurney, Instructor in Spelling and Penmanship.

GENERAL LECTURERS, WITH SUBJECTS.

Rev. S. W. Brown, "Then and Now."

W. A. Blair, "Some Elements of Success."

W. A. Blair, "Personal Reminiscences of Longfellow."

E. P. Moses, "Early Training of Children."

Chas. D. McIver, "The Duty of the People to Schools."

STATISTICAL STATEMENT.

Number of males enrolled	161
Number of females enrolled	64
Total attendance enrolled	225
Average daily attendance	80
Number of Faculty	6
Number of pupils in Primary Class	25
Number of males who are teachers	66
Number of females who are teachers	13
Number special lectures	5
Duration of school term, days	18
Number of days for Normal work	14

NAMES OF COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REPRESENTED, WITH NUMBER OF TEACHERS FROM EACH.

Alleghany	40
Ashe	5
Watauga	3
Wilkes	4
Surry	3
Iredell	4
Forsyth	2
Yadkin	1
Caldwell	1
Wake	3

There were from Virginia 13 teachers, who teach often in Alleghany and other counties of North Carolina.

There were others in attendance who have not yet taught, but who are preparing for the work.

Total attendance of teachers 79

CHARLES D. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

FAYETTEVILLE STATE (COLORED) NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886-'87.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

TO HON. S. M. FINGER, *State Supt. Public Instruction:*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the following report of the tenth annual session of the State Colored Normal School, located at Fayetteville, beginning September 20th, 1886, and ending June 3d, 1887.

The total number of students enrolled during the session was 126—73 males and 53 females. The counties represented include Bladen, Camden, Chatham, Cleveland, Cumberland, Duplin, Forsyth, Halifax, Harnett, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Moore, New Hanover, Northampton, Pender, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Union, Wayne—in all 21, the largest number ever before represented in any one session.

The Senior Class consisted of fourteen, six males and eight females, all of whom having completed the prescribed course of study received certificates of graduation, recommending them as teachers.

Ten students in the Middle, twenty-one in the Junior and twenty-five in the Sub-Junior Classes, were recommended as teachers, also.

COURSE OF STUDY.

As experience has dictated, the Principal and Local Board of Managers have, from time to time, raised the course of study. To enter the Preparatory Department, the applicant must come recommended; must have mastered the four Fundamental Rules of Arithmetic, and pass an examination in the other elementary branches proportionately.

The Sub-Junior, A and B Classes, which constitute this Department of

the School, finished more than the required work in Spelling, Reading, Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, and in Penmanship, Drawing and Vocal Music, made fair progress.

In the Normal Department, during the session, the Junior Class finished Reed and Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English, History of the United States, History of North Carolina, Sixth Reader, and nearly completed Sanford's Higher Analytical Arithmetic. The class began the study of Composition, Physiology and Hygiene.

The Middle Class completed Arithmetic, Composition, Physiology and Hygiene, reviewed Grammar; it also completed General History, Physics, and began the study of Algebra and Latin.

The Senior Class completed Rhetoric, Algebra, four books of Geometry, Book-Keeping, Astronomy, Latin, two books of Cæsar, and School Economy. The Class also studied Botany, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Chemistry and Psychology.

Writing and Drawing Exercises and Vocal Music were taught all the classes throughout the session.

Lectures on History, Biography, Pedagogics and topics of the day were delivered weekly by the Principal.

The order of the school as a whole has never been better. Not one has been suspended. There is a healthy tone pervading the entire school. The school enjoys the moral support of the citizens of the community, and is exerting an elevating influence upon the people of this and surrounding counties.

The calls from County Superintendents and School Committeemen for competent teachers have been frequent. We have been able to supply the most of them. Graduates from the Normal here, are teaching acceptably in more than forty-three counties; many of them in town and city graded schools.

There have been enrolled in the school, since its establishment, four hundred and seventy-two different students, from sixty-three counties. In all, seventy-nine have completed the prescribed course of study.

It is estimated that not over five per cent. of the graduates have failed to devote themselves to the educational work with acceptability. A large number of the undergraduates also engage in teaching.

It is estimated that not less than ten thousand children were under the instruction, last winter, of the graduates and students of this school.

The closing exercises of '87 were witnessed by as many as could gain even standing room. The Chairman of the Local Board of Managers, and many other distinguished visitors, were present. All seemed highly pleased with the proficiency exhibited by the graduating class. Dr. Haigh, in his admirable address, said as much.

The *esprit de corps* of the school has, in all respects, improved in the most manifest manner during the past session.

To the assistant instructors, Mr. George H. Williams and Miss Libbie Leary, who have labored faithfully with me for the upholding of the

institution, and have done what they could for the mental and moral advancement of those committed to their trust, I am under many obligations. To the Local Board of Managers, Dr. T. D. Haigh, Chairman, Mr. J. D. Williams, Treasurer, and Hon. W. C. Troy, I desire to return thanks for the interest which they have ever manifested in the welfare of the school.

And to you, Mr. Superintendent, and the State Board of Education, I return thanks for the substantial aid rendered in the carrying on of the work of education among our teachers of the colored public schools of North Carolina.

Very respectfully, E. E. SMITH,
Principal

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Fayetteville State (Colored) Normal School,
In account with J. D. WILLIAMS, *Treasurer:*

1886.		DR.		
Dec.	1	By amount on hand as per account rendered,		$ 432 26
1887.				
Mar.		By W. P. Roberts, Auditor, warrant		2,000 00
				$2,432 26
1887.		CR.		
Jan'y	14	To voucher, No. 1	$ 198 00	
Feb'y	14	" " 2	222 88	
Mar.	11	" " 3	197 65	
April	12	" " 4	193 58	
May	7	" " 5	212 45	
June	3	" " 6	238 96	
Sept.	17	To Ins. " 7	24 00	
Oct.	15	To voucher, " 8	209 45	
Nov.	12	" " 9	246 20	
Dec.	10	" " 10	255 15	
1888.				
Jan'y	14	" " 11	195 24	
		By balance	238 70	
			$2,432 26	$2,432 26
		By balance	238 70	

FAYETTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL (COL.), 1888.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

TO HON. S. M. FINGER, *State Superintendent Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to submit in behalf of the Principal, Prof. E. E. Smith, the following report of the eleventh annual session of the State Colored Normal School located at Fayetteville, beginning September 19th, 1887, and ending June 1st, 1888.

The whole number of students enrolled during the session was 122, of which number 63 were males and 59 females.

The counties represented include Alamance, Bladen, Chatham, Craven, Cumberland, Duplin, Forsyth, Harnett, Johnston, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Wake, Wayne, Wilson —in all, nineteen.

Since the establishment of the school, sixty-four of the ninety-eight counties of the State have been represented.

The Senior Class consisted of seven students, four of whom completed the course of study prescribed for the Class and received certificates of graduation recommending them as teachers.

Thirteen students in the Middle, twenty-four in the Junior and thirteen in the Sub-Junior classes have also been recommended as teachers. There were in the Preparatory Department, sixty-five students.

The general deportment of the students during the year has been good. The students have been uniformly courteous and respectful toward their instructors.

The course of study prescribed, is as follows:

First Year, Preparatory Department—Holmes' Fifth Reader, Sanford's Common School Arithmetic, Reed and Kellogg's Graded Lessons, Maury's Manual, Harrington's Word Lessons, Writing, Drawing and Vocal Music.

Second Year, Preparatory Department—Studies of the First Year continued.

Third Year, Preparatory—Holmes' Sixth Reader, Sanford's Common School Arithmetic completed, Reed & Kellogg's Higher English begun, Maury's Manual completed, History of North Carolina, Writing, Drawing and Vocal Music.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Junior Class—Elocution, Etymology, Composition, Arithmetic, United States History, Physiology and Hygiene, Drawing, Writing and Vocal Music.

Middle Class—Composition, Ancient History, Physiology and Hygiene,

Algebra, Latin, Natural Philosophy, and general review of Grammar and Arithmetic, Drawing, Writing and Vocal Music.

Senior Class—Latin, Algebra, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Book-Keeping, School Economy, Botany, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Civil Government and Moral Philosophy.

The Literary and Temperance Societies were kept up during the session. These are societies formed among the students and subject to their own control, under the supervision of the teachers. They prove to be a valuable auxiliary in training the intellect and character of the students, as well as affording excellent means for drill in parliamentary usage and business habits.

A series of practical lectures was delivered by the Principal during the session.

The school was favored during the year with addresses by Hon. J. C. Scarborough, ex-Superintendent Public Instruction, Hon. R. P. Buxton, Dr. J. C. Price and other speakers of ability and experience.

The school has exerted a powerful influence for good in this and other counties of the State.

The people everywhere welcome our young men and women as teachers and look to this Normal School as doing a great work in preparing efficient teachers for the public schools of the State.

The Assistant Instructors, George H. Williams and Miss Libbie Leary, have been faithful and earnest in the discharge of their respective duties, and have given to the Principal their united support.

On the 8th of May, 1888, Prof. E. E. Smith tendered his resignation as Principal, having been appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to the Republic of Liberia. Geo. H. Williams was then appointed by the Local Board of Managers to assume the duties as Principal—Mr. R. H. White and Miss Libbie Leary as Assistants. The school continued under the above-named faculty until the 1st of June, 1888.

Much progress was made during the session, as was shown by the final examination and closing exercises. The present indications favor a large attendance next year.

The course of study has been raised from year to year to meet the demand of the steadily advancing teaching force of our public schools, and the popular sentiment everywhere to be observed in favor of more proficient teachers.

I desire especially to express my gratitude to the Local Board of Managers, Dr. T. D. Haigh, Messrs. W. C. Troy and J. D. Williams, for their efficient management, which has contributed materially to the success of the school during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

APPROVED:

T. D. HAIGH, *Chairman L. B. M., S. C. N. S.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

State Normal School (Colored) at Fayetteville, N. C.,
In account with J. D. WILLIAMS, *Treasurer:*

1888.					DR.		
Feb'y	1	To voucher,	No.	1	$ 204 18		
Mar.	12	"	"	2	201 30		
April	6	"	"	3	195 13		
May	7	"	"	4	194 50		
June	1	"	"	5	235 46		
Sept.	15	"	"	6	23 50		
							$1,054 07
1888.					CR.		
Feb'y	1	By balance account rendered			$ 238 70		
	15	By Auditor's warrant			2,000 00		
Sept.	20	By balance on hand					1.184 63
					$2,238 70		$2,238 70
Sept.	20	By balance			1,184 63		

J. D. WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*

FRANKLINTON (COL.) NORMAL SCHOOL, 1886–'87.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

To HON. S. M. FINGER, *State Supt. of Public Instruction:*

SIR:—I take pleasure in submitting to you this report of the sixth annual session of the State Normal School for colored teachers, at Franklinton, N. C., beginning October 5th, 1886, and ending May 6th, 1887.

The whole enrollment, including training school, was 233. The number in Normal and Academical classes, 127. They represent fourteen counties, as follows: Franklin, Halifax, Granville, Wake, Moore, Robeson, Richmond, Orange, Davie, Iredell, Vance, Johnston, Mecklenburg, and Union.

The Senior Class had three only this term; one finished and has been recommended to teach. The course of study has been raised, and the others desire to take another year. They, however, hold 1st grade certificates, and are recommended for work in the public schools of North Carolina. The members of both Middle and Junior Classes teach during vacation, when work can be found.

We established a Preparatory Department this year for a thorough drill in the elementary branches, as we find all who come to us very poorly trained in the fundamentals; also a model school, which has

been used during the entire term, to show teachers how to teach, and all the Normal classes have been trained in this work.

One hour and a half each Friday morning an Institute was held, opened with a lecture on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, which was required to be reproduced by some teacher at a future Institute. These exercises at first were dull, as the teacher-student did not understand, but they soon became one of our most interesting exercises.

Connected with the school is a literary society and a class of students in Bible History. The literary society is officered by the students, and all is conducted by them under the guidance of the teachers, and they show a love for such work.

We have prize speaking for the encouragement of such work.

The school was favored by a lecture from the Rev. Mr. Payne, now of Atlanta, Ga. He is a man traveling in the interest of our people. We also had a lecture from Rev. J. G. Harris, of Hendersonville, N. C.

The assistants, Miss M. A. Lettson and J. N. Conyard, have zealously performed their part.

I have always found the Board of Managers ready to aid in any way in their power, for which I feel thankful.

We have had nothing serious as to order in school; all well behaved and earnest students.

The school closed May 6th, having completed a term of seven months. The exercises were well attended and a great interest shown. The first night was Institute work, and the methods, though new to the people, were so plain and simple, that they immediately gained favor. The address to the literary society was given by Rev. J. A. Savage, of Louisburg, and it was well done; it was practical and instructive. The literary efforts of the young men and women won the applause of all.

We know the term has been prosperous. We have an ample building, none better in the State. The locality healthy, morally as well as physically. We have long felt the need of more means, and with the present appropriation we hope to greatly increase our usefulness, by adding a list of better teachers—thereby making better homes, better schools, better citizens, and therefore aid in making a better State.

S. A. WAUGH,
Principal.

Franklinton, N. C.

The foregoing report of Prof. S. A. Waugh, Principal of the State Normal School at Franklinton, N. C., was read before the Local Board on the 19th day of May, 1887, and approved by them.

N. Y. GULLEY,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. S. JOYNER, *in account with S. M. Finger, Sup't Public Instruction:*

1886.

Oct.	4	To cash, State appropriation	$500 00
		To cash, Peabody Fund	90 00
			$590 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nov.	20	By cash paid	M. A Lettson		$ 45 00
Dec.	21	"	"	"	45 00
Jan'y	29	"	"	"	45 00
Mar.	12	"	"	"	45 00
April	2	"	"	"	45 00
July	6	"	"	"	90 00
Nov.	20	"	"	S. A. Waugh	50 00
Dec.	24	"	"	"	50 00
Jan'y	29	"	"	"	50 00
Mar.	12	"	"	"	50 00
April	2	"	"	"	50 00
July	2	"	"	"	25 00
					$590 00

J. S. JOYNER, *Treasurer.*

FRANKLINTON NORMAL SCHOOL (COL.), 1887–'88.

Albion Academy was organized by the Rev. M. A. Hopkins, aided by his friends at the North.

The State of North Carolina, in her wisdom, established four Normals for the better training of her colored teachers, and located one at this place in connection with the Albion Academy.

The objects of the two schools being the same, they readily unite in effort, and have worked harmoniously to the great advantage of the colored people. The object is to prepare teachers for our people, and to-day teachers, well developed, are the indispensable factor in the race question. We have a course of study which, if a man does not want a higher classical education, will fit him for all duties. We also have the classics sufficient to admit him to our best colleges, and to this sewing, cutting and fitting, and all that pertains to house life, together with lessons in carpentry.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

In addition to the certificate of moral character, students coming from other schools must bring evidence of an honorable dismission. They are required to obey and respect teachers.

The school has a Sewing Department and a Work Shop.

The State requires that applicants be fifteen years of age and know something of arithmetic and be able to read and write, and that they are intending to teach. When the applicant is not fifteen years of age, but has made considerable progress, arrangements can be made.

There is a Literary Society in the school, and all in the Normal and Academical Classes are required to join and regularly perform the duties assigned. The Society is officered from the students, and all managed by them, under the guidance of the Faculty. No student, not a member of said Society, shall take part in any public literary performance.

There is a library open to the students. We have many of the books used in the public schools, which we lend to students preparing to teach. All must come prepared to buy books. Tuition is free, and good board can be had for $6.00 to $7.00 per month.

Students are required to furnish their own bed-clothes, lamps, oil, towels, soaps, &c. The school does not become responsible for students boarding out. Parents must make their rules with private families. The school has its rules, and *its rules are its rules.* Scholars are required to pay at the first of term till Christmas, or at first of each month.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Some friends in the North who feel an interest in the education of the negro, and who see it as the surest and the only real means to elevate him, aid us in the way of support for students by giving us scholarships of $15.00 for the support of worthy young men and women. We require each one whom we aid, to aid himself first. These scholarships are intended to aid and not to support. He who will put forth no efforts to aid himself, deserves no aid. We further aid, that a scholar may be enabled to make a full term, and we extend an arm to no one who has not prepared to stay eight months. The race now requires a class of teachers competent to teach, and not merely to hear lessons.

Students are required to attend religious worship on the Sabbath and Bible Lectures Sabbath afternoon at the school.

We established a Preparatory Department last year for such as could not enter the Normal and Academical Classes. This department includes a course in all elementary branches. There is also a model class in attendance, taught by the student teachers, under the guidance of a training teacher. The model class gives the student practice in teaching, and has proved a great help. The Normal and Academic course requires four years, and WE OFFER A SCHOOL FOR THOROUGHNESS IN STUDIES, AS WELL AS SCOPE IN ENGLISH STUDIES, SECOND TO NONE IN THE STATE.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study requires four years. There are therefore four classes. Class A, Junior, Middle and Senior.

STUDIES FOR CLASS A.—Arithmetic, Sandford's Common School; Grammar, Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons; Geography, Maury's Manual; Reading, Appleton's Fifth; Spelling, Harrington's Graded Speller; Philosophy, Steele's Short Course; Moore's North Carolina History, United States History and Holmes' History; Writing, Spencerian.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Arithmetic, Sandford's Higher; Grammar, Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons in English; Geography, Maury's Completed; Reading, Independent Sixth; Spelling, Harrington's Graded Speller; United States History, Holmes' History and Stephen's History; Civil Government; Young's Class Book and Vocal Music.

MIDDLE CLASS.—Mathematics, Algebra, Sanford's; Rhetoric, Hill's Elementary; Political Economy, Mason & Salor's Primer; Word Analysis, Swinton's; Physical Geography, Mitchell's; Latin, Stewart's first year; Greek, Leighton's Lessons; Book-keeping, Bryant & Stratton; Swinton's Universal History; Writing and Principles of Writing continued; Vocal Music.

SENIOR CLASS.—Book-keeping, continued; English Literature; Astronomy, Steele's; Geometry, Hunter's; Botany, Gray's; Zoology, Hooker; Greek and Latin, continued; Natural Philosophy, Cooley's Elements; Mental and Moral Culture, Brooks; Elements of Logic, Dana; Vocal Music; History and Science of Education.

Instrumental music through the course, $1.00 per month, paid at end of each month.

The Preparatory Department numbered 105, including the model class. The Department represented Franklin, Granville, Wake and Nash counties.

We often find teachers who want to improve themselves, but have not the time or means to take the full course; now, for the benefit of such parties as already hold certificates, and have a chance to put in a month or two, in order to review or advance in the art of teaching, we open a class known as the "Teacher's Class," and cordially invite all. The work will be on the practice and theory of teaching, with lessons on the common school branches.

The past year has been a success. We have had some sickness and one death. The health, generally speaking, has been good. The conduct of students good, and in fact, everything is encouraging. The number has been larger than ever before and embracing a larger territory. We, as stated in former years, stand ready to aid the friends of education in getting good teachers. We have, through our friends at home and abroad, added considerable conveniences to our work. In the Industrial Department we have added a work-shop for the boys; we have the tools and have had the boys preparing the lumber for their new

home, which is now in course of erection. We want a home for the girls, and ask our friends to aid us. We will do all we can, and ask for help only.

We want to increase the teachers and ask aid. The litttle boys and girls can help one by giving $5.00, $10.00 or $15.00; $15.00 is the usual amount. We have a large school building and a healthy community. The girls are under the care of the Principal's family, and are as safe as at home. Our friends have been very kind, and we hope and pray for more friends.

Persons desiring to enter the school, should write the Principal early.

S. A. WAUGH, *Principal.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. S. JOYNER, *Treasurer State Normal School for Colored People, Franklinton, N. C., Term of* 1887 *and* 1888.

1887.

Sept.	3	To amount received from S. M. Finger	$	500 00
Oct.	28	" " " " "		500 00
		" " " " "		500 00
				$1,500 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

By amount paid		S. A. Waugh, 8 months' salary	$	480 00
"	"	M. A. Lettson, 8 " "		400 00
"	"	Jno. N. Conyard, 8 " "		280 00
"	"	Zella E. Alston, 6½ " "		227 50
"	"	R. F. Morris		13 00
"	"	R. F. Morris		1 50
"	"	I. S. Fuller		10 00
"	"	J. T. Ferguson		50
"	"	B. R. Hawkins		8 00
"	"	W. L. McGhee		9 18
"	"	John Allen		3 37
"	"	John Allen		6 00
"	"	William Williams		2 50
"	"	S. C. Vann		1 85
"	"	C. S. Williams		10 00
"	"	C. S. Williams		10 00
"	"	S. A. Waugh, for expenses		36 60
				$1,500 00

J. S. JOYNER, *Treasurer.*

SALISBURY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL (COL.), 1886–'7.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. S. H. Wiley, *Chairman*, Salisbury; Rev. Jethro Rumple, D. D., *Secretary and Treasurer*, Salisbury; Hon. Theo. F. Klutz, Salisbury; Hon. M. L. Holmes, Salisbury, and Capt. J. A. Ramsay, Salisbury.

FACULTY.

Rev. John O. Crosby, A. M., B. E., *Principal and Teacher in Pedagogics, &c.*

Prof. C. A. Isbell, *Natural Science and English Literature.*

*_____ _____, *History, Geography and English Grammar.*

*_____ _____, *Mathematics, Penmanship, &c.*

TEACHERS IN MODEL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. W. Austin, Mr. A. A. Carson, Miss M. L. Young, Miss Cora Goodwyn and Miss Fannie C. Clements.

*These positions are to be filled between now and the next session.

CIRCULAR FOR 1887–'88.

In presenting this Circular of the State Colored Normal School at Salisbury for the year ending February 26th, 1887, the Directors ask that the conditions of admission and regulations governing the school be read carefully by those who contemplate taking the advantages offered by the State through this school, that none may be turned away who may come seeking admission. The lowest age at which pupils can be received, if girls, is 14 years; if boys, 15 years. The conditions of admission to the Preparatory Class are necessarily low, but a young man or woman of ordinary talents can, during the first year, not only prepare himself to enter the Junior Class, but make a third grade certificate in any of the counties of the State.

The discipline of the school is strict, but mild and parental, and all students, whether they board within or without the school, are at all times subject to the rules and regulations of the institution. The school has gone on six years, and during that time more than 500 different students have enjoyed its benefits. Only three have been expelled for bad conduct, and a few others have been dropped for mental deficiency, but not a single student has been expelled for lax morality. During the six years not one student has died in school, nor have we had one case of serious illness.

We believe, taking the State Normal School all in all, it offers advantages equal to that of any other school in the State. In addition to the advantages already spoken of, we have at our disposal a number of half scholarships, furnished by Northern friends and churches to aid in defraying the expenses of worthy indigent students, who may give unmistakable evidence of future usefulness.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the last session, there were enrolled one hundred and forty-four (144) students, as follows:

In Normal	111
In Model School of Practice	33

These came from nineteen different counties of the State.

The school closed sooner last session than ever before. This was due to the want of funds to meet the current expenses. There was, therefore, no graduating class for the year 1887.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Will embrace four years of three terms each:

PREPARATORY YEAR.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic to Common Fractions, Geography, English Grammar.

JUNINOR YEAR.—Spelling and Defining, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Composition, Map Drawing, United States History and Phonetics.

MIDDLE YEAR.—Reading, Higher Arithmetic, Geography, United States History, North Carolina History, Grammar and Analysis, Spelling and Impromptu Composition, Algebra, Physiology and Natural Philosophy and Object Lessons.

SENIOR YEAR.—Algebra, General History, Composition and Rhetoric, Drawing, Trigonometry, Botany, Elementary Chemistry, Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Elocution and Latin.

Special attention given to Essay-writing during the last two years of the course.

Lectures, with examinations on School Organization and Discipline, Methods of Instruction, Methods of Culture and the School Law.

OBJECT.

The State Colored Normal School at Salisbury is one of four schools established by the Legislature of North Carolina in the year 1881, for educating and training colored teachers in the arts and methods of imparting instruction in the several branches of study taught in the Public free Schools of North Carolina.

LOCATION.

The School is located in Salisbury, on the N. C. Division of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and at the eastern terminus of the Western

North Carolina Railroad leading into Tennessee and Georgia. Salisbury is six miles from the Yadkin River, on the west, and one hundred and eight miles west of Raleigh. The climate is mild and equable, affording an excellent Winter resort for invalids. The town is surrounded by many historic and scientific associations. The moral sentiment of the community is healthy.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission proposing to qualify themselves to become school teachers must have attained the age of fifteen years, if males; fourteen years, if females, and be free from any disease or infirmity which would unfit them for the office of teacher; must present a certificate of good intellectual ability and high moral character; must declare their purpose of faithfully observing the regulations of the school while students of it, and of afterwards teaching in the public schools of the State of North Carolina.

BOARD AND TUITION.

Each student is expected to provide for his own support. Good board can be obtained in the city at from $5.00 to $8.00 per month, including lodging, lights and fuel—washing is extra. Even these rates can be somewhat reduced by the clubbing system employed by many of the young men during past sessions. Young ladies will be given board, lodging, fuel and lights at the Institution Boarding House at $6.00 per month. All young ladies stopping at the Institution Boarding House will at all times be under the care and direction of the authorities.

METHODS.

The methods employed in the school are the most improved, combining some of the best features of the Quincy, Oswego and Chatauqua schools, with such changes as the circumstances of the case and experience have dictated. The model school is conducted somewhat after the plan of the school of practice of the Philadelphia Normal School for Girls.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Nearly all the text-books used in the school are loaned pupils free of charge. It may be well, however, for each student to bring with him such books as he may have. Others, not furnished free by the school, can be purchased here.

STANDING AND PROMOTION.

The standing of each pupil is made up from the daily, weekly and monthly markings, modified by the failures in conduct and attendance. The scale of markings ranges from 10 or perfect, to 0 or inexcusable failure. The weekly examinations are either oral or written. The term examinations for promotion are conducted always in writing.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

In this school the health of its students is placed before all other considerations. Mental and physical exercises are wisely combined. For the healthful development of the entire school such exercises have been instituted as will be best suited to this end—Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, etc. The exercises in Calisthenics and Free Gymnastics are not excelled anywhere in the State.

MODEL PRIMARY SCHOOL.

In connection with the Normal School there will be a Model Primary School of Practice. This, under the management of an experienced teacher, will afford pupils an opportunity of practicing what they may have learned in methods, &c.

APPARATUS, LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

Through the liberality of Northern friends of the race for which this school was established, two or three sets of apparatus and a small but well selected library have been obtained. The reading-room will be well supplied with newspapers and magazines.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

Are requested to urge upon their teachers and those desiring to become such, the importance of attending the sessions of this school. The school supplies a need long felt. More than fifty of our pupils taught in the public schools last winter and spring, and so far not one complaint has come from any quarter, but expressions of unqualified satisfaction.

A WORD TO TEACHERS.

This expenditure by the State for the benefit of teachers necessarily implies an obligation on their part to take advantage thereof. It is a fair presumption that the benefits thus offered by the State are primarily intended for the children to be taught in the public schools, and that the State will demand of the teachers that they prepare themselves thoroughly for the work before them, and that all those failing to do so will be dropped from the roll of public school teachers. The State is discharging its duty to its teachers and its children. Teachers must do their duty or be dropped from the service of the State.

INFORMATION.

Any further information desired concerning the school can be obtained by addressing the Principal of the school or the Secretary of the Local Board of Managers at Salisbury, N. C.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

J. RUMPLE, *Treasurer*,
In account with Salisbury State Colored Normal School.

1886.			Dr.	Cr.
Nov.	27	To balance from last account	$ 11 61	
	27	To State appropriation	500 00	
1887.				
Mar.	25	To amount Peabody Fund	90 00	
1886.				
Nov.	27	By amount paid C. A. Isbell, salary		$ 40 00
	27	" " C. A. Isbell, salary		40 00
	27	" " T. P. Johnston, coal		53 37
Dec.	10	" " J. O. Crosby, salary		110 00
	24	" " C. A. Isbell, salary		40 00
1887.				
Jan'y	1	" " J. O. Crosby, salary		55 00
	12	" " J. D. McNeely, stove		5 00
	18	" " H. G. Miller, wood		7 20
	29	" " C. A. Isbell, salary		40 00
Feb'y	5	" " J. O. Crosby, salary		55 00
	26	" " C. A. Isbell, salary		40 00
Mar.	4	" " C. F. Baker & Co., repairs, etc.		10 15
	30	" " J. O. Crosby, bal. on acc't		3 23½
	30	" " J. O. Crosby, salary		55 00
May	10	" " J. Rumple, Treas'r, expenses and services		10 00
	10	" " J. Rumple, Treas'r, account,		1 25
	10	By balance in Davis & Wiley's Bank		36 40½
			$601 61	$601 61

The undersigned, Auditing Committee of the Board, respectfully report that they have carefully examined the foregoing account of Rev. J. Rumple, D. D., Treasurer of the Board, and find it correct, and the disbursements sustained by proper vouchers.

M. L. HOLMES,
THEO F. KLUTTZ,
Auditing Committee.

May 10th, 1887.

SALISBURY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL (COL.), 1887–'8.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 2d, 1888.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *Sup't Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:*

DEAR SIR:—The seventh session of the State Colored Normal School at Salisbury began on the 21st of September, 1887, and closed on the 9th day of May, 1888.

There were enrolled during the session one hundred and thirty (130) students—sixty-six males and sixty-four females. The following is the classification by counties, viz.: Buncombe, 2; Cabarrus, 12; Cleveland, 1; Davidson, 16; Davie, 3; Durham, 2; Forsyth, 2; Gaston, 2; Iredell, 1; Lincoln, 6; McDowell, 1; Mecklenburg, 5; Rowan, 73; Washington, 1; Wilkes, 1, and South Carolina had 2.

There are several students accredited to Rowan, who are not *bona fide* residents of the county. They have no home in particular, and will make Rowan their home until they complete the prescribed course of study.

The authorities have clung tenaciously to the rules and requirements laid down in the catalogue, a copy of which is herewith forwarded.

The increased appropriation has been met with an increase of students, and at the same time made the teaching more thorough and efficient. Three teachers have been employed during the entire session. They were taxed to their utmost to do the work of the school.

There was no senior class this year. The presence of this class in the next session may make the employment of another teacher necessary, for at least a part of the time.

Our greatest inconvenience is the want of boarding and lodging places, as at least eighty per cent. of our students board.

A small boarding-house was fitted up, but its capacity being limited, it was soon so full that there were at one time six to the room.

With the facilities at command the school had all it could do. Our students have found ready employment at good prices, and although more than a third of the students taught last year, the demand was greater than the supply.

It is with pride we mention the fact that in the public examinations for teachers' certificates, our students have always stood as well, and in many instances better than those from higher and older institutions with far greater facilities.

The necessity for teachers better qualified in the English branches is everywhere apparent.

Other interesting facts will be found in the catalogue for the session of 1887–'88, which will be forwarded you as soon as it comes from the press.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN O. CROSBY, *Principal.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. RUMPLE, *Treasurer*,

In account with the Salisbury State Colored Normal School.

1887.				Dr.	Cr.
Sept.	13	To balance from last year		$ 36 41	
	13	To remittance from State Treasurer, per Superintendent		750 00	
1888.					
March	1	To remittance from State Treasurer, per Superintendent		750 00	
1887.					
July	25	By amount paid	J. O. Crosby, expenses		$ 8 00
Oct.	17	" "	A. J. Hope, work		6 00
	22	" "	F. L. Bridgers, teacher		30 00
	22	" "	J. F. K. Simpson, teacher,		45 00
Nov.	15	" "	J. F. K. Simpson, teacher,		45 00
	15	" "	F. L. Bridgers, teacher		30 00
	26	" "	J. O. Crosby, Principal		175 00
	30	" "	T. P. Johnston, coal		65 60
Dec.	16	" "	J. F. K. Simpson, teacher,		45 00
	16	" "	F. L. Bridgers, teacher		30 00
	16	" "	J. D. Small, lumber		7 19
1888.					
Jan'y	21	" "	J. F. K. Simpson, teacher,		45 00
	21	" "	J. O. Crosby, Principal		175 00
	21	" "	F. L. Bridgers, teacher		30 00
Feb.	11	" "	Julius Kestler, labor		1 50
	11	" "	Robert Sterling, labor		3 75
	20	" "	J. F. K. Simpson, teacher,		45 00
	20	" "	F. L. Bridgers, teacher		30 00
	21	" "	C. F. Baker & Co., hardware		15 15
Mar.	17	" "	J. O. Crosby, bills		13 18
April	17	" "	J. O. Crosby, Principal		175 00
May	10	" "	J. F. K. Simpson, teacher,		45 00
	10	" "	J. F. K. Simpson, teacher,		45 00
	10	" "	J. F. K. Simpson, teacher,		45 00
	10	" "	F. L. Bridgers, teacher		30 00

May	10	By amount paid F. L. Bridgers, teacher...		$	30 00
	10	" " F. L. Bridgers, teacher...			30 00
July	5	" " J. O. Crosby, Principal...			175 00
	5	" " T. F. Kluttz & Co.....			6 15
	5	" " J. Rumple, Treas., exp'ses,			15 00
			$1,441 52	$1,536	41
		Balance in Treasurer's hands	94 89		

We have examined the Treasurer's books and vouchers, and find them correct. Balance in his hands at this date ninety-four dollars and eighty-nine cents.

S. H. WILEY,
M. L. HOLMES,
THEO. F. KLUTTZ.

Respectfully submitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. RUMPLE,
Treasurer.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 7th, 1888.

PLYMOUTH STATE COLORED SCHOOL, 1886–'87.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

To the Local Board of Directors of
Plymouth Colored State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to submit a report of the sixth annual session of the above-named school. The session began March 7th, 1887, and after a term of eighteen weeks, closed July 8th, 1887. During the session, sixty-four students attended. Of this number, 1 was from Beaufort and 1 from Pitt counties, 8 were from Bertie, 3 from Hertford, 11 from Martin, 3 from Pasquotank, and 37 from Washington county—26 were males and 38 were females, 33 resident and 31 non-resident students, 31 regular public school teachers, and others would receive certificates were they examined. (For names, &c., of students, we refer you to the Annual Catalogue.) The *Students'* Literary Societies (one for the young men and the other for the young ladies) were kept up throughout the session, and were productive of much good.

There were three Instructors in the school—two males and one female. (See Catalogue.)

The Course of Study embraces four years, and the branches taught in each are as follows:

FIRST YEAR.—(PREPARATORY)—Reading (Holmes' 4th), Elementary Geography, Elementary Arithmetic, Grammar, History (Goodrich's Child's Pictorial U. S.), Spelling and Writing.

SECOND YEAR.—Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, North Carolina History, Physiology and Writing.

THIRD YEAR.—Arithmetic, Physical Geography, English Analysis, United States History, Algebra, Moral Science, Botany and Drawing.

FOURTH YEAR.—Algebra, English and American Literature, General History, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Geometry, Latin, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping and Pedagogics.

We use Holmes' Readers, Harrington's Speller, Sanford's Arithmetics, Maury's Geographies, Holmes' U. S. History, Moore's N. C. History, Steele's Physiology, Reed & Kellogg's Grammar, Harper's Copy-books, and such other text-books as are required in the "Course of Study."

During the session, the school was lectured by Rev. Luther Eborn, County Superintendent of Washington county; Prof. Heritage, of Raleigh; Rev. M. D. Norman, Plymouth; J. S. Sessons, Winton; J. A. Robbins, of Windsor, and others. Probably no session in the history of the school was more productive of good results than the one just closed. Good order, hard study, and literary advancement characterized the term from beginning to end. In spite of conspiring circumstances which tended to reduce the attendance, the session is pronounced by all concerned to have been a success.

During the session, Maj. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, sent the school a number of second-hand school books, formerly used by the Chapel Hill Normal School, for which we are very thankful.

The colored citizens of Plymouth are making an effort to construct a new building for the accommodation of the "Normal." If they succeed according to their plan, you will have a new and commodious building in about two months. Most respectfully submitted,

July 11th, 1887. H. C. CROSBY, *Principal.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. F. NORMAN, *Treasurer,*

In account with Plymouth Colored Normal School.

1886.					
Feb'y 27	To balance brought forward		$ 14	00	
	By postage				$ 24
June 10	To S. M. Finger, check on State Nat. Bank		95	00	
Oct. 8	To cash by Express		500	00	
22	By cash paid Express freight				85
1887.					
April 2	By cash to H. C. Crosby, one month's services, ending April 1st				50 00
2	By cash to H. C. Crosby, bill printing, &c				6 03

April	7	By cash to E. J. Timberlake, one month's services, ending April 1st	$ 40 00	
	30	By cash to J. W. McDonald, one month's services, ending April 1st	40 00	
	30	By cash to J. W. McDonald, one month's services, ending April 29th	40 00	
May	4	By cash to E. J. Timberlake, one month's services, ending April 29th	40 00	
	27	By cash to H. C. Crosby, one month's services, ending April 29th	50 00	
	27	By cash to J. W. McDonald, one month's services, ending May 27th	40 00	
June	1	By cash to H. C. Crosby, one month's services, ending May 27th	50 00	
	7	By cash to E. J. Timberlake, one month's services, ending May 27th	40 00	
July	9	By cash to E. J. Timberlake, six weeks, May 27th to July 8th	60 00	
	9	By cash to J. W. McDonald, six weeks, May 27th to July 8th	60 00	
	11	By cash to H. C. Crosby, six weeks, May 27th to July 8th	75 00	
	11	By postage	40	
		By balance	16 48	
			$609 00	$609 00
		To balance brought forward	16 48	

J. F. NORMAN, *Treasurer.*

PLYMOUTH STATE COLORED SCHOOL, 1887–'88.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., June 4th, 1888.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *Supt. Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to submit the following report of the State Colored Normal School located at Plymouth. The seventh annual session began September 19th, 1887, and closed May 31st, 1888, during which time we enrolled the names of 84 students—35 males and 49 females. Of this number 1 came from Beaufort county, 11 from Bertie, 1 from Camden, 3 from Chowan, 4 from Currituck, 3 from Hertford, 15 from Martin, 2 from Pasquotank, 2 from Pitt, 41 from Washington and 1 from Wilson—eleven counties in all being represented. Some applicants were

refused admission because they were not 15 years of age; and others, because they failed to pass the examination requisite for admission. (See Catalogue for 1887 and 1888.) There were 5 members of Senior Class, 2 of whom completed the prescribed course of study. The other classes, Middle, Junior and Preparatory, numbered respectively 12, 49 and 18. Miss Emma J. Timberlake and Prof. P. W. Moore, assistant teachers, were attentive to their duties, and did much to heighten the interest of the school. The students were orderly and respectful, and from the very first day to the last, manifested considerable interest in their studies. It is said by those who ought to know, that Plymouth State Normal School never enjoyed a more harmonious and prosperous session than the one just closed. The management of the school and the progress and deportment of the students seems to have been satisfactory to all parties concerned. The *closing exercises* were largely attended by visitors from this and adjoining counties, and reflected much credit upon the school and its teachers. The future prospect of Plymouth Normal School is very bright. The new building just erected for the Normal is a commodious and beautiful structure. It will accommodate about 250 students. This building is the result of private subscriptions, and has cost the citizens of Plymouth several hundred dollars. It is still to be lathed and plastered; this, the trustees of the building say, they will do before the opening of the next session.

Respectfully submitted, H. C. CROSBY,
Principal.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

J. F. NORMAN, *Treasurer*,
In account with Plymouth Colored Normal School.

1887.					
July	11	To balance brought down as per statement,	$ 16 48		
Sept.	20	To W. P. Roberts, warrant on State Treas'r,	750 00		
Oct.	11	By C. V. W. Ausborn's bill, printing		$	2 50
	11	" H. C. Crosby, bill postage			2 50
	15	" H. C. Crosby, one month's service, ending October 14th, 1887			75 00
	15	" P. W. Moore, one month's service, ending October 14th			40 00
	15	" E. J. Timberlake, one month's service, ending October 14th			40 00
Nov.	14	" P. W. Moore, one month's service, ending November 11th			40 00
	16	" E. J. Timberlake, one month's service, ending November 11th			40 00

Nov.	16	By H. C. Crosby, one month's service, ending November 11th		$ 75 00
Dec.	9	" H. C. Crosby, one month's service, ending December 9th		75 00
	9	" E. J. Timberlake, one month's service, ending December 9th		40 00
	9	" P. W. Moore, one month's service, ending December 9th		40 00
1888.				
Jan'y	13	" P. W. Moore, one month's service, ending January 13th, 1888		40 00
	13	" E. J. Timberlake, one month's service, ending January 13th		40 00
	13	" H. C. Crosby, one month's service, ending January 13th		75 00
		To W. P. Roberts, warrant on State Treas'r,	$ 750 00	
Feb'y	10	By H. C. Crosby, 1 m. ser., end'g Feb. 10th,		75 00
	10	" P. W. Moore, " " " 10th,		40 00
	10	" E. J. Timberlake, " " " 10th,		40 00
Mar.	10	" E. J. Timberlake, " " Mar. 9th,		40 00
	10	" H. C. Crosby, " " " 9th,		75 00
	10	" P. W. Moore, " " " 9th,		40 00
April	6	" H. C. Crosby, " " April 6th,		75 00
	6	" P. W. Moore, " " " 6th,		40 00
	6	" E. J. Timberlake, " " " 6th,		40 00
May	5	" E. J. Timberlake, " " May 4th,		40 00
	5	" P. W. Moore, " " " 4th,		40 00
June	2	" P. W. Moore, " " " 31st,		40 00
	2	" E. J. Timberlake, " " " 31st,		40 00
	4	" H. C. Crosby, 2 " " " 31st,		150 00
	4	" postage		30
		" balance to new account		116 18
			$1,516 48	$1,516 48
June	4	To balance brought forward	116 18	

J. F. NORMAN, *Treasurer.*

GOLDSBORO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL (COL.), 1888.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., September, 1888.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *Superintendent Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR:—Within we hand you the report of Prof. L. P. Berry, Principal of the Goldsboro State Colored Normal School, which embodies the main facts connected with the first session of the school at this place.

For the want of suitable accommodation, the school did not open till late, and on this account the patronage was not what it would have been under more favorable auspices.

We are confident, nevertheless, much good has been accomplished. The teachers are earnest and faithful, and with our location and the excellent accommodations we now have, there is every reason to hope that the coming session of the school will be larger and much more useful.

In our opinion the Normal feature is the keynote to more successful education. Respectfully submitted,

W. F. KORNEGAY, *Chairman*,
D. J. BROADHURST,
E. A. ALDERMAN,
H. L. GRANT.

NOTE.—The State Board of Education removed the Normal from New Berne to Goldsboro, believing that better results would be attained there.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., June 30th, 1888.

To the Local Board of Directors of the
State Normal School Goldsboro, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present herein my report of the first session of the State Colored Normal School held at Goldsboro, N. C., from December 1st, 1887, to June 29th, 1888, making a session of eight months. The number enrolled during the session was 97—38 males and 59 females, representing seven eastern counties, viz.: Duplin, Greene, Hertford, Lenoir, Wayne, Sampson and Johnston. The average daily attendance was 65. The general deportment and scholarship of the students were good. There were no suspensions for misconduct; no serious sickness nor death among the pupils during the session. Notwithstanding the late opening, and the slight opposition on the part of some, the school has been a grand success, and its success is by no means due to any one person. It is, in part, due to the efforts of my efficient assistant, and the interest taken in the work by a large number of the citizens of Goldsboro. A literary society of the school held weekly meet-

ings with gratifying results. The last month of the session was given to Institute work, and it was largely attended by the teachers of this and adjacent counties. Profs. Moses and Alderman very kindly aided us in the work, by lecturing as often as they could; and Mr. Brown, editor of the *Voice*, gave us a lecture. The teachers manifested much interest in the lectures of these gentlemen, and the work of the Institute generally; and I am satisfied that great good has been done.

The following is a resolution unanimously approved by the Institute:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Faculty and students, and of all our people, are due, and hereby tendered to the Local Board of Managers of the State Colored Normal School in this city, for their disinterested kindness in providing this Institute for the benefit of our public school teachers."

All of which is respectfully submitted, L. P. BERRY.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

State Normal School in account with H. L. GRANT, *Treasurer*, 1887–'88.

Oct. 21, 1887.	By cash from State			$ 750 00
Jan'y 25, 1888.	By cash from State			750 00
Dec. 31, 1887.	To vouchers, No. 1 to 9	$ 392 32		
Mar. 31, 1888.	To vouchers, No. 10 to 26	440 34		
June 29, 1888.	To vouchers, No. 27 to 37	438 50		
	Balance	228 84		
		$1,500 00		$1,500 00
June 29, 1788.	By balance	228 84		

H. L. GRANT,

September 26th, 1888. *Treasurer.*

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

By Sec. 2652 of The Code, the State Board of Education was directed to establish four White and four Colored Normal Schools, and the sum of four thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the cost—two thousand to each race. These schools were to be in addition to the University Normal School and to that at Fayetteville, which had been established in 1877, two thousand dollars being appropriated to each.

In obedience to the section of The Code above mentioned, White Normals were established at Elizabeth City, Wilson, Newton and Franklin; and Colored at Plymouth, New Berne, Franklinton and Salisbury; to each of which five hundred dollars per annum was paid.

At the sesssion of 1885, the Assembly discontinued the University White Normal School and established schools at Washington, Winston, Asheville and Boone, dividing among them the two thousand dollars previously given to the University Normal School. At the session of 1887, the school at Boone was removed to Sparta, and the State Board of Education removed the Colored Normal from New Berne to Goldsboro in the same year.

Up to this time, four thousand dollars had been annually appropriated to Normal Schools for each race.

By chapter 408, laws of 1887, the appropriation to the four Colored Normal Schools, mentioned above, was increased to six thousand dollars, making, with the two thousand paid to Fayetteville, an annual appropriation of eight thousand dollars for Colored Normal Schools.

Each of eight White Normal Schools, located as above, continue to receive five hundred dollars annually, making in all for White Normal Schools four thousand dollars per annum.

The detailed statements of the expenditure for these schools will be found in the reports of the several treasurers.

PEABODY FUND.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1887-'88.

1886.				
		To balance on hand, November 30th, 1888,		$ 500 00
1887.				
April	6	To cash		1,000 00
Oct.	22	To cash		2,000 00
1888.				
April	12	To cash		1,000 00
1887.				
Jan'y	18	By cash to D. Parker, (Col'd) Public School, Beaufort	$ 200 00	

Mar.	23	By cash to J. Rumple, for Salisbury (Col'd) Normal School	90 00	
April	4	By cash to J. S. Joyner, for Franklinton (Colored) Normal School	90 00	
May	28	By cash to J. A. Gray, for Winston (White) Normal School	150 00	
	28	By cash to J. W. Starnes, for Asheville (White) Normal School	100 00	
	28	By cash to E. S. Hoyt, for Washington (White) Normal School	85 00	
	28	By cash to H. F. Jones, for Sparta (White) Normal School	85 00	
	28	By cash to F. Vaughan, for Elizabeth City (White) Normal School	85 00	
	28	By cash to J. G. Crawford, for Franklin (White) Normal School	85 00	
	28	By cash to J. A. Foil, for Newton (White) Normal School	150 00	
	28	By cash to C. C. Daniels, for Wilson (White) Normal School	150 00	
July	16	By cash to J. W. Starnes, for Asheville (White) Normal School	25 00	
Nov.	3	By cash to A. J. Smith, for Public Schools of Reidsville	400 00	
	4	By cash to R. W. Wynne, for Pub. Schools of Raleigh	300 00	
	4	By cash to M. C. Mayer, for Charlotte Training School	350 00	
	5	By cash to J. C. Haigh, for Public Schools of Fayetteville	300 00	
	14	By cash to Geo. Allen, for Public Schools of New Berne	300 00	
	17	By cash to J. E. Rankin, for Pub. Schools of Asheville	400 00	
1888.				
Mar.	1	By cash to P. A. Wilson, for Pub. Schools of Winston	155 00	
April	13	By cash to J. W. Starnes, for Asheville Normal School	100 00	
	25	By cash to C. C. Daniels, for Wilson Normal School	100 00	
	25	By cash to J. A. Foil, for Newton Normal School	100 00	
	25	By cash to J. G. Crawford, for Franklin Normal School	100 00	
	25	By cash to F. Vaughan, for Elizabeth City Normal School	100 00	
	25	By cash to J. A. Gray, for Winston Normal School	100 00	
	25	By cash to E. S. Hoyt, for Washington Normal School	75 00	
	25	By cash to H. F. Jones, for Sparta Normal School	75 00	
Sept.	14	By cash to J. E. Rankin, for Asheville Public Schools	125 90	
	14	By cash to A. J. Smith, for Reidsville Public Schools	125 00	
			$4,500 00	$4,500 00

TABLE I.

School Funds Received by County Treasurers for the Year ending November 30th, 1887.

COUNTIES.	State and County Poll Tax.	Special Poll Tax, Section 2590.	Gener'l Property Sch'l Tax.	Special Property Tax, Sec. 2590.	Special Property Tax, Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax, Local Acts.	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estrays.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on hand last Report.
Alamance	$ 2,440.12	$ 488.02	$ 4,[illegible]54.36	$ 1,517.50	$	$	$ 278.12	$ [60.0[illegible]	$	$	$	$ 8,838.12	$ 1,927.17
Alexander	1,739.78		1,147.14				230.98				137.86	3,255.76	
Alleghany	1,152.00		630.90				325.00					2,107.90	516.75
Anson	2,159.24		2,398.23				189.75	627.00			5[illegible]8.96	5,963.18	2,085.12
Ashe	2,762.44		1,527 97				97.52					4,387.93	897.74
Beaufort	3,381.23		2,515.17				30.61	1,448.44			161.84	7,540.29	4,870.31
Bertie	3,960.67		2,530.35				422.48	2,091.23			63.59	9,068.32	6,539.93
Bladen	2,669.26		1,289.66				167.60	536.25				4,662.77	2,398.52
Brunswick	1,873.40		1,185.01				76.50	464.40				3,599.31	790.05
Buncombe	4,014.93		5,505.56				621.84	549.16				10,694.49	4,065.08
Burke	2,402.55		1,449.89				23.00				65.00	3,940.44	523.16
Cabarrus	4,249.99	1,250.01	1,669 49	1,155.79			329.75				63.75	8,718.78	4,419.65
Caldwell	2,142.78		1,741.16				62.10					3,916.04	34.54
Camden	867.00	433.50	681.28	1,231.71			20.25	936.67				4,173.41	
Carteret	1,530.62		812.69				23.28	412.83			37.18	2,816.60	289.61
Caswell	2,201.45		2,775.60				380.20	1,365.75				6,723.00	2,536.57
Catawba	4,596.00		3,414.36				372 63	106.66				8,489.65	278.75
Chatham	4,000.00		3,019.67				168.00	186.68				7,404.35	3,911.12
Cherokee	1,350.00		829.00				43.53	71.79			103.68	2,401.00	
Chowan	1,280.10		882.45				136.90	905.59			151.50	3,356.54	371.21
Clay	539.72		421.55				1.90					963.17	524.93
Cleveland	3,618.51		3,581.98				864.35	600 00			31.00	8,698.84	1,841.63
Columbus	3,679.53		2,339.65				134.25	1,181.17			25.00	7,359.60	3,301.92
Craven			660.22				156.53	2,510.01			20.08	3,346.87	
Cumberland	2,500.00		3,841.67				149.60				3,105.69	9,596.96	
Currituck	910.80		768.51				413.97	1,185.56			167.81	3,446.65	
Dare	676.25		323.75				28.00					1,035.19	7.19
Davidson	3,593.89	495.47	3,330.56	1,820.05			565.05				1.75	9,806.77	82 03
Davie	2,407.89		1,868.99				203.20					4,480.08	567.16
Duplin	3,073.96		1,863.56				79.71	806.16			601.38	6,427.77	2,116.67
Durham	2,152.94		5,114.82				663.23	1,660.00			185.30	9,776.29	5,543.27
Edgecombe	5,973.58		8,886.53				379.28	5,184.16			3,021.20	23,444.75	14,055.96

TABLE I—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	State and County Poll Tax.	Special Poll Tax, Section 2590.	Gener'l Property Scho'l Tax.	Special Property Tax. Sec. 2590.	Special Property Tax. Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax. Local Acts.	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estrays.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on hand last Report.
Forsyth	$ 5,019.34	$	$ 6,185.58	$	$	$	$ 530.33	$ 465.50	$ 16.88	$	$ 69.81	$ 12,287.47	$ 1,059.89
Franklin	3,866.92		2,895.72				276.49	697.46				7,736.59	745.20
Gaston	2,904.24		3,120.48				387.56	7.50			4.00	6,423.78	214.18
Gates	1,452.83		1,595.24				227.70	500.00		2.66		3,778.43	1,533.93
Graham	642.20		152.71				5.25					800.16	
Granville	3,617.93		3,864.56				446.50				857.15	8,786.14	750.00
Greene	2,587.49		2,080.88				150.61	785.00				5,604.01	17.26
Guilford	5,894.00		7,035,89				364 05	826.40				14,120.31	3,384.31
Halifax	1,795.87		4,100.39				90.63	4,088.96			23 75	10,099.60	5,777.02
Harnett	1,895.25		1,124.64				131.19	315.88			50.29	3,520.25	88.59
Haywood	2,000.00		2,184.59				136.75				4.50	4,325.84	429.09
Henderson	2,900.62		2,032.36				160.52					5,093.50	1,990.87
Hertford	1,853.25	247.10	2,139.66	855.86			84.75	1,612.62			74.42	6,867.66	1,232.89
Hyde	1,545.49						39.61	762.52			3,737.79	6,085.41	1,227.71
Iredell	3,375.62		4,189.55				602.50	1,413 51				9,581.18	3,341.62
Jackson	1,355.42		855.79				40.00					2,251.21	317.61
Johnston	5,783.46	1,309.85	5,432.54	4,301.15			233.45	2,881.38			90.20	20,432.03	13,555.92
Jones	1,487.98		1,487.95				80.25	480.00				3,536.14	
Lenoir	3,012.00		1,790.07				178.20	325 02			167.25	5,502.54	2,304.65
Lincoln	2,288.55		2,360.71				226.55				41.85	4,917.66	1,000.00
Macon	2,191.30		1,260.08				99.31					3,550.69	1,189.85
Madison	2,897.03	1,435.22					239.56	631.85				5,203.66	2,296.39
Martin	2,743.06		1,892.14				25.75	1,667.46			49.27	6,377.68	1,969.00
McDowell	1,605.00		1,238.65				45.05	100.00				2,988.70	1,921.62
Mecklenburg	5,128.40		9,781.28				569.82	5,602.56			279.68	21,361.68	3,820.75
Mitchell	1,701.48		652 00				46.74					2,400.22	
Montgomery	1,831.60		1,285.24				266.63	83.23				5,466.70	1,738.80
Moore	4,327.14		2,798.19				419.70	1,061.34				8,606.37	
Nash	2,403.12		3,144.61				50.30	2,239.58				7,864.61	151.92
New Hanover	2,929.01		6,905.70				175.47	2,831.78	2.44		925.03	13,769.43	7,372.39
Northampton	3,510.31		2,710.31				60.00	982.50				7,263.12	4,461.68
Onslow	1,762.73		1,434.83				21.37	496.38				3,715.31	2,195 76
Orange	2,239.50		2,207.05				332.32				101.87	4,880.74	422.74
Pamlico	950.00		1,110.45				8.20	300.00				2,368.65	2,122.91
Pasquotank	2,379.18		1'656.79				87.79	1,969.14			383.05	6,475.95	2,709.53

Pender							26.31	405.34			2,821.10	3,252.75	
Perquimans	1,646.86	890.90					31.11	169.12				2,737.99	1,985.61
Person	1,678.86		2,373 80				268.55	638.31				4,959.55	2,091.11
Pitt	3,800.09		3,639.45				1,038.60	3,510 25			8.40	11,996.70	3,932.19
Polk	824.13		909.38				54.88					1,788.39	
Randolph	4,803.63		3,456.38				645.84			2.00		9,107.85	1,807.12
Richmond	2,938.50		2,998.20				112.75	480.00			44.63	6,574·08	772.09
Robeson	5,328.95		4,306.15				281.62	240.00			1.75	10,158.47	10,079.14
Rockingham	2,876.37	261.49	3,788.06	1,473.07		1,803.14	257.12	2,144.15			199.22	12,802.62	2,500.00
Rowan	3,065.17		7,300.78				592.97	780.57			101.98	11,841.47	2,989.13
Rutherford	2,345.62		1.942.64				144.80	59.98			201.82	4,691.86	
Sampson	4,017.55		2,512.82				265.45	838.87			58.39	7,693.08	2,323.04
Stanly	2,420.60	384.31	1,963.58	1,449 00			303.00	19.00				6,539.29	350.16
Stokes	2,453.78		1,584.81				272 20	225.63			45.80	4,582.22	1,555 62
Surry	2,580.19		2,152.97				196.45	85.50				5,015.12	1,052.31
Swain	24.40	437.04	731.05	731.05			100.00					2,623.54	
Transylvania	1,131.45		1,092.55				108.85					2,332.85	1,046.75
Tyrrell	1,061.37		740.19				57.35	192.01				2,050.92	1,186.46
Union	3,759.27		8,141.17				293.75					12,194.19	3,164.81
Vance	2,327.08		2,662.19				205.00	1,111.50				6,305.77	3,155.01
Wake	8,438.33		12,392.42				856.85	3,360.42			5,636.57	30,684.59	1,940 74
Warren	1,288.68		2,147.84				91.65	1,250.00			80.87	* 4,859.04	301.76
Washington	1,796.00		982.41				203.44	606.94			259.67	3,848.46	
Watauga	1,957.71		1,401.35				31.50	4.75			111.00	3,506.31	
Wayne	3,307.44		3,307.45				1,189.86	3,008.85			35.61	10,823.20	2,798.85
Wilkes	3,354.31		1,694.33				387.97				19.00	5,455.81	1,279.88
Wilson	3,379.50		3,393.11				171.61	3,032.00			59.38	10,035.60	2,232.20
Yadkin	1,887.54		2,163.02				72.75	57.90				4,181.21	405.08
Yancey	2,152.61		570.65				16.58					2,739.84	
Grand tatal	251,056.81	$ 7,632.91	246,331.13	$ 14,535.18		$ 1,803.14	$ 22,764.85	$ 78,241.17	$ 19.32	$ 4.66	$ 25,018.64	647.407.81	187,143.75

*Received less than disbursements by $65.23.

TABLE No. II.

School Funds Disbursed by County Treasurers for the Year ending November 30th, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Paid Teachers of White Schools.	Paid Teachers of Colored Schools.	Paid for School Houses and sites. (White.)	Paid for School Houses and sites. (Colored.)	Paid to County Superintendents.	Paid for Institutes. (White.)	Paid for Institutes. (Colored.)	Treasurer's Commissions.	Mileage and per diem of Board of Education.	Expenses of Board of Education	Paid for other Purposes.	Total Disbursements.	Balance on hand December 1, 1887.
Alamance	$ 6,311.62	$ 1,769.12	$ 1,157.76	$ 569.16	$ 285.00	$	$ 100.00	$ 155.29	$ 93.90	$ 66.47	$	$ 10 5 8.32	$ 256.97
Alexander	2,141.99	283.29	91.71	5.00	28.00	60.00	.....	80.27	48.10	.....	17 72	2,756.08	499.68
Alleghany	1,824.24	331.99	.....	.....	42.00	.....	.....	30.00	63.85	.....	149.78	2,444.86	209.79
Anson	2,778.45	1,831.42	210.73	389.00	115.00	.....	.....	180.76	41.10	.....	149.01	5,698.47	2,349.83
Ashe	3,759.20	127.93	165.66	.....	153.00	.....	.....	107.20	64.35	16.15	11.30	4,405.79	879.88
Beaufort	3,665 73	2,082.23	488.47	254.69	334.00	200.00	58.00	90.96	159.10	33.39	2.70	7,368.27	5,042 33
Bertie	3,752.72	3,850.29	269.61	372.27	455.25	.....	.....	137.27	45.50	17.01	864.67	9 761 59	5,843.66
Bladen	1,858.23	1,673.77	281.27	290.68	186.00	50.00	50.00	138.07	122.85	32.41	45.07	4,728.35	2,332 94
Brunswick	2,228.50	1,213.15	68.50	70.00	105.00	.....	30.00	97.99	157.50	15.97	.....	4,017.61	371.75
Buncombe	6,738.13	1,443.11	1,765.20	333.51	246.00	50.00	50.00	362.04	74.80	47.75	1,322.71	12,430.25	2,329.32
Burke	2,162.53	605.50	573.44	43.80	65.00	1.00	.....	88.43	30.85	4.25	50 92	3,625.72	837.88
Cabarrus	5,123.39	2,820.69	447 35	559,55	139.00	.....	.....	276 26	83.40	102.85	38.65	9,591.14	3,547.29
Caldwell	2,901 73	505,05	126.95	43.99	106.00	.....	.....	155.05	61.10	.....	23 04	3,925.91	54.67
Camden	1,825.41	1,089.29	30.00	123.84	100.00	.....	.....	109.22	119.80	21.20	224.97	3,634.73	438.68
Carteret	1,527.15	617.00	.....	24.87	67.23	.....	.....	.....	67.12	12.08	215.70	2,531.15	675 06
Caswell	3,289.90	3,777.23	499.23	481.46	291.00	47.75	47.75	165.76	115.38	5.21	33.45	8,454.05	805.52
Catawba	4,603.75	1,265.87	1,327.74	116.28	73.00	100.00	.....	235.62	37.80	5.10	197.38	7,962.51	805.86
Chatham	5,389.30	3,054.85	449 99	353.53	355.00	.....	50.00	245.52	51.75	95.55	20.95	10,066.44	1,249 03
Cherokee	1,717.66	59.50	104.95	.....	42.00	.....	.....	55.99	72.30	4.75	238.57	2,295.70	105.30
Chowan	1,580.83	1,420.00	26.28	82.42	117.00	32.50	32.50	.....	30.30	3.00	72.93	3,397 76	329.97
Clay	862.65	54 00	199.02	5.00	14.00	.....	.....	40.38	24.00	.....	11.68	1,211.03	277.07
Cleveland	5,625.39	1,380.09	805.23	145.10	388.00	70.00	30.00	241.67	81.20	12.75	10.75	8,793.18	1,747.29
Columbus	3,279.38	2,179.06	559.84	86.73	47.00	41.00	33.50	158 23	63.75	47.90	.....	6,487.39	4,174.13
Craven	500.00	516.75	.....	204.87	124.00	.....	.....	83.67	19.40	50	86.25	1,535.44	1,811.43
Cumberland	4,177.61	3,427.00	388 62	382.25	215.52	.....	.....	.....	12..25	.....	75.50	8,787 78	809.18
Currituck	1,809.70	814.35	175.00	117 90	30.00	.....	.....	47.70	47.80	1.20	.....	3,043.65	403.00
Dare	602,54	.....	256.95	58.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.74	.....	8.00	1,005.23	29.96
Davidson	7,080.88	1,485.29	186.17	148.83	54 75	.....	.....	282.06	55 60	.....	310.02	9,603 60	285.20
Davie	2,860.07	1,140.95	21.75	71.55	30.40	34.00	34.00	141.22	27.50	.....	335 92	4,697.36	349.88
Duplin	3,080.66	1,817 59	455.99	61.61	211.50	30.00	30.00	147.17	66.80	4.45	128.2	6,034.02	2,510.42
Durham	3,362.34	3,648.43	1,075.98	556.38	77.02	20.00	.....	281.97	52.40	.....	538.60	9,613.12	5,706.44

Edgecombe...	6,355.34	8,027.21	3,818.39	2,726,60	166.73	35.00	35.00	842.87	53.04	10.70	208.38	22,279.26	15,221.45
Forsyth.....	8,424.62	3,079 53	472.65	91.00	209.01	.....	.....	381.61	68.40	13.97	358.32	13,099.14	248.22
Franklin	2,627.96	2,920.02	458.54	642.08	309.00	50.00	50.00	223.80	108.00	27.98	208.90	7,626.28	855.51
Gaston.....	3,446.77	1,793.56	207 00	30.10	86.72	....	.....	206.76	43.20	1.75	4.25	5,820.11	817.85
Gates	1,537.92	1,332.40	197.10	112.70	129.00	....	.....	183 08	42 00	3.11	199.92	3,728.23	1,584.13
Graham..... .	743,16	.....	....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	24.00	24.00	.....	.....	800.16	.....
Granville	3,361.89	3,070.50	711.16	986 75	378.00	....	.....	261.74	50.00	10.00	255.64	9,088.68	447.46
Greene.....	1,993.75	2,122.08	275.92	70.04	250.50	50.75	50.75	157.53	48.50	.....	88.58	5,408.40	213.87
Guilford.....	7,317.11	3.333.41	1,202 61	411.16	253.01	64.00	36,00	389.26	62.70	11.57	19.80	13,135.69	4,368.96
Halifax.....	4,136.50	5,974.48	1,099.98	976,91	125.60	.....	.....	369.38	51.50	10.50	99 42	12,833.30	3,03[illegible],32
Harnett	1,457.21	792.32	235.80	113.13	138.79	.....	.....	110.19	133.50	19.29	101.75	3,131.98	476.86
Haywood.....	4,427.77	127.05	56.04	....	56.25	72.00	.....	115.42	57.35	....	51.05	4,992.93	.....
Henderson ...	3,955 57	904.01	441 93	358.30	190.73	.....	....	.....	150.30	3 75	.....	6,004.59	1,079 78
Hertford.....	2,825.12	3,223.20	335 40	670.90	290.00	.....	.....	74 12	67.20	.....	....	7,485.94	614.61
Hyde.....	2,222.21	1,389.10	541.40	213.58	262.60	100.00	.....	.....	103.50	....	27.00	4,859.39	2,453.73
Iredell	6,231.40	2,159.33	1,105.54	383.00	161.88	.....	.....	253.78	68.65	.....	38.00	10,404.58	2,518.22
Jackson	1,789.29	205.50	157 99	.....	88.50	....	....	68.69	31.60	.....	14.00	2,355.48	213.34
Johnston.....	9,433.85	2,413.06	2,526.70	980 08	309.00	61.00	50.2	518.03	118.00	.....	823.93	17,233.90	16,354.05
Jones	837.51	1,075.64	70 50	63.95	63.00	.....	.....	53.79	22.20	4.92	14.00	2,205.51	1,330.63
Lenoir.....	3,109.03	2,566.14	881.41	327 79	268.35	.....	.....	216.66	67.00	.....	2.60	7,438 98	368.21
Lincoln.....	2,691.63	1,114.90	901.02	136.7[illegible]	164 87	65.00	35.00	121.10	50.80	....	56 88	5,336.8	581.56
Macon.....	3,592.50	345.00	205.10	....	116.25	.....	.....	118.51	34.00	4.50	.....	4,415.86	324.68
Madison.....	4,183.03	166.16	538.94	.....	207.00	100.00	.....	160.24	50.50	25.00	150.35	5,501.72	1,998.33
Martin.	2,334.00	2,650.85	311.17	102.52	181.74	.....	.....	177.15	72 80	23.87	134.05	5,988.15	2,358 53
McDowell	2,1[illegible]0.64	516.19	116.91	38.85	25.00	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....	.....	2,855.99	2,054.33
Mecklenbu'g	10,169.34	6,689.41	1,691.44	703.90	267.50	85.00	93.00	503.48	185.40	14.45	226.73	20,612.68	4,539.25
Mitchell.....	1,634.56	93.40	253 90	3 40	149.00	.....	.....	31.27	75.60	90	30.25	2,273.28	126 94
Montgomery	2,624.65	1,070.09	82 00	7.75	89.50	.....	.....	99.90	47.40	10 85	63 6[illegible]	4,095.76	1,109.74
Moore.....	2,990.17	1,418.17	153.2[illegible]	366.07	88.82	48.75	.....	....	54.6[illegible]	15.26	28.44	5,193.19	3,412 88
Nash	2,700.59	2,337.66	676.26	169 40	274.70	.....	....	194.99	111.60	.....	229 50	6,694.70	1,321 83
N. Hanover..	5,590.25	6,226.25	2,133.52	117.59	412.00	....	.....	376.10	108.00	.....	1,402.38	16,695.09	4,446.73
North'mpt'n	2,846.62	3,031.99	379.15	880.7[illegible]	102.18	.....	.....	225.18	66 60	....	247 73	7,780 22	3,944.58
Onslow..	1,894.16	760.91	615.12	105.55	146.25	.....	.....	179.44	104.00	.....	45.90	3,761.33	2,149.74
Orange.	2,517.98	1,558.94	565.97	195.20	90.90	.....	....	.....	49.00	6.20	74.45	5,058.64	244 84
Pamlico.....	1,109.76	636.59	60.00	30.96	36.00	.....	.....	48.32	28.25	2.00	29.65	1,981.44	2,510 12
Pasquotank..	2,531.46	2,397 00	901.90	273.07	184 50	.....	100.00	195.68	47 00	....	97.20	6,727.81	2,457.67
Pender.....	734 82	875.66	212.48	11.00	97.72	.....	.....	....	56.60	12.00	....	2,000.28	1,252.47
Perquimans.	1,891.69	1,592.73	312.18	280.72	154.00	....	....	109.01	23.10	1.63	65 50	4,439.59	284 01
Person..	2,563.93	2,322.93	53.76	366.49	60.09	.....	.....	160.79	55.00	11.50	2.50	5,596.81	1,453.85
Pitt	5,600.60	4,600.74	1,223.71	474.17	436.51	55.00	45.00	379.10	131.40	.....	198.40	13,144.63	2,784.26
Polk	1,162.09	369.99	93 00	.....	70.00	.....	.. ..	26.41	48.90	8.44	9.56	1,788.39	.....
Randolph.....	7,054.55	1,570.70	916.02	65 25	56.00	.....	....	259.43	74.80	3.75	15.85	10,016 35	898 62
Richmond....	2,685.25	2,373.18	139.70	172.60	138.75	.....	.....	83.53	42.20	.....	17.10	5,652.31	1 694.76
Robeson.....	3,175.69	3,198.24	487.62	123.55	198.00	....	.....	219.48	87.24	.....	4,031.94	11,551 76	8,685.85
Rockingh'm	5,071.43	4,624.59	2,820.80	462.72	294.00	80,00	50.00	362.67	79.85	36.00	32.47	13,914.53	1,388.09
Rowan.....	7,605.64	3,379.20	551.67	68.75	385.94	100.00	.....	304.45	41.40	5.00	40.45	12,482.50	2,348.10

TABLE No. II—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Paid Teachers of White Schools.	Paid Teachers of Colored Schools.	Paid for Sch'l Houses and sites. (White.)	Paid for Sch'l Houses and sites. (Colored.)	Paid to County Superintendents.	Paid for Institutes (White.)	Paid for Institutes. (Colored.)	Treasurer's Commissions.	Mileage and per diem of Board of Education.	Expenses of Board of Education.	Paid for other Purposes.	Total Disbursements.	Balance on hand December 1, 1887.
Rutherford ..	$ 2,082.39	$ 762.29	$ 235.01	$ 23 00	$ 191.75	$ 64.25	$.....	$ 125.54	$ 117.90	$ 6.34	$.....	$ 4,208.47	$ 486.39
Sampson	3,152.54	2,857.51	355.88	239.79	310.00	.....	.....	263.79	65.35	13.86	.....	7,258.72	2,757.40
Stanly.....	4,703.77	674 80	661.44	2.35	52.00	100.00	.....	163.48	47.07	2.25	8 00	6,415.16	474.73
Stokes.....	3,096.87	692 60	529.45	116.29	152.00	.....	.....	46.47	30.35	.....	.....	4,694.03	1,443.81
Surry.....	3,572.87	601.46	456.26	36.91	191.25	.....	.....	.....	68.90	1.21	9.20	4,948.06	1,119.37
Swain.....	1,858.37	....	112.70	59.00	109 00	89.00	....	64.08	108.85	8.10	151.17	2,551.27	72.27
Transylv'nia	1,715.01	176.00	672 10	.....	78 50	.....	.....	67.91	48.90	1.90	25.25	2,785.60	594.00
Tyrrell	914.29	712.20	478.53	200.99	66.00	.....	.....	113.48	48.20	4.75	51.10	2,589.54	647.84
Union.....	8,025 10	2,847.25	1,283.51	252 35	178.36	.....	.....	377.91	40.62	.....	51.61	13,036.74	4,322.26
Vance	1,831.24	2,900.10	229.53	3 2.68	264.00	.....	....	170.18	46 00	.....	19.00	5,842.73	3,618.05
Wake.....	10,740.91	10,797.29	564.15	187.77	591.00	30.00	20.00	502.70	134,50	98.20	3,167 36	26,833.91	5,791.42
Warren.....	2,015.52	2,580.19	13.15	8.05	300 00	.....	.....	154.82	25 30	.....	149.30	5,226.03	*.....
Washington	1,050.06	1,193.49	743 36	320.38	132 00	.....	.....	133.42	80.54	23.81	79.05	3,756.11	92.35
Watauga.....	2,361 23	103.25	343.64	4.50	118.00	....	.....	90.78	57.90	2.70	32 50	3,116.90	389.41
Wayne	5,608.50	4,943.51	499.86	637.93	473.28	.....	.....	364,14	90.60	44 60	103.00	12,765.42	856.63
Wilkes.....	3,903.40	358.77	383 96	89.90	168.00	....	.....	96.96	54.25	1.11	8.75	5,015.10	1,719.99
Wilson.....	4,620.75	3,514.41	474.51	500.02	334.00	.....	.....	293.82	140 70	5.00	157.44	10,010.65	2,227.15
Yadkin.....	2,737 69	410 02	95.25	10 .14	76.00	.....	.....	151.02	36.00	.....	395.50	4,001.62	581,27
Yancey	1,714.07	107.60	49.16	1.00	12.00	....	.....	70.25	47.00	.....	37.00	2,001.08	738.75
Total.....	$ 329,978.63	$ 185,309 51	$ 51,598.48	$ 23,126.42	$ 16 487.64	$ 1,977.00	$ 1.110.75	$ 16,239.67	$ 6,889.30	$ 1.062.68	$ 19,257.25	$ 653,037.33	$ 181,579.46

*Disbursements $65.23 over receipts.

TABLE No. III.

Report Showing number of Children between six and twenty-one years of age; Number Enrolled, Average Attendance, and Institute Statistics in the several Counties in the State during the year ending November 30th, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Census of White Children.			Total Enrollment of White Children.	Average Attendance of Whites.	Census of Colored Children.			Total Enrollment of Colored.	Average Attendance of Colored.	No of Institutes.		No. of Teachers Attending.			
													White		Col'd.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			W	C	M	F	M	F
Alamance	2,018	2,067	4,085	2,058	1,104	1,082	1,016	2,098	942	517	1	1	41	60	17	42
Alexander	1,683	1,398	3,081	1,994	1,085	119	140	259	168	112	1	..	30	9	...	...
Alleghany	1,069	955	2,024	1,560	875	108	117	225	162	70	2	..	20	...	...	...
Anson	1,828	1,683	3,511	1,722	1,168	1,702	1,735	3,437	2,062	1,118	..	..	..	...	...	...
Ashe	3,198	2,938	6,136	4,674	2,880	120	140	260	210	140	..	..	...	...	...	...
Beaufort	1,915	1,896	3,811	2,055	1,333	1,656	1,632	3,288	1,783	1,140	..	1	...	...	9	13
Bertie	1,456	1,268	2,724	1,467	1,011	2,217	2,063	4,280	2,372	1,385	..	..	...	...	...	...
Bladen	1,600	1,489	3,089	1,405	952	1,702	1,788	3,490	1,520	979	1	1	11	19	29	27
Brunswick	1,036	1,020	2,056	1,350	850	913	900	1,813	1,123	724	..	1	...	...	7	3
Buncombe	4.819	4,507	9,326	7,580	4,119	763	847	1,610	984	529	1	1	63	58	14	10
Burke	2,230	2,073	4,303	2,337	1,956	502	530	1,032	720	460	1	..	28	10	...	...
Cabarrus	2,114	2,075	4,189	2,465	2,045	1,014	1,100	2,114	988	614	..	..	..	...	...	...
Caldwell	2,069	1,877	3,946	2,053	1,200	350	310	660	444	230	..	..	..	...	...	...
Camden	628	621	1,249	723	429	425	387	812	475	348	..	..	...	...	...	...
Carteret	1,438	1,323	2,761	1,450	913	535	524	1,059	618	345	..	..	..	...	...	...
Caswell	1,175	1,104	2,279	1,057	624	1,525	1,457	2,982	1,425	723	1	1	11	15	16	12
Catawba	2,829	2,660	5,489	3,094	2,010	585	557	1,142	631	354	..	..	...	...	...	..

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CENSUS OF WHITE CHILDREN.			Total Enrollment of White Children.	Average Attendance of Whites.	CENSUS OF COLORED CHILDREN.			Total Enrollment of Colored.	Average Attendance of Colored.	No. of Institutes.		No. of Teachers Attending.			
													White		Col'd	
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			W	C	M	F	M	F
Chatham	2,177	2,052	4,229	3,352	2,025	1,641	1,658	3,299	1,998	1,328	..	1	...	...	25	14
Cherokee	1,905	1,850	3,755	2,276	1,281	55	62	117	63	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chowan	624	626	1,250	902	545	857	837	1,694	1,195	812	1	1	3	5	4	6
Clay	846	678	1,524	988	549	35	25	60	71	30	..	..	...	..	..	...
Cleveland	2,963	2,837	5,800	4,606	3,456	763	623	1,386	1,386	821	1	1	30	20	17	15
Columbus	2,326	1,953	4,279	3,661	1,968	1,409	1,405	2,814	2,562	1,749	1	1	25	20	20	15
Craven	1,210	1,253	2,463	1,710	1,450	1,850	2,154	4,004	3,495	2,840	..	..	...	...	...	...
Cumberland	2,675	2,558	5,233	2,002	1,310	2,410	2,327	4,737	2,058	1,301	..	..	...	...	...	...
Currituck	782	620	1,402	767	503	437	373	810	559	337	..	..	...	...	...	...
Dare	609	536	1,145	966	700	58	70	128	.....	.....	..	..	..	...	...	...
Davidson	3,203	3,050	6,253	4,428	2,486	759	706	1,465	915	477	..	..	...	...	...	...
Davie	1,526	1,448	2,974	1,720	965	640	612	1,252	688	415	1	1	20	18	12	8
Duplin	2,139	1,937	4,076	1,984	1,364	1,582	1,673	3,255	1,611	1,508	1	1	13	15	8	14
Durham	1,740	1,701	3,441	1,587	1,005	1,330	1,280	2,610	1,118	579	1	1	5	3	13	3
Edgecombe	1,362	1,283	2,645	1,204	734	3,275	3,086	6,361	3,227	1,225	1	1	5	29	37	10
Forsyth	2,839	2,723	5,562	3,462	1,816	1,248	1,233	2,481	1,212	677	..	..	...	...	...	...
Franklin	1,651	1,603	3,254	1,276	714	1,832	1,588	3,420	1,586	959	1	1	10	20	15	18
Gaston	2,316	2,235	4,551	2,329	1,448	922	964	1,886	1,081	600	..	..	...	...	...	...
Gates	954	931	1,885	961	639	966	909	1,875	1,093	575	..	..	...	...	...	...
Graham	467	557	1,024	629	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	...	...
Granville	1,955	1,900	3,855	1,401	941	2,260	2,064	4,324	1,548	1,071	..	..	...	...	...	...
Greene	927	907	1,834	1,025	617	1,169	1,130	2,299	1,413	643	1	1	15	26	23	24

Guilford	3,346	3,148	6,494	3,543	2,132	1,532	1,399	2,931	1,582	1,003	1	1	38	52	19	27
Halifax	1,769	1,610	3,379	1,427	822	3,927	3,749	7,676	4,186	2,093						
Harnett	1,499	1,434	2,933	1,576	1,104	864	943	1,807	1,786	1,098						
Haywood	2,500	2,251	4,751	2,678	1,341	99	132	231	108	69	1		36	18		
Henderson	2,142	2,007	4,149	2,320	1,179	315	280	595	231	134	1	1	33	22	1	1
Hertford	1,068	981	2,049	1,015	583	1,394	1,458	2,852	1,576	749						
Hyde	748	691	1,439	1,135	782	736	635	1,371	1,207	913	1		23	13		
Iredell	3,579	3,342	6,921	3,654	2,673	2,277	1,190	3,467	1,703	999						
Jackson	1,789	1,636	3,425	1,658	896	*72/86	61/86	172	92	51						
Johnston	3,568	3,398	6,966	4,252	2,191	1,721	1,765	3,486	1,528	827	1	1	37	10	15	8
Jones	676	622	1,298	730	442	1,000	926	1,926	1,693	1,032						
Lenoir	1,562	1,342	2,904	2,515	1,680	1,690	1,676	3,366	1,710	1,200						
Lincoln	1,829	1,646	3,475	1,799	1,217	590	577	1,167	626	361	1	1	40	18	12	6
Macon	1,707	1,678	3,385	2,154	1,260	110	127	237	220	133						
Madison	3,022	2,811	5,833	2,989	1,726	81	86	167	109	65	3		55	33	3	
Martin	1,298	1,266	2,564	1,526	1,119	1,401	1,368	2,769	1,843	980						
McDowell	1,599	1,570	3,169	1,874	1,007	382	354	736	468	291						
Mecklenburg	3,632	3,361	6,993	3,382	2,063	3,158	3,151	6,309	3,168	1,762	1	1	15	50	40	30
Mitchell	2,479	2,244	4,723	1,949	920	111	110	221	19	10	1		23	4		
Montgomery	1,532	1,373	2,905	2,135	1,302	539	532	1,071	650	556						
Moore	2,467	2,217	4,684	2,512	1,517	1,253	1,276	2,529	1,662	1,015	2	1	60	30	3	15
Nash	1,980	1,742	3,722	2,111	1,345	1,626	1,637	3,263	1,942	1,121						
New Hanover	1,231	1,435	2,666	949	650	1,902	2,481	4,383	1,891	984	16	16	2	12	2	12
Northampton	1,609	1,427	3,036	1,152	685	2,245	2,192	4,437	1,851	948						
Onslow	1,410	1,254	2,664	1,393	887	674	638	1,312	552	302						
Orange	1,873	1,518	3,391	1,297	788	1,051	965	2,016	1,043	544						
Pamlico	747	742	1,489	864	553	471	500	971	444	304						
Pasquotank	869	777	1,646	882	493	1,057	1,023	2,080	1,230	591		1			15	15
Pender	1,029	981	2,010	993	735	1,350	1,351	2,701	1,441	1,045						
Perquimans	830	762	1,592	917	578	854	868	1,722	1,083	602						
Person	1,423	1,351	2,774	1,723	468	1,223	1,147	2,370	1,548	425						
Pitt	2,192	2,110	4,302	2,596	1,672	2,753	2,561	5,314	2,831	1,727	1	1	30	64	25	15
Polk	849	778	1,627	958	714	266	261	527	438	329	1	1	11	9	3	3
Randolph	3,664	3,437	7,101	4,113	2,343	668	615	1,283	799	411	1		45	30		
Richmond	1,849	1,690	3,539	1,472	966	1,979	1,836	3,815	1,923	1,209						

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CENSUS OF WHITE CHILDREN.			Total Enrollment of White Children.	Average Attendance of Whites.	CENSUS OF COLORED CHILDREN.			Total Enrollment of Colored.	Average Attendance of Colored.	No. of Institutes.		No of Teachers Attending.			
													White		Col'd	
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			W	C	M	F	M	F
Robeson	2,488	2,386	4,874	3,049	2,019	2,928	2,678	5,606	5,271	3,198	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rockingham	2,500	2,348	4,848	2,172	1,131	2,050	1,795	3,845	2,358	1,156	1	1	36	49	18	39
Rowan	2,798	2,764	5,562	3,796	2,962	1,198	1,189	2,387	1,586	1,203	1	..	54	32	..	..
Rutherford	2,506	2,380	4,886	1,956	1,170	665	729	1,394	752	384	1	1	30	27	6	4
Sampson	2,758	2,560	5,318	2,662	1,740	1,962	2,053	4,015	2,002	1,324	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stanly	2,031	1,825	3,856	2,745	1,727	329	309	638	384	232	1	..	40	14	..	..
Stokes	2,537	2,362	4,899	2,184	1,127	660	593	1,253	549	273	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surry	2,940	2,691	5,631	3,190	1,926	403	403	806	580	310	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swain	985	963	1,948	1,206	560	27	28	55	.....	.....	2	..	24	16	..	..
Transylvania	1,132	990	2,122	1,226	689	102	102	204	117	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tyrrell	575	505	1,080	512	264	271	280	551	364	227	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union	3,100	2,560	5,660	4,016	2,432	1,242	1,130	2,372	1,985	780	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vance	1,300	1,080	2,380	1,440	920	2,100	1,805	3,905	2,410	1,822	..	1	..	..	12	10
Wake	3,907	3,837	7,744	3,559	2,269	3,865	3,744	7,609	5,428	2,343	1	1	14	10	15	25
Warren	1,021	995	2,016	823	477	2,713	2,556	5,269	2,791	1,397	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	864	832	1,696	800	463	877	899	1,776	1,027	548	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watauga	1,868	1,724	3,592	2,149	1,219	78	87	165	76	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wayne	2,546	2,643	5,189	2,498	1,743	2,672	2,588	5,260	2,186	1,223	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilkes	3,667	3,483	7,150	3,507	1,944	351	350	701	305	177	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilson	1,936	1,860	3,796	2,405	1,570	1,865	1,918	3,783	1,907	978	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yadkin	2,039	2,194	4,233	2,773	1,516	339	237	576	243	116	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yancey	1,750	1,759	3,509	3,223	2,566	72	97	149	135	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	181,916	171,565	353,481	202,134	124,653	108,204	104,585	212,789	123,145	71,466	56	45	926	830	455	443

*Indians—72 males, 61 females.

TABLE No. IV.

Report Showing the Number of Public School Districts, Number of School Houses, Number of Schools Taught, Value of Public School Property, Average Length of Terms in Weeks, and Average Monthly Salary of Teachers in the Several Counties in the State during the Year ending November 30th, 1887.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DIST'S.		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS TAUGHT.		VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.		AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN WEEKS.		AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.				NUMBER OF SCHOOL HOUSES.						
													White.				Colored.		
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	W. Males	W. Fem.	C. Males	C. Fem.	No.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	No.	Log.	Frame.
Alamance	50	23	50	23	$ 7,766.00	$ 2,081.00	17.2	18.5	$33 90	$28 17	$21 50	$16 11	45	17	28		17	11	6
Alexander	43	5	43	8	3,185.00	330.00	9.5	8.5	20 86	17 14	16 57	15 00	39	15	24		5	4	1
Alleghany	37	5	32	4	5,023.00	125.00	11.5	11.7	19 00	16 00	16 50		37	19	18		3	1	2
Anson	46	45	40	34	3,370.00	1,700.00	9.2	10.8	33 20	21 20	21 55	16 00	21	2	19		16	4	12
Ashe	96	7	96	7			10	8	17 00	16 00	15 00								
Beaufort	64	32	54	29	3,222.17	1,738.00	12.3	10.5	23 13	22 15	23 09	21 13	51	3	48		26	2	24
Bertie	56	41	49	38	3,928.00	4,240.00	12.1	14.7	24 00	23 25	24 65	24 58	50		50		35		35
Bladen	56	40	37	30	4,436.00	2,910.50	9	11	26 18	21 80	23 65	16 33	39	6	33		27	7	20
Brunswick	41	21	39	21	1,107.00	515.00	8.6	9	28 00	20 00	24 40	15 00	15	3	12		2		2
Buncombe	93	19	81	15	1,730.00	3,000.00	15	13	26 50	23 00	23 00	20 00	90	38	50	2	18	10	8
Burke	59	15	59	15	5,648.00	1,020.00	11.3	12.1	24 50	22 05	17 15	15 00	56	25	21		13	11	2
Cabarrus	59	26	56	26	6,070.00	2,225.00	12	14.7	27 90	25 40	25 40	25 00	50	12	38		19	11	8
Caldwell	58	10	52	9	2,841.00	255.00	11.2	13.9	20 61	16 50	19 60	27 50							
Camden	19	11	19	11	2,000.00	800.00	16	16	25 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	19		19		11		11
Carteret	17	8	33	9	1,335.00	75.00	8.8	11.4	21 48	18 98	19 48	18 85	20		20		1		1
Caswell†	37	37	34	36	3,487.50	3,440.00	13.2	16.9	27 50	26 85	22 56	25 06	32	17	5		32	16	6
Catawba	66	18	57	18	7,315.00	950.00	12.2	12.2	24 49	25 00	21 11	15 00	52	13	39		9	5	4

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DIST'S.		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS TAUGHT.		VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.		AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN WEEKS.		AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.				NUMBER OF SCHOOL HOUSES.						
													White.				Colored.		
	White	Col'd.	White	Col'd.	White.	Colored.	White	Col'd.	W. Males	W. Fem.	C. Males	C. Fem.	No.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	No.	Log.	Frame.
Chatham	87	45	76	43	$ 7,000.00	$ 3,050.00	11.4	11.8	$24 00	$ ...	$22 50	$....	63	13	50	....	30	14	16
Cherokee	42	2	40	3	3,980.00	.....	10	8	20 00	20 00	8 70	15 00	36	...	..	....	..	....	....
Chowan†	17	11	16	11	.....	.....	16	16	27 00	25 00	29 00	26 50	15	..	..	....	9	....	....
Clay	15	1	16	2	1,786.00	....	9.4	8	24 00	18 61	15 00	.....	13	6	7	...	...	...	....
Cleveland	75	18	75	18	7,500.00	1,350.00	10	10	22 00	22 00	20 00	20 00	75	14	61	....	18	8	10
Columbus	78	46	78	68	.....	.....	.....	5	25 00	16 50	25 00	15 00	....	...	.	..	....	....	....
Craven	8	8	25	31	12,545.00	6,390.00	10	8	24 00	24 00	23 00	23 00	34	...	33	1	27	..	27
Cumberland	67	58	48	39	4,407.50	2,232.50	11.6	12	27 82	22 42	24 64	19 44	47	9	38	...	27	4	23
Currituck	28	14	25	13	.....	.....	7.9	9	27 01	27 54	24 68	25 00	23	....	23	..	13	...	13
Dare	23	2	17	....	778.00	75.00	8	.....	25 00	20 00	.....	.....	16	....	16	...	1	....	1
Davidson†	96	28	101	26	5,850.00	596.00	12	13	25 72	21 40	18 55	19 33	72	...	...	...	13	..	...
Davie	40	16	40	16	3,143.00	957.00	12	13	25 00	25 00	21 50	21 50	20	16	4	..	9	9	....
Duplin	67	40	51	37	4,556.00	2,952.00	*7.5	8.7	27 46	23 60	25 00	22 00	48	3	45	..	36	9	27
Durham	30	24	25	25	3,848.50	2,557.50	16.4	13.2	33 13	28 66	28 85	26 60	24	8	16	..	13	10	3
Edgecombe	15	15	33	41	7,564.24	9,081.61	28.3	28.1	29 00	28 30	28 33	20 00	31	....	31	...	42	...	42
Forsyth	56	20	55	18	7,240.00	2,160.00	*15.6	*16	27 50	26 25	25 62	23 33	40	27	13	....	9	6	3
Franklin	39	39	35	41	3,498.00	3,404.00	8.4	7.7	29 60	26 20	25 67	23 20	26	5	21	....	28	10	18
Gaston	58	26	52	24	5,387.50	1,599.50	9.3	11	29 59	23 00	25 50	22 00	42	10	26	..	18	11	7
Gates	20	18	30	23	3,023.00	2,340.00	9.6	10	23 65	20 62	25 00	20 50	25	1	24	....	21	..	21
Graham	17	1	14	....	1,330.00	100.00	12	.....	23 00	17 00	.....	.....	14	5	9	....	...	...	....
Granville	38	38	36	34	5,525.00	4,375.00	13	14	34 00	27 00	30 00	25 00	30	13	17	....	32	17	15
Greene	23	22	23	22	2,410.00	2,995.00	16	17.5	28 66	30 66	33 33	25 50	19	....	19	....	21	....	21
Guilford	90	38	86	37	20,165.00	6,245.00	14	16	26 59	21 47	20 70	20 92	75	41	31	3	23	19	4

Halifax	12	11	43	59	4,265.00	5,393.00	17.6	20	24 02	24 21	23 33	20 53	15	2	13	...	27	1	26
Harnett	56	30	46	28	3,031.00	1,626.50	8.5	7.5	23 43	23 43	21 66	21 66	37	....	....	..	21	....	....
Haywood†	50	5	52	5	.....	.....	16	14	26 00	24 00	18 00	16 00	....	....	....	..	..	..	....
Henderson	43	11	41	8	7,010.00	885.00	12.4	8.9	26 45	23 33	19 00	19 10	35	3	32	..	9	4	5
Hertford	24	23	29	27	4,125.00	4,248.00	16.8	16	29 22	25 63	26 30	26 79	26	...	26	..	27	....	27
Hyde	22	15	25	21	3,495.00	2,500.00	12	12	29 60	29 60	22 04	22 04	19	..	19	....	..	....	....
Iredell	103	61	99	50	9,665.00	2,120.00	10	7	25 00	27 60	19 00	18 60	85	39	35	1	29	18	6
Jackson	40	3	32	3	4,330.00	187.00	10	8	25 69	17 80	23 13	.....	22	5	17	..	3	..	1
Johnston	84	35	76	29	10,028.25	4,243.35	15.8	13.6	29 90	29 93	28 39	19 66	67	..	67	..	31	3	28
Jones	27	25	24	36	708.35	.....	7.5	6	25 73	20 33	19 93	21 36	12	3	9	..	10	4	6
Lenoir	41	30	39	32	3,378.00	2,260.00	14	14	27 00	27 00	25 00	24 00	..	..	....	....	....	..	....
Lincoln	44	13	39	12	11,410.00	2,020.00	11.2	12.2	27 41	30 00	25 83	18 00	42	20	19	3	13	6	7
Macon†	..	....	45	5	6,254.00	250.00	10.4	16	23 52	17 31	15 00	.....	44	19	25	..	5	5	....
Madison	62	4	48	4	7,780.00	75.00	11	9	26 40	25 08	17 50	... .	54	27	26	1	3	2	1
Martin	37	25	36	25	2,218.50	2,531.05	12	14	25 50	23 50	24 75	20 75	35	....	35	..	23	..	23
McDowell	49	14	41	14	2,563.00	272.00	8	6	22 16	19 00	17 50	15 00	21	11	10	..	5	3	2
Mecklenburg	51	51	77	65	5,018.00	2,827.00	13.4	11.8	30 40	26 89	26 41	22 13	48	10	38	....	38	18	20
Mitchell	53	3	53	3	3,486.00	.....	8	8	22 00	20 00	....	15 00	33	16	17	.	..	..	....
Montgomery	43	17	40	17	4,475.00	1,502.00	10.3	11	27 32	19 80	22 50	22 14	38	7	31	....	15	5	10
Moore	84	39	68	40	4,115.00	2,110.00	9	8	25 00	22 00	22 00	20 00	48	8	40	....	19	6	13
Nash†	49	35	44	30	....	.....	6.1	9.6	26 70	23 64	27 86	22 00	..	....	....	..	..	..	....
New Hanover	10	10	13	15	16,000.00	14,000.00	*20	*20	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	13	.	13	..	13	...	13
Northampton	37	37	33	33	1,973.75	4,415.10	14	14	27 33	23 82	26 38	22 18	22	3	19	. .	30	4	26
Onslow	43	19	31	13	2,164.00	503.00	11.5	13	21 10	18 51	16 91	15 00	36	9	27	....	8	3	5
Orange	41	41	33	25	3,500.00	2,250.00	8.8	4.3	27 11	24 00	24 72	17 00	35	24	10	1	30	25	5
Pamlico	18	8	22	15	1,484.00	338.00	10	11	26 00	24 00	20 00	23 00	19	....	19	.	7	..	7
Pasquotank	20	20	19	18	3,595.00	3,767.00	16.7	16.8	29 35	29 58	26 65	26 22	18	....	18	.	18	..	18
Pender	40	35	29	30	2,520.00	2,450.00	9	9	26 07	.....	25 80	....	36	..	..	...	35	....	....
Perquimans	24	19	25	19	3,408.00	2,867.00	11.8	11.4	26 43	22 72	27 61	17 00	25	..	25	....	19	.	19
Person	26	27	24	25	1,680.00	1,495.00	20	24	29 00	27 00	22 00	15 00	24	22	2	..	23	23	....
Pitt	76	53	69	53	6,416.00	4,841.00	12.5	12	27 06	25 74	25 89	23 58	59	...	59	..	43	2	41
Polk	29	14	25	13	1,181.00	52.00	6.9	6.8	23 44	21 25	17 00	20 00	23	14	9	..	5	5	....
Randolph	105	24	94	23	8,512.00	1,075.00	11.4	11.3	24 00	24 00	21 00	20 00	.	14	38	....	..	5	5
Richmond	52	44	42	39	2,629.00	2,700.00	10	12	25 00	22 00	23 50	17 69	20	1	19	....	26	10	16
Robeson	96	70	96	23	3,700.00	3,122.75	5.8	5.5	26 40	21 58	27 10	17 25	44	8	36	....	31	7	24

TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DIST'S.		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS TAUGHT.		VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.		AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN WEEKS.		AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.				NUMBER OF SCHOOL HOUSES.						
													White.				Colored.		
	White	Col'd.	White	Col'd.	White.	Colored.	White	Col'd.	W. Males	W. Fem.	C. Males	C. Fem.	No.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	No.	Log.	Frame.
Rockingham	54	45	52	47	$ 9,475.00	$ 3,762.00	14.3	16.7	$28 19	$28 60	$24 29	$19 20	46	33	13	..	31	23	8
Rowan	71	60	71	60	13,000.00	4,500.00	14.2	13	28 00	25 00	22 00	16 00	56	29	27	.	26	21	5
Rutherford	72	23	45	19	4,171.00	888.50	7.5	7.8	22 14	20 88	17 89	12 33	50	18	32	..	16	13	3
Sampson	76	49	58	40	6,041.00	3,075.00	9	11	26 07	21 36	22 04	16 81	64	..	64	.	44	18	26
Stanly	57	10	57	10	6,480.00	960.00	12	12	27 00	29 00	23 60	21 00	47	4	43	.	9	....	9
Stokes	67	19	55	16	3,852.00	480.00	10.6	10.7	22 00	21 34	20 40	17 75	42	36	6	..	9	6	3
Surry	70	18	73	18	4,000.00	775.00	12	10	18 00	18 00	16 00	16 00	53	36	17	....	6	4	2
Swain	27	1	22	..	3,935.00	116.00	13	..	24 00	23 00	.. ..	.....	24	14	9	1	1	..	1
Transylvania	30	3	27	3	2,440.00	150.00	10	10.3	20 66	21 25	15 00	20 00	19	5	14	.	2	..	2
Tyrrell	25	9	20	8	2,150.00	700.00	7	8	28 00	25 00	22 00	20 00	24	..	24	....	7	....	7
Union	78	29	76	30	6,800.00	1,125.00	16	14	26 00	22 00	24 00	18 00	66	15	51	...	25	11	14
Vance	26	25	24	26	3,800.00	3,800.00	13.7	16.3	30 00	27 50	28 00	24 50	19	2	17	..	19	4	15
Wake	77	62	67	58	43,790.00	8,320.00	11.8	13.6	35 79	26 55	32 92	27 34	76	4	72	....	59	4	55
Warren	31	28	31	31	4,314.00	4,164.00	15	14	25 75	21 75	23 75	20 20	31	3	28	....	29	2	27
Washington	27	19	21	17	2,626.00	2,070.50	8	8	24 37	23 60	26 04	21 66	24	....	24	..	16	....	16
Watauga	60	5	53	3	4,510.00	130.00	9.5	8	19 62	19 85	17 00	.....	54	20	34	..	3	2	1
Wayne†	....	....	50	41	15,455.00	6,927.00	11.5	15.5	27 20	25 10	23 92	22 70	45	....	43	2	34	....	34
Wilkes	92	14	84	11	4,890.00	275.00	10.5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	30	32	....	7	7	....
Wilson	44	31	42	30	3,952.00	5,121.00	13	14	29 45	25 82	29 60	25 45	35	....	35	....	28	1	27

Yadkin	58	9	58	9	2,912.00	285.00	10.3	9.6	23 00	20 00	24 30	25 00	30	23	7	....	4	4	...
Yancey	38	4	38	4	1,000.00	200.00	12	14	22 00	18 00	15 00	.....	15	12	3	...	3	2	1
Total	4716	2238	4449	2470	429,741.26	204,614.86	12	12	$25 10	$23 30	$24 10	$19 60	3263	984	2227	15	2098	410	1560

†Not fully reported. *Average in the County. Average in Salem 32 weeks for whites, 26 for colored. Average in Magnolia 24 weeks for whites. Average in Raleigh 35⅔. In Wilmington average length 32 weeks; County, outside of Wilmington, 20 weeks.

Number of white school houses, including counties not reported the number in which is taken from former reports, 3,263. Colored, do do. 2,098.

TABLE No: V.

Number of Teachers examined and approved during the year ending November 30, 1887, *in the several Counties, showing Race, Sex and Grade.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE.									COLORED.									TOTAL WHITE			TOTAL COL'D.		
	First Grade.			Sec'nd Grade			Third Grade.			First Grade.			Sec'nd Grade			Third Grade.								
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alamance	16	9	25	11	17	28	..	3	3	..	..	.	2	1	3	3	2	5	27	29	56	5	13	18
Alexander	19	9	28	38	4	42	3	..	3	1	.	1	2	.	2	2	1	3	60	13	73	5	1	6
Alleghany	10	2	12	11	2	13	14	2	16	..	.	..	1	.	1	2	.	2	35	6	41	3	..	3
Anson	18	7	25	5	4	9	..	1	1	4	..	4	7	1	8	12	8	20	23	12	35	23	9	32
Ashe	8	..	8	32	3	35	12	..	12	..	.	..	1	.	1	1	..	1	52	3	55	2	.	2
Beaufort	7	7	14	7	10	17	4	6	10	3	1	4	8	4	12	4	7	11	18	23	41	15	12	27
Bertie	13	13	26	14	6	20	..	..	..	17	4	21	7	4	11	12	8	20	27	19	46	36	16	52
Bladen	10	11	21	8	8	16	3	..	3	10	..	10	3	2	5	6	12	18	21	19	40	19	14	33
Brunswick	8	1	9	10	8	18	1	1	2	3	.	3	9	2	11	5	1	6	19	10	29	17	3	20
Buncombe	25	15	40	20	35	55	..	2	2	4	3	7	7	6	13	3	4	7	45	52	97	14	13	27
Burke	18	8	26	14	4	18	2	..	2	.	.	.	4	3	7	8	9	17	34	12	46	12	12	24
Cabarrus	24	20	44	22	21	43	2	3	5	8	8	16	18	46	64	15	20	35	48	44	92	41	74	115
Caldwell	35	10	45	15	3	18	12	1	13	.	1	1	4	2	6	12	3	15	62	14	78	16	6	22
Camden	11	3	14	4	2	6	..	..	..	3	2	5	3	..	3	2	1	3	15	5	20	8	3	11
Carteret	4	3	7	10	1	11	1	3	4	.	1	1	2	.	2	1	1	2	15	7	22	3	2	5
Caswell	8	13	21	4	6	10	1	..	1	3	1	4	10	7	17	7	5	12	13	19	32	20	13	33
Catawba	47	8	55	18	1	19	1	..	1	1	..	1	10	2	12	..	..	..	66	9	75	11	2	13

Chatham	25	10	35	17	14	31	..	3	3	5	9	14	14	4	18	10	8	18	42	27	69	29	21	50
Cherokee	11	..	11	17	3	20	5	1	6	..	.	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	33	4	37	3	1	4
Chowan	3	3	6	1	3	4	..	3	3	3	4	7	7	1	8	2	1	3	4	9	13	12	6	18
Clay	6	2	8	6	4	10	1	..	1	.	..	..	.	..	..	2	..	2	13	6	19	2	..	2
Cleveland	18	11	29	18	11	29	3	.	3	4	1	5	6	4	10	2	5	7	39	22	61	12	11	23
Columbus	20	10	30	15	15	30	16	..	16	12	10	22	25	15	40	10	15	25	51	25	76	47	40	87
Craven	4	12	16	3	5	8	..	1	1	9	3	12	8	22	30	1	1	2	7	18	25	18	26	44
Cumberland	6	18	24	6	9	15	2	3	5	10	7	17	8	5	13	1	4	5	14	30	44	19	16	35
Currituck	5	9	14	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	5	1	6	..	.	..	7	9	16	8	1	9
Dare	5	..	5	4	2	6	1	2	3	..	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	..	10	4	14	..	..	..
Davidson	32	6	38	46	4	50	3	2	5	1	1	2	5	1	6	13	3	16	81	12	93	19	5	24
Davie	28	16	44	5	3	8	..	..	.	1	1	2	8	2	10	5	3	8	33	19	52	14	6	20
Duplin	15	9	24	8	9	17	2	3	5	2	..	2	6	3	9	3	2	5	25	21	46	11	5	16
Durham	13	15	28	1	1	2	..	1	1	10	2	12	9	1	10	4	3	7	14	17	31	23	6	29
Edgecombe	3	10	13	2	19	21	2	7	9	11	..	11	19	4	23	5	7	12	43	7	50	44	35	79
Forsyth	24	12	36	18	3	21	1	1	2	3	1	4	12	3	15	1	..	1	43	16	59	16	4	20
Franklin	9	14	23	41	5	46	..	1	1	14	8	22	4	8	12	1	4	5	13	16	29	19	20	39
Gaston	18	2	20	16	8	24	1	.	1	..	1	1	11	4	15	5	3	8	35	10	45	16	8	24
Gates	2	7	9	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	..	3	5	7	12	..	2	2	5	10	15	8	9	17
Graham	1	1	2	7	1	8	2	1	3	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	..	..	10	3	13	..	..	..
Granville	7	20	27	5	13	18	..	..	..	13	4	17	12	9	21	2	1	3	12	33	45	27	14	41
Greene	5	10	15	2	5	7	1	.	1	10	4	14	2	1	3	1	4	5	8	15	23	13	9	22
Guilford	14	12	26	24	22	46	4	8	12	2	4	6	18	12	30	11	9	20	42	42	84	31	25	56
Halifax	17	31	48	2	7	9	.	..	..	26	6	32	19	18	37	2	5	7	19	38	57	47	29	76
Harnett	11	7	18	6	..	6	1	..	1	7	.	7	3	5	8	3	2	5	18	7	25	13	7	20
Haywood	14	4	18	19	8	27	5	1	6	1	1	2	3	.	3	2	..	2	38	13	51	6	1	7
Henderson	19	5	24	13	7	20	2	4	16	1	..	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	34	16	50	3	5	8
Hertford	6	10	16	1	5	6	..	..	..	10	4	14	10	6	16	3	2	5	7	15	22	13	12	25
Hyde	25	5	30	14	6	20	..	.	..	4	..	4	6	6	12	14	1	15	39	11	50	24	2	26
Iredell	14	7	21	15	2	17	.	.	..	..	..	..	10	7	17	10	3	13	29	9	38	20	10	30
Jackson	11	..	11	11	12	23	2	2	4	.	..	.	2	..	2	..	..	.	24	14	38	2	..	2
Johnston	49	11	60	16	4	20	1	..	1	9	..	9	5	3	8	4	7	11	66	15	81	18	10	28
Jones	3	5	8	4	6	10	3	10	13	2	1	3	4	4	8	10	3	13	7	14	21	16	8	24
Lenoir	7	24	31	6	7	13	1	2	3	5	4	9	9	10	19	2	7	9	14	33	47	16	21	37
Lincoln	14	5	19	19	4	23	2	..	2	1	..	1	5	..	5	4	..	4	35	9	44	10	.	10

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.									COLORED.									TOTAL WHITE.			TOTAL COL'D.		
	First Grade.			Sec'nd Grade			Third Grade.			First Grade.			Sec'nd Grade			Third Grade.								
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Macon	12	1	13	7	2	9	11	18	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	30	21	51	4	..	4
Madison	18	8	26	26	7	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	4	44	15	59	5	..	5
Martin	12	2	14	9	12	21	..	1	1	12	..	12	11	6	17	7	10	17	21	15	36	30	16	46
McDowell	8	5	13	12	9	21	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	2	3	2	5	21	14	35	6	3	9
Mecklenburg	34	18	52	19	9	28	1	..	1	26	3	29	43	24	67	13	13	26	54	27	81	82	40	122
Mitchell	12	3	15	7	..	7	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	27	3	30	..	1	1
Montgomery	16	..	16	16	4	20	1	1	2	..	..	..	6	3	9	4	3	7	32	5	37	10	6	16
Moore	23	9	32	22	9	31	3	2	5	6	3	9	6	9	15	3	7	10	48	20	68	15	19	34
Nash	20	7	27	11	3	14	2	..	2	11	1	12	13	10	23	2	4	6	33	10	43	26	15	41
New Hanov'r	3	27	30	..	3	3	..	..	..	15	13	28	5	4	9	4	9	13	3	27	30	24	26	50
Northampt'n	8	11	19	4	5	9	..	..	..	6	2	8	11	3	14	4	2	6	12	16	28	21	7	28
Onslow	5	2	7	7	9	16	4	2	6	..	..	..	2	..	2	5	3	8	16	13	29	7	3	10
Orange	4	2	6	6	6	12	1	2	3	2	..	2	4	2	6	2	2	4	11	10	21	8	4	12
Pamlico	5	5	10	7	1	8	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	3	6	2	2	4	12	6	18	6	7	13
Pasquotank	8	8	16	3	..	3	1	..	1	3	4	7	7	4	11	3	2	5	12	8	20	13	10	23
Pender	9	9	18	5	1	6	..	2	2	6	..	6	9	1	10	3	..	3	26	12	38	18	1	19
Perquimans	4	5	19	7	9	16	..	..	..	7	..	7	3	1	4	2	5	7	11	14	25	12	6	18
Person	5	5	10	3	6	9	1	1	2	1	..	1	5	1	6	11	5	16	9	12	21	17	6	23
Pitt	21	44	65	1	1	2	..	..	..	12	2	14	17	19	36	5	4	9	22	45	67	34	25	59

Polk	4	2	6	6	6	12	9	5	14	..	..	..	2	1	3	7	2	9	19	13	32	9	3	12
Randolph	37	20	57	57	21	78	1	..	1	1	1	2	7	3	10	5	..	5	95	41	136	13	4	17
Richmond	11	3	14	15	14	29	4	1	5	6	1	7	9	6	15	7	16	23	30	18	48	22	23	45
Robeson	15	3	18	14	6	20	3	4	7	7	1	8	12	8	20	8	3	11	32	13	45	27	12	39
Rockingham	14	28	42	9	16	25	2	1	3	4	..	4	10	7	17	5	21	26	24	45	69	19	28	47
Rowan	32	10	42	21	7	28	..	2	2	3	..	3	16	7	23	7	5	12	53	19	72	26	12	38
Rutherford	23	7	30	27	12	39	3	1	4	..	..	..	13	..	13	6	3	9	53	20	73	19	6	25
Sampson	26	11	37	16	8	24	5	4	9	4	..	4	14	..	14	14	13	27	47	23	70	32	13	45
Stanly	32	8	40	15	2	17	2	..	2	1	..	1	4	3	7	2	2	4	49	10	59	7	5	12
Stokes	8	6	14	19	15	34	5	2	7	..	..	..	12	..	12	3	1	4	32	23	56	15	1	16
Surry	30	20	50	8	6	14	1	1	2	1	..	1	5	5	10	5	5	10	39	27	66	11	10	21
Swain	6	2	8	18	1	19	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6	34	..	..	..
Transylvania	4	9	13	4	8	12	9	6	15	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	17	23	40	1	2	3
Tyrrell	5	..	5	6	4	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	11	4	15	5	2	7
Union	22	..	29	37	5	42	27	9	36	6	1	7	8	3	11	14	5	19	86	21	107	28	9	37
Vance	1	15	16	1	4	5	..	..	..	7	2	9	13	12	25	..	1	1	2	19	21	20	15	35
Wake	16	6	22	2	7	9	3	2	5	12	..	12	12	3	15	14	5	19	21	15	36	38	8	46
Warren	4	17	21	2	7	9	..	1	1	16	3	19	4	4	8	1	4	5	6	25	31	21	11	32
Washington	3	6	9	4	7	11	..	..	..	3	..	3	5	3	8	3	6	9	7	13	20	11	9	20
Watauga	30	5	35	11	2	13	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	43	9	52	1	..	1
Wayne	20	26	46	8	5	13	3	1	4	5	2	7	11	8	19	2	2	4	31	32	63	18	12	30
Wilkes	40	10	50	17	2	19	3	..	3	..	..	..	17	..	17	..	2	2	60	12	72	19	..	19
Wilson	23	10	33	6	7	13	..	..	..	16	7	23	3	11	14	..	3	3	29	17	46	19	21	40
Yadkin	31	1	32	9	..	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	41	1	42	4	4	8
Yancey	15	6	21	21	1	22	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	38	7	45	2	..	2
	1251	877	2128	706	632	1338	180	189	369	472	158	630	682	424	1106	423	461	884	2137	1698	3835	1577	1043	2620

REPORTS OF CITY GRADED SCHOOLS.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., October 1st, 1888.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *Sup't of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:*

MY DEAR SIR:—Your request that I furnish you with an exhibit of the Public Schools of Goldsboro has been received.

At the time of my last report the public schools of Goldsboro were in a chaotic state, owing to the decree of the Supreme Court, declaring the Dortch Bill unconstitutional. The public spirit and common sense of these people maintained the schools unabridged and unimpaired by private subscription until an appeal could be made to the people. This appeal was made in May, 1887, and the result made clear the fact that the citizens of Goldsboro meant to maintain and preserve in their city the blessings of popular education. The new act provides for the support of schools for both races for a term of nine months. The entire authority is vested in a Board of Trustees, composed of nine members, and the supervision of all the schools has been entrusted to me.

There are three school buildings, one for the whites, and two for the negroes. The building for the whites is the large brick structure, known since 1881, as the Graded School Building. It is roomy, well equipped and beautifully situated. In the summer of 1887 a new building was erected for the colored people. It is a six-roomed, modern school-house, well furnished and admirably arranged—a credit to the colored people and to the city.

Up to this time these accommodations have been ample. I am of the opinion, however, that additional room will soon become necessary.

The census of school children, between six and twenty-one, revealed the fact that there were nine hundred whites and eight hundred and forty negroes. The total enrollment for 1887–'88 was one thousand and seventy—five hundred and ninety-five whites and four hundred and seventy-five negroes.

Total valuation of school property about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Total cost of sustaining schools about eighty-eight hundred dollars per annum. The special tax levied by the city, which is three-fifth of one per cent., yielded about six thousand dollars of this sum, including polltax. Fifteen teachers were employed, exclusive of the Superintendent, ten for the whites and five for the colored people.

The colored schools have been under my control for one year. They are divided into five grades. Their attendance and punctuality are not what they should be. This is partly due to hard necessity and partly to a lack of appreciation of those virtues. It is hoped that this latter cause may be overcome.

Thus far, I have found the children in these schools obedient, tractable and eager to learn. The scope of the instruction is naturally limited to the elementary common school branches. In my judgment, if these can be properly taught and apprehended, a mighty work will have been done. There is, however, a State Normal School here, to which the ambitious and aspiring may go and receive a measure of higher instruction.

The aim of the instruction is simple and practical. It is to furnish to the children of the colored race those necessary educational aids whereby they may become more helpful and intelligent workers in society. It is to make clear to them the utility of education, and further to give them the power of thinking, and the capacity for larger ideas of order and decorum and refinement.

The colored teachers are instructed by me in weekly teachers' meetings, and the effort is made to put in practice among them, so far as possible, the most effective methods of instruction known to me.

The White Graded School is seven years old. There are pupils in the second grade who were unborn at its first session; and there may be found in almost every vocation of life those who have gone out from its high school.

There are nine grades proper, and three departments, viz.: The Primary, Grammar and High School. A child may enter our first grade at six, and at fifteen enter the freshman class at the University.

Our scope, as may be seen, is fairly broad. Our aim is very definite. It is not to turn out any particular kind of man or woman equipped for any particular sort of life work. It is to develop in children the power of thought, the capacity for learning, and the impulse and desire for knowledge. We want to make men, not to fill them. We want to educate rather than inform, and we desire to lose as little time as possible, for the children are not with us always. It is valuable time to them.

Hence, in primary grades, we use the word method combined with the phonic, in learning to read. We use script at first. In Arithmetic, we go from the thing to its symbol. Oral spelling is not practiced, nor is there a spelling book in use. Geographical ideas and definitions are developed so far as possible, and not learned. We believe that music, drawing and calisthenics are useful and beautiful branches of study, and therefore teach them. The children are grouped for instruction, taking into account the individuality and various capacities of the pupils.

In the Grammar School grades, an enlargement of these ideas prevail. Arithmetic is not made the chief end of childhood, but the effort is made to teach its essentials thoroughly, objectively and reasonably.

Reading is getting thought and giving it forth clearly and correctly.

We do not learn language by rules, but by practice. Geography is winnowed down—its mass of details simplified—and the idea is to give sequence and interest to this great subject. Spelling is a matter for the

eye and hand and not the ear. It is sought to give children the salient and simple ideas of natural history, botany and physiology.

The High School crowns the course. There is no other school in the city. The High School has been of inestimable advantage to these schools. It has furnished and continues to furnish us with our best teachers. The conduct of its pupils influences for good the entire school. It is the gaol to be striven for, and rounds out a harmonious scheme of education. Its influence has affected the entire community in the increase of culture and attainments. Seven years ago but few girls and boys of this city were at higher institutions of learning. To-day, the graduates of our High School may be found at nearly every college, male and female, in this State, and in the higher institutions of the North. I feel sure I speak the truth when I say that there is a quickening of ambition and aspiration among both children and parents which may be traced to the influence of our High School.

Corporal punishment is not a feature of these schools, though the privilege is reserved. Entire obedience and tractability must be had. The school is not an asylum nor a house of correction for incorrigibles. Neither do we strive after military rigidity. We desire *order* that we may *teach*. An immoral or insolent child is dismissed from the school after due warning and notification.

There is very little trouble on this score, however. By attending to a child's comfort and interesting him before attempting to instruct him, the battle is nearly won. Firmness and tact will do the rest.

We have no organized system of rewards or punishments. No effort is left untried to impress ethical lessons upon children, to teach the beauty and bravery of truth and a regard for whatsoever things are pure and lovely and of good report. The Superintendent meets all the teachers weekly for study and work upon the problems of our profession. There is a well-equipped pedagogical library for the use of the teachers; and during the past year we have inaugurated a school library, which now contains nearly 1,000 volumes of history, fiction and travel. Much is expected from this library. We rely upon it to aid materially in the study of history and geography, and perhaps to fix upon our pupils that love of good books, which is in itself a liberal education.

It is the purpose of the Superintendent to organize a Training Class, in a few weeks, for the purpose of training the graduates of the school, and any young lady who contemplates teaching for the work that lies before them. This is done in the lamentable absence of technical training for teachers, and to guard against the introduction of unskilled teachers into our corps.

I remain, most respectfully, yours,

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN,
Superintendent.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 2d, 1888.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *State Supt. Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:*

MY DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request, I beg leave to submit the following report:

The public schools of this city closed an eight months term on the 22d day of last May. The enrolment for the term was: Males, 971; females, 1,048; total, 2,019. During the past six years, the enrolment has doubled. The present term began on yesterday, October 1st, with an enrolment fifteen per cent. greater than we have ever had before on the first day of a session. The seating capacity of the schools has been frequently increased, and yet it is by no means as great as we need. A new building with seats for 500 pupils is in contemplation. We have no fund save that raised by the State law, and yet by the wise management and rigid economy of the School Committee, and the County Board of Education, the children of our city may attend school eight months in the year—the longest public school term in the State, except in the case of those schools which are aided by a special tax.

In regard to our work, I would say, that although we attempt to teach all the subjects in the course carefully and thoroughly, we take very great pains with arithmetic and reading. Our pupils are graded with reference to their knowlege of the former study. There is constant drill in the fundamental rules—a knowledge of which is essential to all business transactions. Our plan of teaching arithmetic may be briefly stated, as follows: "First, the thought; then the expression of the thought by the aid of figures." We try to give a practical turn to all of our teaching, and in this way the pupils are kept interested, and work with greater zest on a subject that is generally dry and uninviting.

Reading is the most important branch taught in school, and I believe that too much time can hardly be spent in teaching a child how to read intelligently, thoughtfully, and with pleasure, not only to himself but to others. Parents often wonder and complain that their children, who once loved to learn orally a smattering of almost every subject taught any where from the first grade in a primary school to the senior class in college, lose interest in those very subjects when a text-book is placed in their hands. This is due in most cases, I think, to poor reading, for it is seldom the case that a poor reader reads with pleasure or studies with interest.

All of the schools are making a successful effort to establish a library. The Union School has a library of over 500 volumes by standard authors. I am glad to say that about 75 per cent. of the pupils, who can read, take out books every week. In this way we hope to be accomplishing a great deal of good by "getting the boys and girls into the habit of reading good books."

During the past winter, I organized a class for the training of teachers. More than thirty members joined and attended the meetings regularly.

There was no charge for tuition, and it is very probable that there will be a simiiar class this winter.

Our discipline is firm, but not harsh. A pupil must behave, or he must leave. We give him his choice, but at the same time we try so to do our duty that he will try to do his. No pupil is allowed to remain in school who is idle, impudent or unruly.

The teachers meet twice a month for instruction. I conduct these meetings, and in this way I have been able to do my best work for the schools. During the term, there are 16 meetings, which are equivalent in time to a three weeks' Summer Normal School. The fact that these meetings are held is having a good effect on the community. In this way does the community find out the difference between a trained and an untrained teacher The day is rapidly passing by when people who fail at everything else, are permitted to train children. No one is fit to teach, or tell others how to teach, unless he has had special preparation and training.

I believe that our schools are growing more and more popular from the fact that we now have on the rolls the names of our very best citizens, both rich and poor. This argues well for the future. As the parents become more and more interested, they will do more for the education of their children. Personally, I believe that when a city is willing and able to tax itself to maintain a high school, it should do so. This, I am sure, is the opinion of the best educators and friends of education everywhere. The high school is the connecting link between the primary school and the University. I look forward with hope to the day when the children of our city will have a high school in which they may prepare to enter college.

At present, it is our aim to teach only those subjects specially laid down in the common school course of study. The people will settle the high school question here and elsewhere when they see fit to settle it. In their good judgment, I have all confidence.

I cannot close this report without expressing my appproval of our present State School Law. It is, in my opinion, the best we have ever had, and I am sure that this is the opinion of all thoughtful, practical school men in our city. Respectfully submitted,

M. C. S. NOBLE, *Superintendent.*

REIDSVILLE, N. C., September 25th, 1888.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *Sup't Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:*

SIR:—Accompanying this you will please find a statistical report of the Graded Schools of Reidsville, and at your request I subjoin a brief statement of their origin and progress.

For a number of years previous to 1887, movements were undertaken with a view to an improvement of our public school system. With a school population of some twelve hundred or more children, and only about an equal number of dollars from the common school fund with which to educate them, and no suitable buildings or appointments, all felt and acknowledged that public education was a farce in this community. In 1885, availing themselves of the provisions of the "Dortch Bill," our people, by an overwhelming majority, voted a special assessment on the white tax-payers to supplement the funds for the white school; this tax was partially collected and the school would have been established, had not the Supreme Court decided the bill unconstitutional. This decision, of course, stopped all efforts in that direction. Nothing daunted, the friends of the school, at the session of the Legislature of 1886 and 1887, obtained a special act for our benefit, which being ratified at the polls by a large majority, all necessary arrangements were perfected and the schools for both races duly opened in October, 1887.

We attempt to give pupils a thorough English training in an eight year course, supplemented by a two year High School Department from which pupils can go directly to college or into business. We find the High School Course an invaluable aid to our work, or otherwise many of our heaviest tax-payers would lose the benefits of the school before their children are old enough to leave home for boarding schools. The school has already been of great benefit to the town, not only in giving excellent educational advantages to the poorer children who so greatly needed them, but in bringing into our community a number of families who are valuable accessions to our people.

We follow the State list of studies in our common school course. Our methods of teaching are based upon results obtained from a careful study of the best professional literature and of child-nature and mind-culture.

We have had regularly each week teacher's meetings, and in these have discussed not only methods of text-book instruction, and of discipline, but also have pursued a systematic study of mind itself, using an approved work on psychology as our guide, and endeavoring to apply practically in the school-rooms the lessons learned. We believe that the great need in the school-rooms of the land to-day is a band of *professional* teachers, who realize that there is a *science* of mind culture and an absolute necessity on their part of an intimate acquaintance therewith.

Already are good results seen from this course, and in the words of one of our prominent citizens and tax-payers—"My children have advanced faster and been taught more thoroughly than in any school I have ever sent them." This we deem the highest praise we can receive, and are encouraged to still greater efforts to merit it. Our second year has just opened, and with every indication of greater usefulness and better results.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. R. McNEILL, *Superintendent.*

STATISTICS OF REIDSVILLE GRADED SCHOOLS, 1887—1888.

Location—Reidsville; Superintendent, George R. McNeill.
Races—White and Colored; number of Grades, 10.
Teachers—Six whites, four colored.
Number of children in district (census)—White, 542; colored, 718.
Number of children enrolled—White, 363; colored, 489.
Average number belonging—White, 235; colored, 209.
Average number daily attending—White, 196; colored, 163.
Per cent. of attendance—White, 83 per cent.; colored, 79 per cent.
Number months taught—Eight months.
Cost of tuition per pupil enrolled—51 cents per month.
Cost of tuition per pupil attending—$1.21 per month.
Amount derived from State tax—$1,575.00.
Amount derived from special tax—$1,565.95.
Amount derived from other sources—$720.00.
Rate of special tax—12½ cents on $100.
Amount derived from Peabody Fund—$400.
Average salary to white teachers—$37.00 per month.
Average salary to colored teachers—$31.25 per month.
Value of public school property—$4,500.00.
Sept. 25th, 1888. GEO. R. McNEILL.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 29th, 1888.

The Salisbury Graded School was never more firmly established and better supported than at present. Three years ago, owing to the increased number of pupils, which was largely due to the efficient superintendency of Prof. J. M. Weatherly, it became necessary to enlarge the building, and the per cent. of attendance of the number enrolled being larger last year than at any time within the history of the school, the committee deemed it advisable to add another room. The city now has a large and convenient building with six rooms, adjoining a hall for public exercises. The school grounds are spacious and neatly enclosed, rendering it pleasant to the pupils and satisfactory to teachers. The census last year showed the number of white pupils in this district to be 720, and taking this number as a basis, it is hoped that the attendance will still increase, and thereby give to a greater number the benefits of the school. Six teachers are employed at a cost of $2,500, the county appropriating $1,000 and the city $1,500. In addition to the branches usually taught in graded schools, Latin, Algebra, General History, Rhetoric and Higher Arithmetic embrace the 9th Grade or High Course, and the students attaining the required grade in this course are awarded diplomas; and it is but justice to say, that for these examinations there is no special *cramming*, as the chief preparation is frequent reviews through-

out the entire term, and it is the aim of the teachers to cause their pupils to think earnestly, and to acquire habits of personal investigation.

Respectfully, R. G. KIZER, *Superintendent.*

Prof. W. A. Blair, the Superintendent of the Winston Graded School, furnishes the following, partly extracted from former reports:

The present School Board are Mr. W. A. Whitaker, Chairman, Jas. A. Gray, R. D. Brown, M. W. Norfleet, and Col. J. W. Alspaugh.

The building was planned by Col. J. W. Alspaugh, the Secretary of the Board, and cost, including site and furniture, $25,000. It is a two-story brick in T form, having a length of 190 feet, and a depth, including Chapel or Assembly Room, of 170 feet. The imposing tower runs up four stories, and with belfry and spire attains a height of 112 feet. It has nine school rooms, ample halls, a large assembly room, a commodious library and office, all elegantly fitted up. The library is worthy of special mention, as it contains a most extensive outlay of pedagogic and other works which are a great auxiliary to both teacher and pupil, amounting in the aggregate to over $4,000 worth of books. Altogether, both inside and outside, the building is handsomely designed and equipped, and may well be termed the "Crowning Glory of Winston."

The building for the colored schools is a commodious two-story frame structure in the eastern part of the city, completed last December at a cost, including grounds and furniture, $8,500. It contains eight school rooms, large halls, the upper of which can readily be arranged and well adapted for office and library. The building of an Assembly room in the rear is a matter, perhaps, for early future consideration.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1887–'88.

Enumeration from 6 to 21—white, 903; colored, 1,095	1,958
Number of pupils enrolled—white, 524; colored, 561	1,085
Average number attending daily—white, 366; colored, 325	691
Per cent. of enrolment on enumeration—white, 58; col., 51	54
Per cent. of attendance on enrolment—white, 70; colored, 58	64
Cost of tuition per pupil enrolled per month	$ .80
Value of school houses and lots	30,000.00
Value of school furniture	3,500.00
Value school library	4,000.00

TEACHERS.

W. A. Blair, Superintendent; Prof. J. J. Blair, Principal of High School Department; Prof. Geo. N. Raper, Mrs. S. G. Lanier, Miss Nora Dodson, Miss Ada Thornburg, Miss Laura Candler, Miss Annie Wiley, Miss March.

COURSE OF STUDY.

GRADE 1. Monroe's New Primer; First Readers, Barnes', &c.
" 2. Second Readers, Barnes, &c.
" 3. Third Readers, Barnes, &c., Maury's Elementary Geography, Ficklin's Elementary Arithmetic, Powell's How to Talk, Krusi's Drawing.
" 4. Fourth Reader, Geographical Reader, Ficklin's Practical Arithmetic, Maury's Elementary Geography, Swinton's Language Lessons, Krusi's Drawing.
" 5. Fourth Reader, Appleton, Ficklin's Practical Arithmetic, Maury's Manual af Geography, Swinton's Language Lessons, Monteith's Science Reader, Drawing.
" 6. Barnes' U. S. History, Ficklin's Practical Arithmetic, Maury's Manual of Geography, Swinton's Grammar, Drawing.
" 7. Ficklin's Practical Arithmetic, Olney's Algebra (First), Swinton's Grammar, Barnes' History Modern Peoples, Collar & Daniels' First Latin Book, Steele's New Physics, Drawing.
" 8. Wentworth's Algebra, C. & S. Latin Grammar, C. & S. Cæsar, Barnes' History Ancient Peoples, English Literature, Drawing.
" 9. Shakespeare's Plays, Wentworth's Geometry and Trigonometry, Latin Grammar, Virgil, Cicero, Houston's Physical Geography, Swinton's Word Analysis.

In March, 1879, "An Act to Consolidate and Revise the Charter of the Town of Winston" was passed, of which the following sections have reference to the establishment of Graded Schools:

SEC. 33. The Commissioners of the Town shall provide for the establishment and support of a system of Graded Schools, under the following conditions, to-wit: (1.) No interest-bearing debt of the corporation shall be created for this purpose. (2.) The schools shall be open to all the *bonn fide* residents of the town, of all races, between the ages of six and twenty-one, but the white and colored schools shall be in distinct and separate buildings and departments, and the schools shall have separate apartments for the higher classes of males and females. (3.) The funds raised by taxation shall be used only for the payment of the salaries of teachers. (4.) No fee for tuition shall be exacted from or on behalf of any one entitled to the benefits of the schools of more than fifty cents per annum, and at the same rates for a session of less time. (5.) Persons living beyond the limits of the corporation may attend the schools from their homes, or as boarders, on the payment of tuition fees, to be fixed by the School Commissioners. (6.) Suitable buildings, furniture and apparatus for the schools shall be provided by voluntary effort. (7.) The

tax for school purposes shall not exceed twenty cents on the hundred dollars of assessed property and polls; and twenty-five per cent. of the revenues raised under sections 16, 17 and 18, and by fines and forfeitures shall be paid to the Graded School Fund. (8.) The schools shall not be established until the subject, with the conditions above, has been submitted to the qualified voters of the town on thirty days' notice, in the town papers, and at the court house doors, and ratified by a majority of said voters, at an election to held as other town elections. (9.) The said proposition, when voted down, may be submitted at other elections, but not oftener than once in each year.

SEC. 34. The School shall be managed by a board of five citizens and tax payers of the town, to be elected as hereinafter provided, and who, when so elected, shall be a body corporate and politic, with the powers and privileges incident to bodies corporate, and under the name and style of the Winston Commissioners of Graded Schools, and the said Commissioners shall elect one of their number Chairman and one Secretary, and shall have power to fill vacancies in their numbers; *Provided*, two of the five shall always be from the Town Commissioners.

SEC. 35. The Town Treasurer shall be Treasurer of the School Commissioners, and to him shall be paid all moneys, public and private, for the schools, and he shall pay out only on the order of the Chairman of the School Commissioners, countersigned by the Secretary, and specifying the object. He shall, annually, give a bond for his fidelity as said Treasurer, in the sum of six thousand dollars; shall keep a separate statement of school moneys, and shall annually make a report to the School Commissioners, with a duplicate to the Town Commissioners, stating receipts and their sources and disbursements and their objects, and said account shall be passed on by the School Commissioners, and published in at least one of the town papers.

SEC. 36. All State and county school taxes collected from the citizens of the town shall be paid by those in charge of them to the said Treasurer for the benefit of said graded schools.

SEC. 37. The School Commissioners shall establish, as soon as possible, and keep open a system of graded schools for the town; shall be empowered to provide suitable buildings, furniture and apparatus for the same by voluntary effort; to select teachers and to dismiss them for cause; to fix their salaries; to aid them in the establishment of grades and the enforcement of discipline; to abate nuisances to the school; to admit pupils from without the corporation on the payment of tuition fees; to visit the schools regularly for inspection, and to do all other acts pertaining to the office for the good and success of said schools. And the said Commissioners shall serve without salary, but may be authorized to purchase necessary books of record and stationery, and fuel, and to pay their Secretary not more than $20.00 per annum for his services as such.

SEC. 38. Whenever citizens of the town representing ten thousand

dollars of taxable property and polls, or either, shall so petition the Town Commissioners, the latter, not oftener than once a year, shall immediately order an election on the question, on thirty days' notice, in the town papers and at the court-house doors, and if the proposition receives a majority of votes of the town, said Town Commissioners shall immediately afterwards order an election, to be held as other town elections, on thirty days' notice in the town papers, and at the court-house doors, for three persons, who shall be citizens of the town, and tax payers, to act as School Commissioners; and the said Town Commissioners shall appoint two of their own number to act with those so elected by the people, and with them to constitute a Board of five School Commissioners. And in the election of the School Commissioners by the people, those receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected; and in case of a tie, the Town Commissioners, who are in office, shall select from those so tied.

SEC. 39. The terms of office for the School Commissioners shall be as follows, to-wit: Those selected from the Town Commissioners shall continue in office for one year, and of those elected by the people, one shall serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; and from the first election by the Town Commissioners and by the people till the next regular election for town officers, shall be counted as one year. At the election by the people for School Commissioners, the ballot shall specify the terms of service of the persons voted for; but when vacancies are filled by the Board of School Commissioners, the person so appointed shall serve only until the next regular or annual election of town officers."

The question of the establishment of the schools, according to the preceding laws, was favorably voted upon in the Spring of 1880, but the School Commissioners were unable to establish the schools for lack of suitable buildings or means for erecting them.

So, in February, 1881, the following "Act to amend the charter of the town of Winston," was passed by the Legislature:

SECTION 1. That the charter of the town of Winston be amended by adding the following as a part thereof, as contained in chapter 117, Acts of 1876–'77: That the Commissioners of Graded Schools of the town of Winston shall be authorized to purchase lots, and erect and furnish proper buildings for the graded schools, white and colored of said town, from taxes to be levied and collected on the assessed property and polls of said town, for said purposes: *Provided*, said taxes shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property, or seventy-five cents on the poll, in any one year, and shall not be continued longer than two years.

SEC. 2. All property, so purchased, shall be vested in the Commissioners of said town, and their successors in office, as the property of the corporation, to be used for graded schools.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners of said town shall, on the first Monday of

May, 1881, after thirty days' notice at the court-house door, and in one or more of the newspapers of the town, cause an election to be held on the question of the levying the said tax, and under the regulations for holding town elections, and if a majority of the registered voters shall vote for it, the said Commissioners shall collect and pay it over to the Treasurer of the Graded Schools.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer of the town and of graded schools shall keep a separate account and make a separate return of said taxes, and shall pay them out on the order of the Graded School Commissioners, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

When this act was voted on at the polls in May, 1881, it was defeated, and so the matter rested until March, 1883, when the Legislature passed the following "Act to amend the charter of the town of Winston:"

SECTION 1. That the charter of the town of Winston, as contained in chapter 37, Acts of 1881, be so amended as to extend the provisions of said act, authorizing the holding of an election to vote upon the question of levying a tax, and taking other steps necessary to carry into effect all provisions of said act, so as to enable and empower the Commissioners of said town to order an election on the first Monday in May, 1883, after thirty days' notice at the court-house door, and in one or more of the newspapers of the town, and if a majority of the registered voters of said town shall vote in favor of levying a tax for graded school purposes, the said Commissioners shall collect and pay it over to the Treasurer of Graded Schools, under the provisions and regulations as contained in chapter 37, Acts of 1881."

The above amendment to the town charter was adopted by a vote of the people at the polls in May, 1883; a Board of School Commissioners elected; building operations begun, and the schools were organized in May, 1884, though the first regular session did not open until September following.

In order the more effectually to carry out the building operations desired, and to render the powers of the Board more adequate and effective, the following amendment to the town charter passed the Legislature in February, 1885:

SECTION 1. That the Commissioners of the town of Winston, in addition to the powers of taxation already granted in the charter to said town, shall be and are hereby empowered to levy and collect annually a privilege or license tax on all trades, professions, agencies, business operations, exibitions and manufactories in said town.

SEC. 2. That all moneys levied and collected by the Board of Commissioners or corporate government of said town of Winston, as privilege taxes, that is to say, as licenses of all descriptions on all trades, occupations, professions, exhibitions and business, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Winston Commissioners of Graded Schools for the use and benefit of the graded schools, white and colored, of said town.

SEC. 3. That the Winston Commissioners of Graded Schools shall be and are hereby authorized to receive and use the moneys herein provided for and to apply the same in such way as they may deem best for the benefit of the graded schools, white and colored, of said town, whether for suitable buildings and furniture for said schools, or repairs of the same, for salaries of teachers, or for other incidental expenses.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 7. That this Act shall be in force from and after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five."

GREENSBORO, N. C., October 1st, 1888.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *Sup't Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.:*

DEAR SIR:—Having just entered upon the duties of Superintendent of Schools of Greensboro, and not having at hand any records of their past history, I shall not be able at this time to present even a brief satisfactory sketch of their organization, management and work.

I may, however, state that the schools were organized in the year 1876, with Prof. Alexander McIver as Superintendent. His successors were, in turn, Profs. W. C. Doub, N. C. English, C. P. Frazer, R. A. Foard and J. L. Tomlinson.

In 1887, a new handsome brick building was erected for the white school, at a cost, including furniture and appliances, of sixteen thousand dollars. In February of the present year the school was opened in the new building for a four-months' term, the school having been suspended during the preceding fall and winter, pending the construction of the building.

The school has just been opened and re-organized for the year 1888–'89, with six teachers and an enrolment of three hundred pupils. The course of study covers nine years, and satisfactorily accomplished, prepares for college or the University.

The course of study for the last three years, constituting the High School, embraces in outline:

First Year.—Algebra (begun), Latin (begun), United States History, Physiology and Hygiene, Study of English.

Second Year.—Algebra, Latin Grammar, Cæsar, Modern History, Physics, English Language and Literature.

Third Year.—Geometry, Virgil, Civics, Physical Geography, Mythology, English Literature.

Very respectfully, J. L. TOMLINSON,
Superintendent of Schools

RALEIGH, N. C., November 10, 1888.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter requesting me to give you the facts in relation to the history, plan of organization, methods of discipline and course of study of the schools of this city and township.

In the month of August, 1876, the Centennial Graded School was begun in the old Governor's Mansion, on Fayetteville street. During the legislative session of 1876–'77, a bill was passed submitting to the people the question of levying a tax, not to exceed ten cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property, for graded school purposes. The proposition was carried by a large majority, and, in September, 1877, the school was resumed with an enrollment of about three hundred pupils and a faculty of seven teachers and a superintendent. The enrollment has increased until, at the date of my last annual report, it was over one thousand white children. In 1885, the old house at the foot of Fayetteville street was torn down, and a new school house, admirably arranged for our purposes, was erected in its stead. This was erected by the city at a cost, including the grounds, of twenty-seven thousand dollars. This house proving altogether inadequate to accommodate all those who applied for admission, it was found necessary to erect another house. Accordingly the school committee entered into contract with Messrs. Andrews and Hawkins to rent, for a term of years, a house which they proposed to erect, after our plans, in the northeastern portion of the city. This handsome building was turned over to us in 1887, and soon filled. At this writing, we feel most keenly the need of another building, as, even with our present accommodations, we are wholly unable to do full justice to hundreds of the children that throng the schools.

It should also be stated, that a new building for negro children was erected in Oberlin in 1884, and in the following year the Garfield and Washington schools were greatly enlarged and improved. Last year the Washington School was remodeled and again enlarged, at a cost of over five thousand dollars. We believe that we now have in this house the best and handsomest public school building for colored children in the State.

Although the number of teachers necessary to carry on the work of the white schools has been trebled, and the cost of fuel, supplies, &c., has of course largely increased, there has not been, since 1877, any increase of the tax levy of one mill then provided for the schools' support. It goes without saying, that for the lack of money we are not doing for the children what we desire to do and what we have reason to believe could be done under more favorable circumstances. With a reasonable increase in our resources, we would have the brightest hopes for the future usefulness and prosperity of the schools, but without such help,

we have no idea that it will be possible, after this session, to maintain even our present degree of efficiency.

I have found much misunderstanding in regard to city public schools, which, for some reason unknown to me, are usually spoken of as graded schools. Almost all schools, public and private, are more or less thoroughly graded. I am strongly inclined to believe that a distinctive name applied, as it is, only to a few public schools in our larger towns and cities, has no other effect than to mislead and mystify the public mind. I have even known teachers to refer to certain methods of teaching and discipline as peculiarly adapted to graded schools. I have endeavored in vain to account for the origin of such expressions as "graded school methods." Many so-called graded schools are most excellent, deserving, to a very large extent, the entire confidence of the people. Others are lamentably weak and inefficient. What, then, is the distinguishing feature of a graded school? Nothing, it should be stated in reply, but classification. Often it is necessary in an ungraded school for a teacher to have classes in the primer and in geometry. On the contrary, in every school-room which is well graded, all the pupils are of about the same age and of about the same stage of advancement. The teacher's mind and strength is not thus distracted and weakened by a multiplicity of classes, and (what is a matter of far more importance) she has time to prepare thoroughly every lesson, in the afternoon or at night, preparatory to the work of the morrow. There is no necessity, therefore, for rushing through any piece of work for want of time, and, if the school is supplied with a teacher for every forty pupils, there is no necessity for slighting a single one of the smallest children in order to get time to "hear the lessons" of the larger pupils. For these reasons, while I know that grading, in and of itself, can never make a good school, I believe that, other things being equal, a school which is well graded is better for the children than an ungraded school. Therefore, I wish that every school, public and private, with a sufficient number of pupils for that purpose, were thoroughly graded. Again, I deem it not out of place to advance the opinion that there is a better spirit and, consequently, better work in a school under one teacher of forty pupils than in a school of eight or ten. There is much truth in Emerson's remark, to the effect that we send our boys to the school to learn, but the boys on the play-ground educate them.

The course of study embraces, at present, eight years' work, but it is hoped that it will be extended at least one year farther. Then we can carry on the work for the children uninterruptedly from the age of six to the age of fifteen. I cannot see how the schools can be expected to give even the foundation of an education, if children must be dismissed before they are fifteen years of age. Reading, writing and arithmetic are begun in the first year, and continued through the course. We consider reading more important than any other branch of study. Much at-

tention, therefore, is paid to methods of teaching children to read. We believe it unwise to teach reading by spelling. The words are taught as wholes, then the elementary sounds. By combining the latter, the children learn new words without assistance from the teacher. In the teaching of reading, as well as in all other things, we try to be guided by a great truth, expressed so forcibly by Jos. Payne: "I hold it to be a fundamental canon of teaching, never to tell a child that which he can find out for himself." In the higher grades, we make especial efforts to arouse the interest of the children in good books. Books of history and biography, travel and adventure, besides the great poems and standard novels of the language are constantly referred to and recommended for home reading. Besides, we select to be read as class exercises such books of Longfellow, Scott, Dickens, Hawthorne and Kingsley, as we think best calculated to interest and instruct the children. We earnestly endeavor to implant within them before they leave our schools a love for good books, which will abide with them and comfort them as long as life shall last. In arithmetic, all rules and definitions are discarded except those which the children are able to invent, and the science of numbers is taught only by reference to the numbers themselves. This, we believe to be thoroughly in line with the principles of induction and but a partial application of the ringing words of Rousseau in his immortal Emile: "Things! things! I can never enough repeat it, we make words of too much consequence." Spelling is taught for convenience and not for mental culture, as we believe that no higher faculty than verbal memory is brought into play. Surely, we should, with great caution, cultivate, at the expense of the judgment and the imagination, the verbal memory which is commonly the strongest among the most ignorant. Much more attention is paid to physical than to descriptive geography, for the reason that the former strengthens the judgment and the imagination while the latter, like the study of spelling, appeals chiefly to the memory. We are attempting to use the study of physical geography as a stepping-stone to the introduction of physics, geology, botany and elementary chemistry, but progress in this direction must necessarily be exceedingly slow. I have hopes, however, that our teachers are very gradually entering with the children this new and wonderful realm of natural history. I am satisfied that nothing but sheer incompetence on the part of teachers has delayed for so long the introduction of the sciences into the schools of this country.

I regret that I must report that there has not as yet been any provision made for industrial training. It gives me pleasure, however, to say that a few noble women have established and are now maintaining a sewing school for girls. The school meets every Saturday morning, and will doubtless be a source of much benefit to all who attend it. A similar school in which to teach our boys wood-work would add largely to the value of our system.

For the training of teachers, the superintendent has a class which meets twice a week. Members of this class will be elected to fill vacancies as they occur, from time to time, in the corps of teachers. The teachers of the school meet once a week to discuss questions involving the best methods of teaching and discipline.

After all, the most important question in any school is the discipline, for, however wise a teacher may be, if his pupils are not orderly and obedient, all his teaching is of little value. It seems to me that there ought to be perfect discipline in every school, and I wish that I could report that we have such a state of affairs here, but I cannot say so. We are, however, trying to work in that direction. There is but one rule, and that is a prohibition only of such conduct as will disturb others or interfere with the teacher in her work for her class. The more we can cultivate in the heart of the child the spirit of self-sacrifice for the good of others, the more truly can we educate him. Very many children are, by nature, exceedingly selfish, seeking, above all things, to gratify their own whims and desires, regardless of the rights and privileges of others. If any one boy in a school-room is allowed to indulge this spirit, he will rob every other child. No teacher has a right to allow any child to be repeatedly disobedient. If mild reproof, then appeal to parents, and, lastly, corporal punishment, will not mend the matter, there is one remedy left which will protect the school. That remedy is suspension, and when all attempts at reformation fail, it should be used without hesitation or favor. No pupil is allowed to remain in the public schools of Raleigh whose example is known to be injurious to others. There was a time when many people in Raleigh, as everywhere else I suppose, in the South, feared to intrust their sons and daughters to the public schools. In my opinion, that fear is gradually diminishing here, as it has elsewhere. If only all the teachers of our public schools will realize that morality is of transcendently more importance than arithmetic or geography; that unselfishness is better than mental culture, and will insist upon it that their children carry out these principles in the school-room and on the play-grounds, then we may look forward with confidence to the time when the stone of reproach will be rolled away from the door of the public school in the South forever.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD P. MOSES,
Superintendent.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 1, 1888.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *Supt. of Public Instruction:*

In 1871 a graded school was started in the city of Charlotte, depending for its support upon the county and State fund, supplemented by voluntary subscription by the citizens. This school continued until 1874 or 1875. Finding this plan impracticable, at the request of the citizens, Hon. R. P. Waring, Senator from this county, prepared and passed through the Legislature a bill to establish a graded school. This bill provided that the question of "adoption or rejection" should be submitted to the qualified voters of the city before it could go into effect. About the year 1877 the question was submitted to a popular vote and defeated. At a later period the question was again submitted to a popular vote and was decided in favor of the schools. Some of the opponents of the measure attempted to restrain the collection of the tax provided for in the bill, and the case, on appeal, was carried to the Supreme Court and decided in favor of the city.

We are indebted for the above facts to the Hon. E. K. P. Osborne, of the city of Charlotte. These facts are important, showing that the people of Charlotte were the first to agitate the question of graded schools in North Carolina. A glance at the history of these institutions will amply sustain this claim. In 1875 a graded school was established in Greensboro, with J. E. Wharton as superintendent. In 1876 the Centennial Graded School, in Raleigh, was commenced, with Capt. Jno. E. Dugger as superintendent; and in 1878 the Fayetteville graded and normal schools were established, with Alexander Graham as superintendent. We are uncertain in what year the Salisbury schools commenced. These, and the three mentioned above, were the only schools of the kind in operation in North Carolina in the fall of 1879.

All of these schools attracted a great deal of attention, and the system was advertised and attention directed to it all during the year 1878-'79 by the press of the State. It was probably owing to this favorable criticism on the part of the State press, and the success of the system in those cities above mentioned, that led to the adoption of graded schools by the people of Charlotte at a period subsequent to 1877, when the system was rejected by them.

We remember, with pleasure, the earliest leading editorials in advocacy of graded schools were published in the *North Carolina Gazette*, published by J. H. Myrover, and in the Goldsboro *Messenger*, edited by Mr. Julius Bonitz. *Hale's Weekly*, the *Economist*, the Wilson *Advance*, the *News and Observer*, the Elizabeth City *Falcon*, the Washington *Gazette*, the New Berne *Journal* and the Charlotte *Observer*, in addition to the above, were among the earliest and boldest advocates of this system of schools. Messrs. P. M. Hale and James W. Harper, editors

respectively of *Hale's Weekly* and the New Berne *Journal*, have died since the period mentioned above. We hope some day, the thousands of girls and boys educated in graded schools, through the efforts of these gentlemen, will erect a monument to the memory of each in recognition of their labors in behalf of free schools in North Carolina.

Largely through the efforts of Mr. Bonitz, the Goldsboro schools were organized, with E. P. Moses as superintendent. The Wilson schools were organized a few weeks later, and Julius L. Tomlinson was elected superintendent. These two schools, thoroughly advertised by the Wilson and Goldsboro press, and excellently managed by Messrs. Moses and Tomlinson, shone with a brilliancy which illumined, we might say, the whole State. Hundreds of citizens and hundreds of teachers and newspaper men visited these schools wherever established. The Goldsboro and Wilson schools were organized in the year 1881.

During the following spring and summer of 1882 the system was canvassed in Washington, Edenton, Rocky Mount, Elizabeth City, Winston and especially in New Berne and Durham. Graded schools took a fresh start in the fall of 1882. We remember, with pleasure, being present at the meeting which organized the Durham schools by electing a full corps of teachers, with E. W. Kennedy as superintendent, in June or July.

During the early spring of this same year the following letter was received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

HON. JNO. C. SCARBOROUGH:

DEAR SIR:—The Supreme Court of North Carolina having decided our graded school injunction case in favor of the schools, we write to ascertain "how we must proceed to organize said schools"; also to request you to forward any other information available in your office. An immediate answer will greatly oblige

DEWOLFE,
Mayor and Ch'm'n of School Com'rs of Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Scarborough being engaged at that time elsewhere, forwarded the above letter to Fayetteville, N. C., with the request that we answer Mayor DeWolfe at once and in detail. We replied, and our letter was read twice to the Board of Commissioners, we find on the minutes, and a vote of thanks passed and forwarded to the author.

In August, 1882, on our way to the Columbia Institute, in South Carolina, we were introduced to Mr. T. J. Mitchell, of Ohio, who had been elected to superintend both the white and colored graded schools of Charlotte, and had moved here a few days previous. Only a few weeks later, at the request of Mr. James W. Harper, of the New Berne *Journal*, we nominated Mr. D. B. Johnson, of Abbeville, S. C., who immediately took charge as superintendent of the New Berne graded schools.

We have given these facts, at the risk of being tedious, to show the educational status when Charlotte started her city graded schools, with

Mr. Mtchell, as stated above, as superintendent. He was assisted by ten white and eight colored teachers, the law having provided for the education of both white and colored pupils. Under the supervision of Mr. Mitchell, these schools were remarkably successful and popular. In September, 1885, he established a training class for teachers, with Mrs. Eva D. Kellogg as principal. She was succeeded during the same year by Mr. J. T. Corlew. This school, and the normal department of the Fayetteville schools, were the first training schools in connection with graded schools established in North Carolina. Both the Charlotte and Fayetteville schools to-day are almost entirely supplied with teachers who are the graduates of the normal department in these schools. Mr. Mitchell having been elected president of the Alabama State Normal School, Mr. Corlew suceeded him as superintendent of the city schools, and Mr. M. S. Salterman was elected principal of the training school and also of the boys' high school. In 1887 Miss Lily W. Long was elected principal of the girls' high school. In 1886 a training school for colored teachers was conducted by the superintendent. In 1888, in February, Mr. Corlew resigned, and the author of this sketch was chosen to fill out the unexpired term, and, on May 24th, was unanimously re-elected as superintendent of the city schools. Two male and thirteen female teachers were chosen for the white schools; one male and eight female teachers for the colored schools. The enrollment during the first month was 607 whites and 400 colored; during the second month, 647 whites and 447 colored. The enrollment during the third month approximates 700 whites and 500 colored. The attendance is steadily increasing, as evidenced by the above figures. The course of study has been improved during the last few years. Advanced arithmetic, algebra, geometry and Latin, as far as Cæsar's Commentaries, in addition to the common school branches, are taught in the boys' high school. In the girls' high school, in addition to the above, German is taught for two years, and physiology and etymology one year.

It is but just to the tax-payer that he be furnished at our public schools with all the educational pabulum needed by his children. In brief, we are thoroughly convinced that it is unfair to the heavy tax-payer to compel him, after a brief period at the free schools, by a meagre curriculum, to send his child elsewhere to complete his preparatory studies, either for business or college. We have no quarrel with those who prefer private schools, but the tax-payer who prefers the public school has a right to insist on a liberal and advanced course of study. The Charlotte schools are responding to this demand and, we trust, will, in the near future, be able to satisfy the most exacting in this particular. This course has been adopted in Baltimore and Atlanta, and is rapidly being adopted in the graded schools of North Carolina.

We have never met a more enthusiastic, progressive and agreeable corps of teachers than those selected as our assistants in the Charlotte

schools. Truancy, tardiness and absence have been reduced to a minimum. We think the schools are growing in popularity.

The injunction case, while it temporarily gave the free schools a backset, still it is pleasant to think that, when dissolved, it left the citizens of Charlotte with a system of city schools, whose foundation is as firm as the adamantine rocks which everywhere underlie this progressive and beautiful city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
Supt. City Schools.

THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *State Supt. Public Instruction of N. C.:*

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your request of our Institution, I beg leave to offer the following:

The North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, located at Raleigh, is, in the strictest sense of the word, an educational Institution, and not an *asylum*, as many term it, for the feeble minded and idiotic. In addition to its feature as a school, it is a home for these unfortunate children, whose physical inability denies them the privilege of attending school with their hearing and seeing brothers and sisters.

To its principal and corps of officers and teachers is entrusted the physical, the intellectual and the moral training of these children. Though the duty of teaching these classes of children is arduous, I think the Institution is fortunate in having so faithful a corps of teachers, whose untiring efforts are always directed to the welfare of the children under their charge.

The Institution consists of two departments—the white and the colored. These two departments are entirely separate, being in buildings a mile apart, though under the supervision of the same Board of Trustees and Principal.

In the department for the deaf there are seven teachers, three of whom are deaf, and one a teacher of articulation. The methods employed here are those generally followed in similar Institutions, that is, the manual, alphabetic and sign language, and the articulation or oral method.

On entering school each pupil is carefully examined, and if found to have any ability to articulate, he is placed in the articulation department; but the per centum is small that can be benefitted in this department. In some instances, pupils have cultivated the power of speech to such degree of perfection as to enable them to converse with almost any one, and to read lips to a remarkable degree of accuracy. These pupils, however, had acquired the power of speech before losing their hearing, though often at a very early age. This class of persons is termed *semi-mutes*. In cases of congenital deafness, it is very rare that a person ever acquires the power of speech.

The course of study pursued in the department for the deaf is the common school course; but, in some instances, when a pupil shows any special signs of aptitude in any direction, or branch of study, he is encouraged to pursue higher studies.

In addition to the literary course, our boys are taught shoe-making, and, to a limited extent, carpentry. But our shops and facilities are

totally inadequate for this work. The girls are taught sewing, needlework, crocheting and general domestic work. In almost every other similar school for the deaf, in sister States, there are manual training departments, such as shoe-making, carpentry, printing, wood-carving, tailoring, farming and gardening. It will be readily understood, that if the rudiments of some trade are not taught by teachers who can communicate with this class, they will ever afterwards be denied the privilege of apprenticeship in our ordinary shops and manufactories, for master mechanics cannot spend the time that the deaf require. Hence, they must needs be "hewers of wood and drawers of water,"—the most menial laborers—all from the lack of training. It is generally admitted by those who are acquainted with the deaf, that they usually surpass their hearing brothers in manual training. A teacher of art would add greatly to the usefulness of our school. It is hoped that the day is not far distant when our facilities will enable us to rank favorably in usefulness with the best schools in our country.

In the department for the blind there are nine teachers, six of whom are themselves blind. The course of study in this department is far in advance of that of the deaf. The course might be divided into three heads—literary, musical and the manual department. The literary course embraces the common school branches, and, in addition, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, English literature and history, and the natural sciences, and, in some cases, modern languages have been pursued to a marked advantage. In the manual training department the boys are taught broom and mattress-making and chair-seating. Some have gone out from these shops experts and equipped to earn their own livelihood. In the musical department they are taught vocal and instrumental music. They have thorough drill on piano, reed and pipe organs, violins and guitar. I am glad to say that this department ranks favorably with the best schools in the country.

From a careful comparison of reports and statistics from other similar schools, we find that our school is run on a much smaller per capita expense than the average school for these classes.

We have now, by far, the largest attendance that the school has ever had, the present enrollment being 288, eighty-seven of whom are colored. It is admitted by all who are in the least acquainted with our surroundings that we need more room, both indoor and outdoor. Our present premises occupy only one small square. This is greatly to our disadvantage, both as to growth and usefulness, and, indeed, to the sanitary condition of the pupils.

We believe fully one-half of these unfortunate children in our State are growing up in ignorance, never having attended school. Yet, many are asking admission, when, if we had the proper room and facilities, we might take them in and prepare them for manhood and womanhood. But, as it now exists, many grow up dependent on their counties for

support. We can see no reason why these two classes of children should be together. There is no bond of sympathy between them, being unable to communicate with each other. I see no other way that would prove so successful as to separate the classes, giving each a school to themselves, where more could be accommodated and better facilities had. As the larger part of our deaf pupils are from the country, it would be a great advantage to that class to have a farm attached, where practical agriculture could be taught them, and by this means a large part of the support might be realized. The blind are of sufficient number to fill our entire present buildings to overflowing.

It was the custom, when schools were first organized in our country, to put these classes together, but there are not more than six of all the States now that have these classes together.

The aim of our school is to receive and educate all deaf and dumb and blind children between the ages of eight and twenty-one, provided such persons have no bodily nor mental infirmities which would incapacitate them for such training.

We earnestly ask that all county and school officers aid us in reaching these children, by giving to parents of such children any information concerning our school, and sending the names of any such children in their respective counties to the principal.

W. J. YOUNG,
Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE APPROPRIATION, $20,000 ANNUALLY.

The government of the University is under the control of a Board of eighty Trustees, elected by the joint vote of the General Assembly. Of these, one-fourh go out of office and their places are filled every two years. Although not so required by law, in practice they are distributed among the Congressional districts. The Board meets regularly twice a year—in the winter at Raleigh, on a day selected by the chairman, and in the summer at Chapel Hill, during commencement week. The former is called the Annual Meeting. The Governor is *ex officio* president of the Board. Ten constitute a quorum. During the recess of the Board, an Executive Committee of seven trustees elected at the annual meeting exercise all the powers of the Board of Trustees, except those specially reserved.

A Special Committee of Visitation, of seven trustees, inspect annually, in person, and report on the working of the institution.

LOCATION.

The University is located in Chapel Hill, Orange county, a village remarkable for healthfulness, economy and refinement. By act of the Legislature, no intoxicating liquors can be sold within four miles of the village. A branch railroad, ten miles long, connects the village with "University Station," on the N. C. R. R., between Durham and Hillsboro.

SESSIONS.

Each session begins on the last Thursday in August and ends on "commencement day," the first Thursday in June. There is a brief intermission of about ten days at Christmas, which divides the session into two terms.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

As a rule, each matriculate must be sixteen years old, but exceptions may be allowed at the discretion of the Faculty. The following are the subjects for the entrance examination:

Latin.—Cæsar's Gallic War (5 books), Virgil's Æneid (5 books), Cicero's Orations (4). Latin Grammar and Composition (Bingham's Grammar or Gildersleeve's Primer, or the first half of Gildersleeve's Exercise Book with the Grammar). Equivalent amounts from other authors will be accepted. A thorough acquaintance with the forms of declension and conjugation and the general principles of construction is absolutely essential. Slight deficiencies in the amount of reading may be supplied after entering.

Greek.—Xenophon's Anabasis (3 books), simple exercises in translating English into Greek, Greek Grammar (Goodwin or Hadley-Allen), a good knowledge of which is required. Applicants who have not read the entire three books of the Anabasis may, if the rest of their preparation is satisfactory, make good their deficiency by private study during the first term.

[Applicants for Classical Course will be required to exhibit a general acquaintance with Ancient History, Geography and Mythology.]

Mathematics.—ARITHMETIC, including what is contained in Sanford's Higher Arithmetic or an equivalent work; ALGEBRA, including the Elementary rules, use of brackets, factoring, greatest common divisor, least common multiple, fractions, simple and simultaneous equations, involution, evolution, &c., to quadratic equations.

English.—English Grammar (Whitney, Bain), Introduction to Rhetoric and Composition (Clark, D. J. Hill, Reed and Kellogg), Outlines of English and American History and Literature (Freeman, Brooke, Gilman). Special attention, it is hoped, will be given to preparation for this department, so that it shall include studies in well-annotated standard authors. Sprague's Irving, Swinton's Studies in Literature (authors of the 19th century), Garnett's Studies in Longfellow, Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar (Rolfe's or Hudson's Edition) are recommended.

Applicants wishing to pursue the Classical Course are examined in the above studies. Those desiring to take the Philosophical Course are examined in Latin or Greek, according to selection made, Mathematics and English. For the Scientific Course the applicants are examined in Mathematics and English.

Optional students are examined in such of the above as relate to the studies they select.

For admission into advanced classes, applicants will be examined in the studies completed by the classes they wish to join.

COURES OF STUDY.

It requires ordinarily four years for graduation, but students may complete the work as rapidly as they are able. There are three regular courses of study—the Classical (including both Latin and Greek), the Philosophical (including either Latin or Greek), and the Scientific (with neither Latin nor Greek). It requires ordinarily four years to complete a regular course.

Special Courses of Study are offered in special subjects, such as Chemistry, Geology, &c.

Shorter Courses of Study for Physicians and Business Men—Shorter courses of study, requiring only two years for their completion, are offered to those who have not time nor money nor the previous preparation to enable themto complete one of the full four-year courses. One of these courses is arranged for the education of physicians and

pharmacists, another for the training of business men, merchants, farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, &c.

1. Special courses for teachers:
   (1) Science and Art of Teaching.....President Battle.
   (2) Elementary Course in Me tal and Moral Science, with special reference to teaching.....Dr. Mangum.
   (3) Elementary Algebra and Geometry....Profs. Graves and Love.
   (4) Short course in Latin.....Prof. Winston.
   (5) Teacher's course in Chemistry .....Prof. Venable.
   (6) Geology and Physical Geography of North Carolina.....Prof. Holmes
   (7) Elements of Natural Philsophy.....Prof. Gore.
   (8) Law of Domestic Relations .....Dr. Manning.
   (9) English Language and Literature.....Dr. Hume.
   (10) Short course in French and German.....Prof. Toy.
   (11) Short course in Greek.....Prof. Alexander.

2. Classes will be organized about the middle of February each year in any one of these courses on application from five teachers. No entrance or other examination will be required.

3. The courses will last three months. The Faculty earnestly recommend that the teachers come at the opening and remain for the full three months. Where that is not possible, two months or even one may prove of great benefit.

4. There are no charges for tuition. The only fee is one of five dollars, which includes matriculation, room-rent, servant's hire, &c.

5. Board can be secured at from eight to twelve dollars per month.

Advanced instruction is now offered in the several departments of the University.

Students who wish to pursue an advanced course of study are received with or without reference to their being candidates for a degree. In all cases the professors must be satisfied that the student is prepared to follow the instruction in the course contemplated.

LAW SCHOOL.

The Law School offers thorough instruction to young men desiring to get license, and they may at the same time study kindred subjects in the University classes, and practice debating and declaiming in the Literary Societies. The tuition in the Law Course is in addition to that in the other departments. For particular information apply to the professor, Hon. John Manning, LL. D.

DISCIPLINE.

The University aims to secure a discipline based upon manliness and self-respect, and to use discipline as an instrument for developing character.

There is no system of demerits or espionage. The University is not a school for boys. It requires of its students, (1) to use their time properly, (2) to keep out of vice. To this end, every student is expected to attend at least fifteen class exercises weekly, to perform his work faithfully and to observe order and quiet in and near the buildings during study hours; and students are not allowed to carry or use pistols and other dangerous weapons, or to drink or give to others any intoxicating liquor, or to indulge in hazing or teasing new students, or to absent themselves from their classes except on necessity, or to leave Chapel Hill unless permitted by the president or chairman of the Faculty.

The laws of the State prohibit the sale of liquor within four miles of Chapel Hill. Every temptation to vice is put away as far as possible.

LITERARY EXERCISES.

In connection with the University are the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies, to one of which each student is required to attach himself, unless excused for special reasons. The halls of these societies are commodious and elegantly furnished. Each society owns many valuable portraits of distinguished alumni. Medals are offered by each society for excellence in declamation, essays and debate.

LIBRARIES.

The Philanthropic and Dialectic and University libraries have been consolidated and carefully arranged in Smith Hall. The consolidated library is open daily, except Sunday, for the use of students. It contains twenty-five thousand volumes and five thousand pamphlets, illustrating every department of literature and science. Additions are made each year, and the books are used as instruments, not only for the general culture and entertainment of the students, but also for their special training and in the development of their capacity for original investigation and higher culture, under the guidance of the professors in the several departments. The libraries are managed by a member of the Faculty, with two students, who are elected by the Literary Societies.

READING ROOM.

The Reading Room, supported by the two Literary Societies and the Faculty, is an important part of the general equipment of the University.

MUSEUMS.

Every scientific department of the University is equipped with a museum of specimens for laboratory work, and besides these working museums, there is a large and valuable collection of specimens in botany, geology, mineralogy, zoölogy and entomology, carefully arranged for exhibition in the University Museum.

THE B. F. MOORE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The late B. F. Moore, of Raleigh, bequeathed $5,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to paying the tuition of students.

THE DEEMS FUND.

This fund was instituted by the Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York, as a memorial of his son, Lieutenant Theodore D'sosway Deems, who was born at Chapel Hill while his father was in the Faculty of the University. It is intended to assist needy students by loans. In 1881 it was greatly enlarged through the munificence of Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt. On the 1st of February, 1888, there were notes, the principal of which amounted to $13,060.50, representing current loans to students. To that date 110 students had been helped by the fund. As payments are made, new loans will be made to applicants who meet the requirements. They must come with good recommendations for character, or, if members of the University, must have demonstrated to the Faculty that they are worthy of assistance. The loans are made at six per cent. interest, on satisfactory security, and for a sufficient length of time to make the payments easy.

THE FRANCIS JONES SMITH FUND.

Miss Mary Ruffin Smith, of Orange, has left a valuable tract of fourteen hundred and forty acres of land in Chatham county, known as the Jones Grove Tract, the income of which, or of the proceeds, if sold, shall be used for the education of such students as the Faculty may designate. Part of this income will be available during the ensuing autumn.

The above name is given to the fund at the request of the testatrix.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

The University endeavors to reduce to a *minimum* the necessary expenses of education. The only charges are:

Tuition	$60 00
Annual Fee	10 00
Total per annum	$70 00

The cost of board, clothing, traveling, books, &c., will depend largely upon each individual. Unfurnished rooms and service are provided by the University. Board may be had at prices ranging from $8.00 to $13.00 per month. Furnished rooms, with board, may be had in private families, for a limited number of students, at $10 per month; washing, $1.00 per month; wood, $2.00 per cord; books and stationery at New York prices. The entire annual expense need not exceed $300, and it may be reduced below $200.

The University fees are required to be paid semi-annually in advance. In special cases time is allowed and students unable to pay may give

notes. By a recent act of the Legislature, free tuition is offered to candidates for the ministry, sons of ministers, and in the teachers' course to young men preparing to teach; but the annual fee must be paid by every student before he is allowed to register.

THE ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

This society, for the promotion of scientific study, was established in October, 1883. Its regular meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month, during the session. At these meetings papers are read, giving the results of original research. The progress made in the various branches of science is also reported upon.

A semi-annual journal is published, containing accounts of the meetings and all original papers.

SHAKESPERE CLUB.

This society was organized in November, 1886, for the critical study of Shakespere and other dramatists. One of the professors presides and prepares the scheme of work. The meetings have been held regularly twice a month.

The nucleus for a Shakespere library has been formed. A journal containing a summary of the proceedings and discussions, and a scheme of readings for 1887-'88, was issued in June, 1887.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This society is engaged in the study of our State history and the collection of documents and materials for its illustration. Meetings, as a rule, are held monthly. At these meetings historical papers are read, and discussion had.

THE SEMINARY OF LITERATURE AND PHILOLOGY.

This association has been formed for the benefit of students who feel a special interest in literary work, and to promote research along special lines with more thoroughness and individuality than is possible in the class-room. The professors in the several departments of the University, besides guiding and assisting in the regular work of the seminary, present, from time to time, the results of their own special labors. At each meeting reports are made concerning new publications, new theories and methods, new achievements in every department of literary work.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

is published six times during the year, under the auspices of the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies. Its objects are: To encourage the students to independent literary work; to furnish a review of University matters; to chronicle the proceedings of the literary, scientific and historical organizations, including the publication of important papers presented at their meetings; to record items of news about the University

alumni and students. Each number contains matter of importance to all who are interested in the University, besides much that is attractive to the general reader.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The students are expected to attend the Sunday Bible classes, the daily morning prayers in the University chapel, and the Sunday services in the several churches in the village.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There is a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association among the students. It has many members of spirit and activity, and its influence for good is very marked. Regular meetings are held every Sunday afternoon, and prayer-meetings each evening during the week, except Friday and Sunday, in one of the University halls set apart for the purpose.

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS FOR 1887–'88.

Post-Graduate Students	15
Fourth Year Students	19
Third Year Students	30
Second Year Students	40
First Year Students	63
Optional Students	22
Law Students	27
	216
Names counted twice	12
Total	204

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

STATE APPROPRIATION OF $10,000.

This institution is under the efficient management of Dr. B. F. Dixon, is located at Oxford, N. C., and is the property of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina.

There are now about 250 orphan children in this Asylum. They are received between the ages of five and twelve years, and discharged at sixteen years of age. All destitute orphan children, who are sound in body and mind, without any regard to whether they are the children of Masons or not, may become inmates of this Asylum. Consequently the State of North Carolina very properly appropriates money out of her treasury to the support of the institution. The Grand Lodge of Masons gives $2,000 annually to its support: the churches, benevolent societies, and private individuals of North Carolina all aid in this noble charity. Homes are secured for the children after they pass through the Asylum, and in this way, upon an average, fifty-five homeless orphans have been supplied with good homes annually during the last few years.

There is a printing department to the institution where the boys are taught the trade of printer. Telegraphy is also taught in this institution, as are also gardening and farming.

A large industrial building has been erected, and a shoe shop and machine shop have been opened.

In the girls' department are taught housekeeping, washing, ironing, sewing (fancy and plain), in the way of industry, and a good English education is given.

There are six lady teachers; two ladies in charge of sewing-rooms; one matron and a lady in charge of hospital; one man in charge of garden and farm; one man in charge of printing department, and a superintendent who has the oversight and is in charge of all the departments.

The cost per capita for board, clothing and tuition is from $60 to $65 annually.

The *Orphans' Friend* is published by the orphan boys in the Asylum, as is also the *Orphans' Advocate*, and quite a good deal of job work is also done here. This department of industry in the Asylum has paid the institution about $1,000 above all expenses for the last two years.

The property consists of a main building, occupied by the girls, a boys' building, a Superintendent's house, a hospital, an industrial building, all of brick, besides all necessary outbuildings, and 225 acres of valuable land, the whole estimated to be worth $125,000.

BAPTIST ORPHANAGE.

In November, 1884, the Baptist Orphanage Association was organized in Raleigh. On January 12, 1885, I began work as general manager of the Orphanage, which a committee located on a tract of 306 acres of land near Thomasville. The scope of the work is to take the most needy orphans, to give them shelter, food and clothing; to instruct them thoroughly in the usual branches of an English education; to train them in such work as they will hereafter be expected to perform; to teach a clear-cut code of morals and a definite system of religion.

To this end the boys and girls are placed in separate buildings on different avenues; they are grouped into families of twenty-four; each family has its own eating-house, its own school-room, its own officers, its own implements of labor, and vegetable gardens. Each is a community distinct from the others. At the same time all are under one general management; all worship in the same chapel, study the same Bible lessons and are instructed by the same pastor. The houses are only one story high. The play-grounds are beautifully shaded and supplied with numerous springs of excellent water. In 1887 the Baptist State Convention gave the Orphanage $500 to buy a printing press. Early in the year an office was built and equipped for work. Then CHARITY AND CHILDREN, previously printed in Lexington, was moved to its own home. Since then the circulation of the paper has rapidly increased and job work is freely offered. The business of the printing house is gradually growing, while the boys are improving in knowledge and skill.

The efficiency of orphan houses is judged not by the number enrolled and discharged but by the characters of the children they send out into the world. Up to this time we have sent out only a few, and these for special reasons. We propose to retain them and train them till sixteen years of age. So far most of them seem to be unusually promising. Eighteen of them are church members, showing signs of piety, progress and improvement. The Orphanage benefits the children and also enlarges the spiritual horizon and develops the Christian graces of the congregations which contribute to its support. Parents are led to study their Christian duty to the young and also the best methods of training children. They also learn that the greatest and noblest work of the old is the proper guidance and faithful instruction of the young.

J. H. MILLS,
General Manager.

THE THOMPSON ORPHANAGE AND TRAINING INSTITUTION.

This institution is situated at Charlotte, N. C. The property upon which it is located and also the main buildings were in a large measure given by the widow and family of the late Mr. Lewis Thompson, of Bertie County, as a memorial to his name. The buildings were erected by the Rev. B. S. Bronson some fifteen or sixteen years ago, who was then rector of the church at Charlotte, and who was also trustee of the property.

In 1886 the property, consisting of seventy-two acres of land, with the valuable buildings, were conveyed to the trustees of the diocese of North Carolina to be used as an orphanage and training institution for homeless children of the State. The Orphanage is controlled by a board of managers, composed of the bishops of the diocese and three clergymen and three laymen. It has a superintendent, matron, and an assistant matron, and thirty-one children. There is also a school connected with the institution, in which the children are taught the rudiments of a plain English education, the object being to give them such practical training in farm and domestic life as will fit them for earning a living in the ordinary walks of life. It is also designed to establish various other industries in connection with the Orphanage for the purpose of training the children in other mechanical arts, and to assist in the support of the institution, which has no endowment, but is supported by voluntary contributions. It is hoped that in the course of time the work may be made in a measure self-supporting, though this will require considerable time and outlay of money.

E. A. OSBORNE,
Superintendent.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 18, 1888.

HON. S. M. FINGER, *Superintendent Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in complying with your request to furnish some information concerning the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, its origin, development and prospects as to income, &c., &c.

ITS ORIGIN.

I could readily cite some of the experiences of other States and countries in affording manual instruction and training, both in agriculture and in the mechanic arts.

I could also point to some notable and specific instances in the past history of this State, showing that a notion has prevailed in the minds of leading economists that opportunities should be afforded in North Carolina to acquire certain kinds of exact, technical information, which are not taught in our institutions of learning. I will, however, in this report only allude to the immediate origin of the proposed college.

The Watauga Club of Raleigh, in January, 1885, after having given the subject considerable thought, memorialized the Legislature as follows, viz:

"1st. To establish an industrial school in North Carolina, a training place in the wealth-producing arts and sciences.

"2d. To be located at Raleigh in connection with the State Agricultural Department.

"3d. To erect a suitable building and provide proper equipment.

"4th. That the instruction be in wood work, mining, metallurgy, and practical agriculture.

"5th. That necessary shops and laboratories be erected adjoining the buildings of the Agricultural Department, and that an experimental farm in the vicinity of Raleigh be equipped.

"6th. That an industrial school is of prime importance and greatly in demand."

The Committee on behalf of the Club also furnished such information as they had been able to secure, regarding the scope and utility of such an institution.

Several bills were introduced in that Legislature, the one drawn by Augustus Leazar becoming a law on March 7th, 1885, by a vote of 51 to 11 in the House and 23 to 9 in the Senate.

The act provides among other features as follows:

"1st. That the Board of Agriculture should seek proposals of donations from the cities and towns of North Carolina, and when an adequate donation should be made by any city or town, there the school should be located, giving the place the preference which offered the greatest inducements.

"2d. That the school should be under joint control of the Board of Agriculture and directors from such town or city.

"3d. That the instruction should be in wood work, mining, metallurgy, practical agriculture, and such other branches of industrial education as may be deemed expedient.

"4th. That the Board of agriculture should be authorized to apply annually $5,000 of the surplus funds of their department to the establishment and maintenance of said school."

After successive advertisements and many meetings, in which the subject was fully discussed, the Board of Agriculture accepted an offer made by the city of Raleigh and appropriated the sum of $5,000 for that year 1886, pursuant to the terms of the act.

Before this result was attained, the earnest advocates of the measure met in mass meetings on several occasions, at which committees were appointed to prepare full information and statistics. Prominent citizens of the State from various sections manifested a lively interest in the scheme, and matters were assuming a definite shape for the commencement of the school, as shown by the payment of the amount subscribed by the city of Raleigh, the purchase of a site, &c., when certain events gave a different and broader scope to the work designed to be accomplished.

Two large meetings of the farmers of North Carolina were held in Raleigh, respectively on the 18th and 26th of January, 1887. The first of these meetings, among other things, resolved that the farmers ought to have an agricultural college; and, further, that the interest on the land-script fund should be given for a part of its support. The second meeting, with representatives from forty counties, reiterated the resolution referred to as passed by the convention of January 18th, and also considered favorably a proposal of the city of Raleigh to combine the industrial school with the desired agricultural college, offering the funds already in hand, with whatever the Legislature might provide for such an institution.

After an exciting discussion a bill for such Agricultural and Mechanical College became a law in the Legislature of 1887 by a vote of 68 to 19 in the House of Representatives and 29 to 13 in the Senate.

The following are briefly some of the features of this law, viz:

1st. A Board of Trustees, to consist of the Board of Agriculture and five additional members, to be appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate, to be divided between the Democratic and Republican parties, the Governor being ex officio President of the Board.

2d. Its income to consist of funds already accumulated under the Industrial School act, together with the surplus over $21,000 for the first year, commencing December 1st, 1887, of the Board of Agriculture and over $20,000 in succeeding years; also that the interest on the landscript act should be given to the new college.

3d. The institution to be located on a valuable tract of land, donated for the purpose by Mr. R. S. Pullen, of Raleigh, containing some sixty-odd acres, lying about one mile west of Raleigh.

4th. That a broad and practical course of instruction and training should be given.

5th. Each county is privileged to send as many students, who shall be unable to pay for tuition, as such county is entitled to representatives in the lower house of the Legislature, and the Board of Trustees is allowed to provide for the admission of other students.

Thus the scheme for the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was inaugurated, and the State took a most important and progressive step in behalf of agricultural and mechanical development.

Governor Scales appointed the following persons as the five members who with the Board of Agriculture were to constitute the trustees of the college, and they were approved by the Senate:

General Rufus Barringer, of Charlotte.
Elias Carr, of Edgecombe County.
Henry E. Fries, of Forsythe County.
George Z. French, of Pender County.
William S. Primrose, of Wake County.

PLANS AND BUILDINGS.

The Board in their first meeting commenced a careful and patient investigation of the best methods and plans, which included a visit by Messrs. Fries and Primrose, of the Board, with Dr. Charles W. Dabney, director of the State Experiment Station, to the best agricultural and mechanical institutions of this country.

A first-class architect was employed—Mr. Charles L. Carson, of Baltimore—and after mature consideration, plans for the buildings were agreed upon in the December meeting of the Board. In the spring of the present year ground was broken and the first building commenced. The brick work of this, the main or agricultural hall building, is now about complete, and it will be under roof in all probability by the end of this year. This building is about 60x170 feet, consisting of ground floor, with part 1 and part 3 stories above. It is made of North Carolina brick, furnished by the penitentiary free of cost, under section —— of the college bill, and North Carolina brown or sandstone from the Wadesboro quarry. Roofing is of metal and slate. The most careful attention is being paid to securing the best sanitary regulations, and in this particular it will not be excelled, if equaled, by any public building in the State.

The Board of Trustees have also given explicit directions that all necessary precautions shall be used to protect every part of the building against fire, as well as to provide the most ample facilities for escape should fire occur.

The upper stories will be fitted for dormitories, and ample arrangements are made for all class-rooms save those of the mechanical department, for which another building is planned, to be commenced as soon as the way be clear.

Meanwhile instruction in carpentry, draughting, &c., will not be neglected. The north wing will be occupied for the present as follows: Dining-room on ground floor, and chemical laboratories and lecture rooms above, the south wing as chapel on ground floor and as agricultural and horticultural class rooms above.

It is expected that this building will be ready for the college to be opened in the fall of 1889.

If by economical management a surplus can be created, the remaining buildings should be commenced during the next year, but having no direct appropriation for a building fund, it may be that they must only be erected on paper for some years to come.

The following members of the Board were appointed an Executive Committee to carry out all plans for building, &c., viz: A. Leazar, H. L. Grant, W. F. Green, H. E. Fries, W. S. Primrose.

CURRICULUM AND STUDENTS.

At the December meeting of the Board, committees were appointed to report concerning a faculty, its size, salaries, &c.; also to consider what rules should govern the admission of students, what was to be taught, &c. As a matter of course the latter would not be definitely determined until the faculty should be chosen, but it is well known that the instruction and manual training given will be of the most practical kind. For instance, in the following departments: English, through a full course in political economy, mathematics, book-keeping, surveying, &c.; chemistry, composting, &c.; agriculture in the field, in the laboratory, &c.; drainage, horticulture, dairying, &c., &c.; also mechanic arts, consisting of carpentry or the use of hand and machine tools in wood work; work in metals, forging, tempering, and general machine work.

As to students, as a matter of course, there must be established a minimum age for entrance, with certain scholastic attainments necessary.

It is not designed that the new institution shall conflict with any existing college or university. There is no need of any clash between them. The established colleges and universities fill an important place, which nothing else can supply. They should be thoroughly esteemed and patronized. The State needs preachers and teachers, doctors and lawyers, editors and statesmen, and they should all receive the most liberal education.

The new college is designed for a large and worthy class who cannot hope to receive the benefits of full university training, but who can here get a thoroughly practical training, which will make them better farmers and better mechanics. And if any of them should desire to follow other professions, the training they receive at the new college will nevertheless always be of assistance to them in the practical affairs of life.

INCOME.

At present, as before stated, the surplus of the Board of Agriculture, derived from the tax on fertilizers, over the sum of $20,000, during this and succeeding years, is to be devoted to the Agricultural and Mechanical College. It also expects to begin to use the interest on the landscript fund on the 1st day of July, 1889. From these sources it is hoped, by economy and the exercise of good judgment, that perhaps something can be saved, so that a fund for the erection of subsequent buildings can be commenced.

I have attempted to give but a brief outline of the work, with scarcely a remark on the utility of such a plan of education. Surely if any State in the Union needs development it is the good old North State. With diversified climate and soil, with a magnificent array of crude resources, the State should encourage all well conceived schemes in order that practical men should be enabled to aid in developing its resources.

The State has felt the necessity of expending hundreds of thousands of dollars in erecting a costly pile of buildings to imprison the men who have set her laws at defiance. The State annually spends thousands of dollars for the maintainence of these convicts, people who in many instances have broken the law because of idleness—i. e., the want of wholesome occupation. And should not the State be willing to afford many of the rising generation the opportunity of learning avocations which will make the recipients better citizens and the State more prosperous.

I have in conclusion only to say that if properly managed, if kept aloof from politics, if given a perfectly fair trial, I am convinced that the institution now under way will redound to the credit of North Carolina and in a few years will be looked upon with just pride and general commendation.

I remain, sir, with much respect,

W. S. PRIMROSE,

Chairman Executive Committee.

PEABODY SCHOLARSHIPS AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

In 1879 three persons were appointed to free scholarships at Nashville, Tenn.: Miss E. Davie, Person County, Mr. C. L. Kingsley, Wake County (left the State), Mr. R. H. Engle, Wake County (left the State).

These appointments were discontinued in May, 1880, for causes deemed sufficient by the faculty.

For October, 1880, the following were appointed: Miss C. Pettigrew, Washington County (teaches in Washington County), Miss C. M. Rishton (taught several years, married), Miss M. P. Gash, Transylvania County (now teaching at Farmville, Va.), Mr. C. C. Dowell, Wake County (preaching at Williamston, N. C.), Mr. D. L. Ellis, Johnston County (teaching at Dunn, Harnett County), Mr. E. G. Miller, Surry County (withdrew), Mr. L. E. Quinn, Cleveland County (now teaching in Arkansas).

In October, 1882, there were appointed Mr. C. E. Branson, Wake County (now teaching at Athens, Ga.), Mr. E. M. Goodwin, Wake County (now teaching in North Carolina Asylum for Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Raleigh), Mr. E. G. Neville, Mr. W. P. McDowell, Mr. T. W. Noland (now teaching at Waynesville), Mr. J. M. Dodson, Miss Alice Weir (withdrew), Miss Mattie Rattaree (now teaching at King's Mountain), Miss Lorena Reynolds (now teaching at Oak Ridge), Miss Mamie Ulrich, Craven County (now teaching at New Berne), Miss M. T. Pescud, Wake County.

In 1883 there were appointed Miss F. Bandy, Cleveland County, (now teaching at Little River, Cumberland County), Mr. W. K. Brown, Robeson County, (teaching in Alabama), Mr. T. Edgerton, Wayne County, (teaching in Franklin, Tenn.)

In 1884 there were appointed Mr. C. M. Lutterloh, (teaching and intends to continue), Miss L. B. Saunders, Granville County, (teaching at Durham), Miss M. L. Yancey, McDowell County, Mr. J. H. Hamilton, Johnston County, (teaching at Wilson's Mills), Miss Jessie Broadhurst, Wayne County, Miss Rosa Franklin, Mecklenburg County ,Miss R. Shields, Halifax County, (dead), Miss E. Fuller, Randolph County, (taught two years, married).

In 1885 there were appointed Mr. G. T. Farnell, Onslow County, (teaching at Bayboro), Mr. C. A. White, Yadkin County, Mr. E. L. Hargrave, Green County, Miss M. G. Floyd, Watauga County, (teaching in Arkansas), Miss F. Moore, Johnston County, (teaching at Selma), Miss A. Gardner, Cleveland County, (assistant at Bridgewater University), Miss Lou Case, Guilford County, (teaching at Oak Ridge).

In 1886 there were appointed Mr. T. V. Kirk, Rowan County, (withdrew for one year), Mr. C. J. Parker, Wake County, (teaching in Raleigh Graded School), Mr. J. C. Gibson, Randolph County, teaching at Unionville), Mr. G. A. Grimsley, Greene County, (Principal Tarboro Graded School), Miss M. Sebrell, Martin County, (teaching in Edgecombe County), Miss V. Rhodes, Durham County, (teaching in Durham), Miss Meta Chesnutt, Pitt County, (teaching in Greenville), Miss A. Nooe, Wilkes County, (teaching in Burke County).

In 1887 there were appointed Mr. R. B. Horne, Yadkin County, Mr. A. E. Booth, Wilkes County, Mr. J. W. Kirk, Stanly County, Mr. R. Johnson, Randolph County, Mr. J. G. Hord, Cleveland County, Mr. J. E. Smith, Wake County, Miss A. Weaver, Buncombe County, Miss M. S. Brown, Craven County, Miss J. Forrest, Orange County.

In 1888 there were appointed Mr. Z. D. McWhorter, Pitt County, Mr. J. T. Paris, Iredell County, Mr. J. E. J. Warren, Pasquotank County, Mr. T. V. Kirk, Rowan County, (reappointed for one year), Miss M. H. Smith, Halifax County.

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Graham College	Graham	Rev. W. S. Long	*105	†100	white	both.
Holt's School	Burlington	Rev. J. W. Holt	38	35	"	"
Eureka	Nicholson's	G. W. Holmes	50	54	"	"
Haw Fields Acad.	Mebane	J. J White	25	25	"	"
Salem Academy	Cedar Cliff	J. B. Thompson	40	40	"	"
Cross Roads Acad.	Stainback	J. M. Anderson	25	25	"	"
Maple Grove	Burlington	J. W. Welborn	25	25	"	"

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Taylorsville H. S.	Taylorsville	H. T. Burke	50	100	white	both.
Cedar Run Acad.	Vashti	J J & J W Hendren	50	100	"	"

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Sparta Institute	Sparta	Rev. S. W. Brown	83	---	white	both.
Laurel Spgs. Acad.	Laurel Springs	W. M. Kirk	50	80	"	"

ANSON COUNTY.

Anson Institute	Wadesboro	D. A. McGregor	80	80	white	both.
Polkton Academy	Polkton	J. D. Boyd	50	50	"	"
Morven Academy	Morven	J. C. Hines	9	61	"	"

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Wash'ng Academy	Washington	F. A. Fetter	60	85	white	both.
Wash'ng H. Scho'l	Washington	Miss B. Brown	40	50	"	"
Trinity School	Chocowinity	N. C. Hughes, D.D.	60	48	"	"
Pantego Academy	Pantego	Miss Simmons	25	40	"	"
Richland Acad'my	Aurora	R. T. Bonner	30	50	"	"
Mrs. Call's school	Washington	Mrs. M. Call	25	25	"	"
Prof. Hamblin's	Washington	A. H. Hamblin	22	---	"	"
Mrs. Russell's Sch.	Washington	Mrs. S. Russell	10	15	"	"
Miss Winfield's S.	Washington	Miss E. Winfield	12	---	"	"
Miss Farrow's S.	Washington	Miss Farrow	30	---	"	"
Prof. Randolph's	Washington	L. R. Randolph	35	---	col'd	"

*Actual or estimated number enrolled in private schools who did not also attend public schools last year.

†Actual or estimated number enrolled last year.

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED).

BERTIE COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Grange H. School	Aulander	J. B. Newton	25		white	both.
Academy	Windsor	C. F. Petrie	20		"	male
Private school	Windsor	Miss O. Tayloe	18		"	both.
Private school	Windsor	Miss M. Gray	18		"	"
Private school	Windsor	Mrs. M. F. Gilliam	15		"	"
Private school	Windsor	M. Valentine	15		"	"
Woodville Graded	Lewiston	T. W. Thompson	60		"	"
Rankin Richards'	Windsor	Emma Ward	20		col'd	"
Private school	Windsor	A. B. Cooper	10		"	"

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Asheville F. Col.	Asheville	Jas. Atkins, D. D.	156	7	white	
Asheville M. Acad.	Asheville	Prof. S. F. Venable	20	1	"	
Misses Sawyer's S.	Asheville	Miss M. Sawyer	30	2	"	
Miss Brown's Sch.	Asheville	Miss Ella Brown			"	
Weaverville Col.	Weaverville	Rev. J. F. Austin	70	4	"	
Alexander's Chap.	Weaverville	Mr. Fletcher	40	1	"	
Leicester College	Leicester	Prof. H. F. Ketron	74	2	"	
Flint Hill School	Alexander	Prof. J. E. Rheim	102	2	"	
Asheville Mission	Asheville	Rev. — Massiah	75	3	col'd	

BURKE COUNTY.

Rutherford College	Rutherf'd Col.	Dr. R. L. Abernathy	200	150	white	both.
Morganton H. Sch.	Morganton	J. A. Gilmer	100	75	"	male
Amherst Academy	North Catawba	Rev. P. C. Patton	120	100	"	both.
Penelope Acad'my	Penelope	Rev. Murchison	60	50	"	"
Private School	Morganton	Miss M. F. Dickson	50	40	"	"
Private School	Morganton	Miss S. Ervin	20	20	"	"

CABARRUS COUNTY.

N. C. College	Mt. Pleasant	Rev. J. G. Schaid	50	72	white	male
Mt. Pleas't F. Sem.	Mt. Pleasant	Rev. J. A. Linn	45	66	"	fem.
Concord F. Acad'y	Concord	R. H. Skeen	75	75	"	"
Concord M. Acad'y	Concord	Harris & Cook	68	68	"	male
Scotia Seminary	Concord	Rev D J Satterfield	100	195	col'd	fem.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Davenport F. Col.	Lenoir	W. H. Sanborn			white	fem.
Finley High Sch.	Lenoir	T. W. Faucette			"	both.
Wilson Academy	Lenoir	E. F. Wakefield			"	"
Globe Academy	Globe	W. F. Marshall			"	"
Granite Academy	Granite	E. L. Hughes			"	"

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED).

CARTERET COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Graham Seminary	Smyrna	W. A. Graham	---	68	white	both.
Smyrna Institute	Smyrna	C. F. Irwin	---	40	"	"
Beaufort Acad'my	Beaufort	W. G. Arrington	46	50	"	"
Miss Reid's School	Beaufort	Miss C. Reid	---	39	"	"
Seaside	Morehead	H. S. Mallette	10	34	"	"
Miss Woodson's S.	Morehead	Miss G. Woodson	---	24	"	"
Harlowe Acad'my	Harlowe	Miss S. Shields	---	12	"	"

CASWELL COUNTY.

Somerville F. Ac'y	Leasburg	Rev. S. Lea	27	35	white	both.
Milton Academy	Milton	Rev. T. U. Faucette	28	54	"	fem.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

Concordia College	Conover	Rev. R. A. Yoder	100	143	white	both.
Catawba College	Newton	Rev. J. C. Clapp	75	109	"	"
Highland Acade'y	Hickory	R. K. Meade	25	40	"	male
Practical Semin'ry	Hickory	Rev. M. S. Hunt	25	43	"	both.
Claremont College	Hickory					

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Thompson School	Siler City	J. W. Thompson	---	130	white	both.
Academy	Pittsboro	A. B. Hill	---	90	"	"
School	Pittsboro	S. S. Jackson	---	45	"	"
Academy	Harper's X Rds	J. R. Edwards	---	60	"	"
School	Ore Hill	Miss F E Thompson	---	60		

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Mt. Pleasant Ac'y, Murphy	M. L. Mauney	85	white.	both.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Edenton High Sch	Edenton	F. P. Hall	36	---	white	both.
Graded School	Edenton	L. A. Williams	110	---	"	"

CLAY COUNTY.

Haysville H. Sch.,	Haysville	H. T. Bailey

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED).

CLEVELAND COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race	Which Sex.
Shelby Mil. Sch.	Shelby	Capt. W. T. R. Bell	80	180	white	male
Shelby Fem. Col.	Shelby	Rev. J. K. Willis	60	120	"	both.
	King's Moun'n	Prof. H. H. Hall	20	60	"	"
	Grover	Prof. R. J. Balfour	10	50	"	"
	Earle	Prof. Mitchem	8	40	"	"
	Mooresboro	Prof. Holleman	15	50	"	"
	Boiling Sp'ngs	Prof. J. B. Blanton	20	90	"	"
	Falston	F. V. Falls	15	70	"	"
	Waco	T. V. Goode	10	80	"	"

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Fayetteville	Miss A. Mallette	24	24	white	both.
	Fayetteville	Miss Chamberlain	32	32	"	"
	Fayetteville	Miss K. Marsh	15	15	"	"
	Fayetteville	Mrs. Utley	29	29	"	"
	Fayetteville	Misses Ellison	15	15	"	"
Little River Acad.	Little R. Acad.	T. Wilson	28	28	"	"

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Shawboro H. Sch.	Shawboro	J. E. Andews	22	27	white	both.
Mrs. Frost's Sch.	Snowden	Mrs. S. M. Frost	15	22	"	"
Coinjock Pr. Sch.	Coinjock	Miss K. Harrell	4	15	"	"

DARE COUNTY.

Robinson's	Hatteras	S. M. S. Robinson	4	40	white	male
Daniels'	Manteo	C. Davis	3	30	"	"
Croatan	Mann's Harb'r	M. G. Bell	2	25	"	"
Rhodanthe	Rhodanthe	M. G. Midyette		18	"	"

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Holly Grove	Ilex	W. P. Cline	70	70	white	both.
Yadkin College	Yadkinville	A. R. Morgan	87	91	"	"
Lexington F. Sem.	Lexington	J. M. Scroggs		96	"	fem.
Thomasville F. C.	Thomasville	J. N. Stallings				"
Bethany Academy	Bethany	R. H. Biesecker				both.

DAVIE COUNTY.

Fork Academy	Fork Church	J. T. Alderman	50	80	white	both.
Mocksville Acad'y	Mocksville	Prof. E. Border	40	75	"	"
Farmington Acad.	Farmington	B. O. Eaton	20	50	"	"
Cana Academy	Cana	T. M. George	20	50	"	"
Augusta Seminary	Augusta	Prof. J. D. Hodges	20	40	"	"
Mocksville school	Mocksville	Mrs. Crawford	20	40	col'd	"

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED).

DUPLIN COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Academy	Kenansville	R. W. Millard	10	30	white	both.
Clements' school	Wallace	S. W. Clements	10	20	"	"
High School	Kenansville	W. M. Shaw	5	35	"	"
High School	Warsaw	C. H. Spencer	15	30	"	"
Industrial School	Albertson's	B. F. Grady	8	8	"	"

DURHAM COUNTY.

Morning Sun	Fish Dam	A. C. Weatherly		50	white	both.
Durham Male Sch.	Durham	S. T. Buchanan		50	"	male
Durham F. Sch.	Durham	Miss B. Blair		30	"	fem.
Meth. Fem. Sem'y	Durham	Mrs. Cozart			"	fem.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Battle's H. School	Tarboro	Miss L. Battle	30		white	fem.
Tarboro Male Acad	Tarboro	D. Gillespie	76		"	both.
Hughes' H. School	Tarboro	Mrs. S. E. Hughes	34		"	"
Tarboro Male Acad	Tarboro	F. S. Wilkinson	48	48	"	male
Whitakers' Acad.	Whitakers	A. J. Moore	53	7	"	both.
Old Sparta Acad.	Old Sparta	W. A. Bridges	31	20	"	"
Coakley Academy	Coakley	Miss A. Owen	20		"	"
Robinson's School	Coakley	R. Lawrence	50	218	col'd	"
Tarboro Paro'l Sch	Tarboro	Rev. J. W. Perry	92		"	"

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Salem Fem. Acad.	Salem	J. H. Clewell	237	237	white	fem.
Salem Boys' Sch'ol	Salem	Rev Dr Rondthaler	40	40	"	male
Salem Primary S.	Salem	Mrs M E Landquist	21	21	"	both.
Salem Private S.	Salem	Miss J. E. Welfare	25	25	"	"
Salem Private S	Salem	Miss Steiner	10	25	"	"
Kernersville Acad.	Kernersville	Prof. H. S. Coble	50	50	"	"
Private School	Kernersville	Mrs. E. B. Rights	30	30	"	"
Bethania Acad'my	Bethania	A. J. Butner	15	15	"	"
Waughtown Pr. S.	Salem	Mrs. M. Gray				
Waughtown Pr. S.	Salem	Miss A. Plaff	13	13	white	both.

GASTON COUNTY.

Gaston College	Dallas	Rev. M. L. Little			White	both.
Gastonia Academy	Gastonia	J. P. Reid			"	"
Union Academy	Begonia	M. L. Arrowood			"	"
Olney	Pleasant Ridge	E. L. Wilson			"	"

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED.)

GATES COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Gatesville High School,	Gatesville	E. A. Smith	...	...	white	both.
Private School	Wiggins X R'ds	Miss M. A. Parker,	...	...	"	"
Sunsbury Acad'y.	Sunsbury	MissL. O. Williams,	...	...	"	"
Private School	Gatesville	MissL. G. Williams,	...	...	"	"

GRANVILLE COUNTY.

Oxford Female Seminary,	Oxford	F. P. Hobgood	130	130	white	fem.
Horner's School	"	J. H. Horner	70	70	"	male.
Granville Inst	"	Miss Clarke	70	70	"	fem.
Oxford Academy	"	J. P. H. Leigh	40	40	"	male
Oxford Academy	"	M. C. Ransom	60	60	col'd	"
Tar River Acad'my	"	W. T. Allen	40	40	white	"
Tally Ho High Sch	Tally Ho	Prof. Jenkins	38	38	"	"
Young's X Roads Academy,	Young's X R'ds	W. H. Ragsdale	40	40	"	"
30 other private schools,	Various	Various	400	800	"	"

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Greensb'ro Female College,	Greensboro	Rev. T. M. Jones	170	170	white	fem.
Guilford College	New Garden	J. Moore	153	156	"	both.
Oak Ridge Inst	Oak Ridge	J. A. & M. H. Holt	219	219	"	"
Summerfi'ld Aca'y	Summ'rfield	F. G. Blair	35	46	"	"
Tabernacle Acad'y	Tabernacle	J. C. Wilson	25	101	"	"
Friedens Academy	Gibsonville	J. A. Buck	20	45	"	"
Pleasant Garden	Pl'sant Gard'n,	E. Fentress	46	61	"	"

GREENE COUNTY.

Clonella Inst	Snow Hill	Mrs. S. Dixon	10	20	white	fem.
Glenwood Acad'y,	" "	Miss S. Grimsley	...	15	"	both.
Mrs. Hargrave's School,	" "	Mrs. E. P. Hargrave	...	20	"	"
.....	Ormondsville	Miss K. Herman	...	15	"	"
Snow Hill Acad'y	Snow Hill	J. B. Williams	20	40	"	"
Hookerton Acad'y,	Hookerton	W. E. Ormond	...	40	"	"

HARNETT COUNTY.

Buie's Creek Acad	.....	Rev. J. A. Campbell	85	...	white	both.
Progressive Inst.	Dunn	D. L. Ellis	105	...	"	"

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED).

HALIFAX COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Littleton H. Scho'l	Littleton	L. W. Bagley	*62	†	white	male
Littleton Inft. S.	Littleton	Mrs. R. Johnson	12		"	both.
Vine Hill Acade'y	Scotland Neck	F. M. Manning	40		"	male
Enfield Academy	Enfield	W. S. Wilkinson	15		"	"
Whitaker Acad'y	Enfield	Miss S. Whitaker	12		"	both.
Busy Bee Acad'y	Enfield	C. M. Whitaker	8		"	fem.
Private School	Enfield	Miss M. Whitaker	12		"	"
Private School	Enfield	L. S. Vass	15		"	both.
Private School	Weldon	Mrs. J. Daniel	24		"	fem.
Private School	Halifax	Mr. Lewis	15		"	both.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Clyde High School	Clyde	J. E. Kinsland	175	150	white	both.
Pigeon Riv'r Acad	Pigeon River	Prof. Trawick	150		"	"
Waynesville Acad	Waynesville	Miss Ida Ferguson		75	"	"
Bethel Academy	Sonoma	R. A. Sentell	70	50	"	"

HENDERSON COUNTY.

Judson College	Hendersonv'lle	Rev. J. B. Boone	100		white	
Hender'ille Acady	Hendersonv'lle	Miss K. Loggie				
Bowen School	Hendersonv'lle	Miss A. Bowen				

HERTFORD COUNTY.

C. B. F. Institute	Murfreesboro	J. B. Brewer	75	75	white	fem.
Wes. F. College	Murfreesboro	E. E. Parham	51	51	"	"
Murfreesboro Ac'y	Murfreesboro	P. Rowe	5	30	"	male
Academy	Winton	J. G. Joyner	4	14	"	both.
Brown Academy	Menola	S. K. Brown	41	64	"	"
Buckhorn Acad'y	Como	J. H. Picot	20	30	"	male
Winton Academy	Winton	Rev. C. S. Brown	10	88	col'd	both.

HYDE COUNTY.

Swan Q. High Sch	Swan Quarter	Miss Whitley	12	40	white	both.
Juniper Bay Sch'l	Lake Comfort	Miss Stuart	12	25	"	"
Fairfield Acad'my	Fairfield	W. H. Carroll	25	50	"	"
Englehard School	Englehard	C. W. Davis	14	30	"	"
Middleton High S.	Middleton	Dr. C. E. Mann	5	40	"	"

IREDELL COUNTY.

Statesville M. Acad	Statesville	Prof. Little	25	35	white	male
Statesville F. Coll.	Statesville	Mrs. W. W. Walton	60	70	"	fem.
Horner's School	Statesville	Mrs. Norwood	50	50	"	"
Oak Institute	Mooresville	Prof. Brower	50	75	"	both.
Mooresville Acady	Mooresville	H. R. Gray	45	65	"	"

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED).

JACKSON COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Normal H. School	Hamburg	A. E. Pickard	---	---	------	-----
Cullowhee	Cullowhee	T. C. Buchanan	---	---	------	-----
Jackson Academy	Sylva	R. L. Madison	---	---	---	-----

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

Selma Academy	Selma	C. A. Smith	60	60	white	both
Glenwood Acad'y	Glenwood	R. C. Craven	---	60	"	"
Johnston Acad'my	Leachburg	B. W. Young	---	40	"	"
Clayton Academy	Clayton	Miss R. Beckwith	30	35	"	"
Smithfield Col. In.	Smithfield	Davis & Turlingt'n	25	95	"	"

LENOIR COUNTY.

Kinston College	Kinston	Dr. R. H. Lewis	40	100	white	male
Davis School	LaGrange	A. C. Davis	10	180	"	"
Kinsey School	LaGrange	Jos. Kinsey	25	60	"	fem.
Collegiate Inst	LaGrange	Prof. Berndeck	80	25	"	both.
Bethel Academy	Bull-Head	Mrs. Scarborough	40	60	"	"

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Piedmont Sem'ry	Lincolnton	D. M. Thompson	75	92	white	both.
Paper Mills Acad	Lincolnton	R. E. Harrill	---	54	"	"
Ironton H. School	Iron Station	H. T. Royster	30	75	"	"

MACON COUNTY.

Highlands Acad	Highlands	T. G. Harbison	4	---	------	both.
Franklin High S	Franklin	T. C. Reese	10	---	------	"
Ellijay High Sch	Ellijay	A. D. Farmer	---	---	------	-----

MARTIN COUNTY.

Williamston Acad	Williamston	Prof. S. Harrell	60	---	white	both.
Hamilton Acad'y	Hamilton	W. C. Allen	70	---	"	"
Jamesville Acad'y	Jamesville	D. D. McBride	45	---	"	"
Robersonville Aca	Robersonville	S. W. Outerbridge	50	---	"	"

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Davidson College	Davidson Col.,	Rev. Dr. Shearer	89	89	white	male
Female College	Charlotte	Rev. W. R. Atkins'n	100	100	"	fem.
Macon School	"	W. A. Barrier	55	55	"	male
High School	Huntersville	W. W. Orr	---	100	"	both.
Sharon Academy	Charlotte	A. G. Kirkpatrick	---	86	"	"
Pineville School	Pineville	H. R. Reid	---	71	"	"
Hopewell	Hopewell	B. E. Harris	---	62	"	"
Biddle University,	Charlotte	Rev. S. Mattoon	125	125	col'd	male

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED.)

MITCHELL COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Private School	Bakersville	Miss S. J. Templeton	*16 †		white	both.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mt. Gilead High School,	Mt. Gilead	J. P. Ewing	25	60	white	both.
Troy High School,	Troy	J. Haittwek	20	50	"	"
Lovejoy Acad'my,	Eagle's Mill	W. H. Crowder	20	60	"	"
Eldorado Ac'd'my,	Eldorado	J. S. Campbell	30	40	"	"
Peabody Institute,	Troy	J. S. Leak	10	30	col'd.	"

MOORE COUNTY.

Carthage Ac'd'mic Institute,	Carthage	M. McG. Shields	42	112	white	both.
Ingram Branch High School,	"	S. D. Cole	15	65	"	"
Jonesboro High School,	Jonesboro	R. H. Broom	77	132	"	"

NASH COUNTY.

Mt. Pleasant	Stanhope	S. E. Eure				
Morning Star	Nashville	Miss S. Betts				
	Rocky Mount	Rev. Mr Bumpstead				
	Battleboro	Miss M. Marriott				
	Red Oak	Elias Wilcox				
	Stanhope	E. G. Perry				
	Sharp's Grove					

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Creekville Grange School,	Creekville	A. J. Brelton	13	19	white	both.
Grange High Sch'l,	Woodland	N. W. Britton		43	"	"
Garysburg Graded School,	Garysburg	J. H. Leigh	18	30	"	"
Seaboard Institute	Seaboard	J. E. Woodruff		30	"	"
Jackson Male Aca.	Jackson	J. W. Fleetwood		30	"	male

ONSLOW COUNTY.

	Richlands	W. H. Kornegay	30	44	white	both.
	"	E. M. Koonce	6	30	"	"
	Jacksonville	A. W. Casper	12	26	"	"

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED).

ORANGE COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Univ'sity of N. C.	Chapel Hill	Dr. K. P. Battle	200	200	white	male
Bingham's School	Bingham's Sch	Robt. Bingham	200	200	"	"
Miss Heartt's Sch.	Hillsboro	Miss A. Heartt	35	35	"	both.
Select Boarding School	Hillsboro	Misses Nash & Kollock	30	30	"	fem.
Cedar Gr. Acad'y	Cedar Grove	B. C. Patton	25	25	"	both.
Orange Academy	Hillsboro	C. M. Massey	40	40	"	"
Oaks Academy	Oaks	Mrs. Wethersby	36	36	"	"

PAMLICO COUNTY.

Pamlico M. & F.	Bayboro	G. F. Farnell	32	76	white.	both.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

E. City Academy	Elizabeth City	S. L. Sheep	126	130	white	both
Private School	Elizabeth City	Mrs. C. C. Pool	15	15	"	"
Private School	Elizabeth City	Mrs. M. Bell	10	10	"	"
Private School	Nixonton	Thos. M. Riddick	10	15	"	"

PENDER COUNTY.

Pt. Caswell Acad.	Point Caswell	All these schools are taught by public school teachers, and all the pupils of the district attend during the use of the free money.
Rocky Pt. Acad.	Rocky Point	
Burgaw Academy	Burgaw	
Ashton Academy	Ashton	
Long Creek Acad	Long Creek	
Hilliard Academy	Hilliard	
Little Washington	So. Washing'n	

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Perquimans Acad.	Hertford	A. M. Simmons	4	63	white	male
Belvidere Acad'y	Belvidere	Miss E. A. White	24	47	"	both.

PERSON COUNTY.

Academy	Roxboro	M. C. Thomas	6	20	white	-----
Academy	Mt. Tirzah	J. W. Tillett	10	40	"	-----
Academy	Allensville	J. J. Scarboro	15	22	"	-----
Montague's Acady	Allensville	D. A. Pittard	10	26	"	-----
Academy	Bethel Hill	J. A. Beam	20	65	"	-----

PITT COUNTY.

Greenville Instit'te	Greenville	John Duckett	85	133	white	both.
Centerville Acad.	Johnson's Mills	J. L. Winfield & L. A. Williams	60	75	"	"
Oak Grove Acad.	Keelsville	C. H. James	45	67	"	"
Farmville Acad'y	Farmville	W. Mewbern	68	83	"	"

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED.)

ROBESON COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Lumberton High School,	Lumberton	J. A. McAllister	*30	†35	white	both.
Floral College	Floral College	J. L. McLean	23		"	"
Ashpole Bap. Inst.	Ashpole	T. Ivey			"	"
Lumber Bridge Academy,	Lumb'r Bridge	— Munroe			"	"
Moulton Acad'my,	" "	J. W. Fuller			"	"
Croatan Normal,	Pates	W. L. Moore	12		"	"

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Reidsville Female Seminary,	Reidsville	Miss A. Hughes	48	48	white	fem.
High School	Leaksville		105	115	"	both.
Wentworth Acad.	Wentworth	R. S. Powell	8	45	"	"
Miss Mebane's Sch.	Madison	Miss Mebane		24	"	"
Private School	"	Mrs. S. S. Smith	5	8	"	"

ROWAN COUNTY.

Livingston College,	Salisbury	Rev. J. C. Price		150	col'd.	both.

Other schools not reported.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

High School	Rutherfordt'n,	Clara E. Query	10	40	white	both.
Select School	Ellenboro	Ellen E. Bostick	10	45	"	"
High School	Otter Creek	E. C. Harris	10	70	"	"
Academy	Forest City	Z. T. Whitehead	15	75	"	"
Preparatory Scho'l	Rutherfordt'n,	Ellen Dade	5	100	col'd.	"

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Clinton Male Aca.,	Clinton	W. M. Brooks	38	40	white	male
Clinton Fem. "	"	Miss M. Anderson	75	80	"	fem.
Salem High Sch'l,	Huntley	M. Butler	100	107	"	both.
Belvoir " "	Ora	J. D. Ezzell	50	62	"	"
Hayne Academy	Hayne	S. Brewer	30	40	"	"
Mingo High Sch'l,	Hawley's Store	Rev. W. Bland	5	44	"	"
Normal Institute	Clinton	G. W. Herring	15	40	col'd.	"
Clinton School	"	Rev. J. W. Turner,			white	"
Goshen Academy	Holton	A. M. Barbrey			"	"
Union Academy	Harrell's Store.	Isaac Fort			"	"
Poplar Grove Aca.	Faison	Rev. J. O. Ald'rman			"	"

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED.)

STANLY COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Albemarle Acad'y,	Albemarle	H. W. Spinks	25	112	------	-----
Norwood High Sch	Norwood	R. E. Smith	20	100	------	-----
Yadkin Min. Sp'gs Academy,	Palmersville	E. F. Eddins	---	90	------	-----
Bilesville Acade'y,	Bilesville	Rev. F. S. Starrette	---	80	------	-----

SWAIN COUNTY.

Charleston High School,	Charleston	Rev. G. H. Church	---	---	------	-----
Cold Spring Sem.,	Nantahala	V. M. Caler	---	---	------	-----

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Columbia Prepar'y,	Columbia	W. S. Dunston	10	35	white	both.

UNION COUNTY.

Union Institute	Unionville	O. C. Hamilton	---	125	white	both.
Rock Rest	Rock Rest	H. E. Capple	---	100	"	"
Monroe High Sch'l	Monroe	J. A. Monroe	---	75	"	"

VANCE COUNTY.

Henderson Female College,	Henderson	Rev. J. M. Rhodes,	---	100	white	fem.
Pierian Seminary,	Kittrell	Miss J. S. Russell	---	12	"	both.
Vance Seminary	Henderson	Miss B. Liggett	---	13	"	"
McDowell School	Kittrell	Miss N. McDowell,	---	16	"	"
Middleburg Acad.,	Middleburg	J. H. Scarboro	---	25	"	male
" Fem. School,	"	Miss Yancey	---	16	"	fem.
Haysville Semin'y,	Kittrell	Miss B. Hester	---	18	"	both.

WAKE COUNTY.

Wake Forest	Wake Forest	Rev. C. E. Taylor	200	---	white	male
St. Mary's	Raleigh	Rev. B. Smedes	125	---	"	fem.
Peace Institute	"	J. B. Burwell	200	---	"	"
Shaw University	"	Rev. H. A. Tupper	250	---	col'd.	both,
St. Augustine	"	Rev. R. B. Sutton	150	---	"	"
Apex	Apex	J. M. White	30	---	white	"
Morrisvlle	Morrisville	W. A. Whitted	30	---	"	"
Holly Springs	Holly Springs	C. F. Siler	30	---	"	"
Wakefield	Wakefield	W. J. Ferrell	40	---	"	"
Rolesviille	Rolesville	L. M. Raines	20	---	"	"

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED.)

WARREN COUNTY.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Academy	Warrenton	J. P. Grey	26	26	white	male
Female School	"	Mrs. V. L. Pendlet'n	20	20	"	fem.
Boys and Girls School,	"	Miss L. Hawkins	25	25	"	both.
High School	Church Hill	Miss M. A. Inman,	15	15	"	"
Fork Institute	Creek	John Graham	8	25	"	"
College	Littleton	S. D. Bagley	75	75	"	fem.
High School	Warrenton	— Whitehead	90	90	col'd.	both.
High School	Littleton	S. W. Bagley	40	40	white	male
Small School	Warrenton	Mrs. E. Allen	10	10	"	both.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Plymouth Acad'y	Plymouth	S. V. Watkins		30	white	both.
Mackey's Ferry A.	Mackey's Ferry	S. L. Johnston	35		"	"
St. David's Acad'y	Creswell	Mrs. M. B. Webb		24	"	"

WATAUGA COUNTY.

Skyland	Blowing Rock	Miss Pender	30	50	white	both.
New River	Horton	W. Spainhour	20	75	"	"
Valle Crucis	Valle Crucis	W. M. Frankum	25	25	"	"
Cove Creek		E. J. Blacburn	20	125	"	"

WAYNE COUNTY.

Fremont Institute	Fremont	W. H. Hand	30	70	white	both.
Seven Springs Sch	Seven Springs	L. C. Davis	20	45	"	"
Mt. Olive School	Mt. Olive					

WILKES COUNTY.

Moravian Falls A.	Moravian	Rev. G. W. Greene				
Boomer Academy	Boomer	L. A. Abernathy				
Trap Hill Acad'y	Trap Hill	Mr. Davis				
Home School	Wilkesboro	Miss M. Barber				

LIST OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, &c.—(CONTINUED).

WILSON.

NAME.	LOCATION.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Enrollment, explained below.		Which Race.	Which Sex.
Wilson Coll. Inst.	Wilson	S. E. Warren	105		white	fe m.
McMillan's H. Sch.	Wilson	H. McMillan	15	15	"	male
Barnes' School	Stantonsburg	W. S. Barnes	35	35	"	"
Mrs. Adams' Sch'l	Wilson	Mrs. E. W. Adams	55	9	"	fem.
Eagles' School	Saratoga	Miss A. Eagles	---	---	------	-----
Rock Ridge Acad.	Taylor	Misses Page and Parker	---	---	------	-----

TABLE I—1888.

School Funds Received by County Treasurers for the School Year ending November 30th, 1888.

COUNTIES.	State and County Poll Tax.	Special Poll Tax. Section 2590.	Gener'l Property Scho'l Tax.	Special Property Tax, Sec. 2590.	Special Property Tax. Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax, Local Acts.	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estrays.	Other Sources	Total Receipts.	Balance on hand last Report.
Alamance	$ 2,331.68	$	$ 4,316 79	$	$	$	$ 446.97	$ 40.00	$	$	$ 153.11	$ 7,288.55	$ 256.97
Alexander	1,530.41		1,055.25				60.37					2,646.03	334.10
Alleghany	1,061.00		630.90				91.00					1,782.90	209.79
Anson	4,884.25		2,241.74				191.56	1,276.58			50.00	8,644.13	2,349.83
Ashe *a*													
Beaufort	3,303.48		2,658.25				94.02	1,031.25			189.72	7,276.72	5,042.33
Bertie	4,134.29		2,989.84				249.67	1,963.47			29.99	9,371.26	5,843.66
Bladen	2,837.42		1,872.87				118.82	370.00				5,199.11	2,302.94
Brunswick	1,568.15		1,282.82				149.20	300.85				3,301.02	371.75
Buncombe *a*													
Burke	2,419.65		1,795 88				349.40				4.50	4,569.43	837.88
Cabarrus	4,879.35	1,485.10	1,862.03	1,243.23			761 05				37.50	10,268.26	3,547.29
Caldwell	2,098 39		2,066.57				91.05		75		75.00	4,331.76	54.67
Camden *a*													
Carteret	1,639.22		929.00				14.35	137.00			15.38	2,734.95	671.39
Caswell	1,885.91		2,787.18				483.74	953.27				6,110.10	805.52
Catawba	4,022.50		3,083.43				485.25	253.32				7,844.50	805.86
Chatham	4,357.81		3,911.92				147.25	311.68				8,728.66	1,249.03
Cherokee	1,275.00		2,131.99				20.25	200,00			409.38	4,036.62	105.30
Chowan	1,507.46		1,127.77				13.90	1,184.96			260.12	4,217.21	226.66
Clay	628.44		464.68				57.25					1,150.37	277.07
Cleveland	3,887.12		3,684.65				621.47	725.02			51.20	8,969.46	1,747.29
Columbus	3,060.44		1,423.17				186.76				59.42	4,729 79	4,174.13
Craven	2,565.76		3,175.04				71.80	2,860 85			23.75	8,697.20	1,811.43
Cumberland	1,867.50		2,869.42				97.15					4,834.07	809.18
	1,337.39		2,000.00				128.45	850.00				4,345.84	
Currituck	1,2.3852						88.00	832.75				2,443.13	403.00
Dare	810.00		277.46				56.20					1,143.66	29.96
Davidson	4,419.87		5,160 59				593.48				23.20	10,197.14	285.20
Davie	2,305.77		1,726.37				357.20	50.00			49.92	4,489.26	349.88
Duplin	2,977.06		2,433.55		182.31	182.31	311.93	577.39			1,111.73	7,776.28	2,510.42
Durham	3,424.02		6,472.67				722.78	1,017.50			52.00	11,688.97	5,706.44

TABLE I—1888.—(CONTINUED).

COUNTIES.	State and County Poll Tax.	Special Poll Tax. Section 2590.	Gener'l Property Scho'l Tax.	Special Property Tax. Sec. 2590.	Special Property Tax. Local Acts.	Special Poll Tax. Local Acts.	Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties.	Liquor Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Estrays.	Other Sources.	Total Receipts.	Balance on hand last Report.
Edgecombe	$ 1,006.20	$	$ 1,930.00	$	$	$	$ 520 91	$ 1,250.00	$	$	$ 398.05	$ 5,105.16	$ 15,221.45
Forsyth	4,430.08		9,233.71				1,196.69	1,070.39	11.66		134 19	16,076.72	248.22
Franklin	4,121.31		3,351.17				274.98	959.50				8,706.96	855.51
Gaston	3,029.30		3,418.93				1,979.60	756.83			87.40	9,272.06	831.85
Gates	1,949.32		1,475.87				106.15	490.34				4,021.68	1,584.13
Graham	728.37		619.35				53.61					1,401.33	
Granville	4,026.49		4,250.07				942.15	673.71				9,892.42	549.65
Greene	2,430.08		3,145.82				179.91	75.00				5,830.81	212.87
Guilford	4,000.00		6,000.00				544.95	560.00			92.51	11,197.46	4,368.96
Halifax	1,687.50		2,812.50				117.50	2,693.33			26.15	7,336.98	3,042.32
Harnett	2,334.70		1,381.37				58.85	589.00		5.55	7.30	4,376.77	476.86
Haywood	2,500.00		2,507 17				517.80				335 81	5,860.78	
Henderson	2,800.60		2,455.00				120,00					5,375.60	1,079.78
Hertford	1,631.20	476.52	2,185.17	1,660.73			147 98	1,777.32				7,878.92	614.55
Hyde	1.754.72		1,082.06				78.32	538.35			23.75	3,477.20	2,453.73
Iredell	4,462.25		4,672.55				240.15	930.75				10,305.70	2,518.22
Jackson *a*													
Johnston	5,530.81	251.07	4,296.76	824.20			315.63	2,200.00		5.53	96.05	13,520.05	16,354.05
Jones	1,450.47		1,130.21				11.80				47.05	2,639.53	1,330.63
Lenoir	3,318.83		2,718.85				73.94			1.50		6,113.12	368.21
Lincoln	2,448.30		2,325.40				275.23				24.75	5,073.68	581.56
Macon	2,325.75		1 303.86				80.63					3,710.24	324.68
Madison	3,001,56		1,824.43				317.46	304.00			30.00	5,477.45	1,998.33
Martin	2,650.87		2,590.27				30.60	2,066.28			15.00	7,353.02	2,358 53
McDowell	1,615.50		1,251.15				71.25	16.33				2,954.23	2,053 98
Mecklenburg	6,062.97		9,507.45				670.05	312.00	4.75		391.22	16,978.44	4,539.25
Mitchell *a*													
Montgomery	2,025.88		1,411.34				100.76					3,537.98	1,109.74
Moore *a*													
Nash	3,314.55		3 133.28				81.65	483.94				7,013.42	1,321.83
New Hanover	2,998.28		6,988.82				822.94	8,152.71	3.39		75 00	19,041.14	4,446.73
Northampton	3,049.91		3,688.36				46.45					6,784.72	3,944.58
Onslow	1,784.10		1,588.53				38.25	510.63			142.95	4,064.46	2,149.74
Orange	2,671.50		2,195.24				40.30					4,907.04	224.84
Pamlico	400.00		698.89				107.00	305.46			10.00	1,521.35	2,510.12

Pasquotank	2,478.52		1,841.69				192.56	2,484.34				6,997.11	2,457.67
Pender	1,816.87		1,483.04				162.15	840 00				4,302.06	1,252.47
Perquimans	1,880.64		1,016.24				107.45	505.87				3,510.20	284.01
Person	3,257.50		2,179.56				235.35	495.00				6,167.41	1,453.85
Pitt	3,800.00		3,882.82				574.77	2,574.50			122.04	10,954.13	2,784 26
Polk	912.68		1,199.51				73.50	25.00				2,210.69	
Randolph	4,824.45	1,006.05	4,030.18	2,955.46			500.25	16.66		.57	3.80	13,337.42	898 62
Richmond	3,553.50		3,031.74				237.52	788.50				7,611.26	1,694.76
Robeson	4,694,67		4,494.54				365.38	240.00			45.22	9,839 81	12,684 98
Rockingham	3,094.24		5,516.80	375.10		2,436.60	1,223.80	663.29			297.23	13,607.06	1,388.09
Rowan	3,648.72		6,905.66				500.80	780.40			182 40	12,017.98	2,348 10
Rutherford	2,794 21		2,440 92				574.80				123.13	5,933.06	486.39
Sampson	3,838.69		2,459.64				85.65	379.05			20.90	6,783.93	2,757.40
Stanly	2.479.56	388.87	1,695.46	1,261.97			739.07	47.50			4.75	6,617.18	474.73
Stokes	2,864.43		1,706.99				630.39	520.60			36.63	5,759.04	1,486.95
Surry	3,065.86		2,195.55					28.50			26.53	5,316.44	1,119.37
Swain	660.23	458.20	755.20	755.20			84.00					2,712.83	30.00
Transylvania	1.159.95		1,253.82				19.48					2,433.25	594.51
Tyrrell	1,072.90		756.34				25.10	79.68			1.90	1,935.92	647.84
Union *a*													
Vance	2,683.75		2,885.62				92.00	1,251.62				6,912.99	3,618.05
Wake	9,250.00		15,396.64				2,102.82	2,000.00			12,268.11	41,017.57	5,791.42
Warren	2,107.12		3,511.86				63.94	1,376.87			917.21	7,977.00	
Washington	1,801.60		1,172.68				234.04	1,131.45			609.50	4,949.27	92.35
Watauga	1,977.46		1,291.44				40.87	130.61				3,440.38	389.41
Wayne	5,878.00		5,190.00				290.56	1,879.42			1,638.83	14,876.81	856.00
Wilkes	3,524.88		1,862.99				260.50					5,648.37	1,719.99
Wilson	2,694.46		4,326.42				10.10	3,273.55			56.51	10,361.04	2,227.12
Yadkin	1,962.54		2,236.81				185.83					4,385.18	581.27
Yancey	1,588.00		700.16				36.16					2,324.32	738.75
a Ashe	2,762.44		1,527.97				97.52					4,387 93	897.74
a Buncombe	4,014.93		5,505.56				624.84	549.16				10,694.49	4,065.08
a Camden	867.00	433.50	684.28	1,231.71			20.25	936.07				4,172.81	
a Jackson	1,355.42		855.79				40.00					2,251.21	317.61
a Mitchell	1,701.48		652 00				46.74					2,400.22	
a Moore	4,327.14		2,798.19				419.70	1,061.34				8,606.37	
a Union	3,759.27		8,141.17				293,75					12,194.19	3,164,81
Grand total	266,270.23	$ 4,499.31	271,190.69	$ 10,307.60	$ 182.31	$ 2,618.91	$ 28,538.45	$ 66,415.74	$ 20.55	$ 13.15	$ 20,887.79	*670,94473	192,108.47

a These Counties failed to report for 1888. The figures inserted are from 1887.

*The total receipts, $670,944.73, do not include amounts of special tax in the cities of Goldsboro, Durham, Greensboro, Salisbury, Asheville and Winston. These special taxes will amount to from $25,000 to $30,000 more and will make total receipts about $700,000.

TABLE No. II—1888.

School Funds Disbursed by the County Treasurers during the School Year ending November 30th, 1888.

COUNTIES.	Paid Teachers of White Schools.	Paid Teachers of Colored Schools.	Paid for School Houses and sites. (White.)	Paid for School Houses and sites. (Colored.)	Paid to County Superintendents.	Paid for Institutes. (White.)	Paid for Institutes. (Colored.)	Treasurers' Commissions.	Mileage and per diem of Board of Education.	Expenses of Board of Education	Paid for other Purposes.	Total Disbursements.	Balance on hand December 1, 1888.
Alamance	$ 4,037.21	$ 1,237.85	$ 738.63	$ 323.77	$ 155.00	$ 100.00	$	$ 133.16	$ 53.20	$ 12.29	$	$ 6,791.11	$ 754.41
Alexander	2,645.12	236 02										2,881 14	99.09
Alleghany	1,404.96	116.45			104.30			30.40				1,656.11	236.59
Anson	2,767.84	2,151.94	733.15	498.82	139.00			172·28	146.39	16.75	285.74	6,911.91	4,082.05
Ashe *a*													
Beaufort	4,226.86	2,495.25	1,410.97	226.23	288.00	100.00		111.50	150.60	14.50	8.00	9,031.91	3,287.14
Bertie	4,469.10	3,140.75	601.51	1,002.29	418.15			145.40	42.50	18.81	3,466.73	13,305 24	1,909.68
Bladen	2,011.03	1,943.19	168.12	268.53	177.00	39.23	39.22	146.48	102.90	9.25	61.11	4,966.06	2,565.99
Brunswick	1,639.50	959.38			93.80			70.92	132.85	11.35		2,907.80	764.97
Buncombe *a*													
Burke	3,282.14	755.98	312.69	38.75	72.00	9.00		114.05	33.80	4.00	54.00	4,676.41	730.90
Cabarrus	5,272.25	2,228.67	1,184.60	125.04	209.59	100.00		285.82	97.25	22.30		9,525.43	4,290.12
Caldwell	2,898.88	469.91	376.22	37.87	52.00			165.29	71.16	4.90	22.25	4,098.38	288.05
Camden *a*													
Carteret	1,805.77	474.95	4.00		85 00	27.50		82.53	41.00	27.47	279 11	2,827.33	579.01
Caswell	2,540.79	2,523.01	140.00	137.20	264.00	47.75	47.75	58.10	56.80	10.00	43.05	5,868.45	1,047.17
Catawba	5,238.93	1,188,74	726.90	148.12	127.00	100.00		233.93	48.90	16 35	183.23	8,012.10	638.26
Chatham	5,246.25	2,951.32	281.48	390.74	358.25			231.82	67.80	19.75	42.00	9,592.41	385.28
Cherokee	2,567.10	61.60	280.47		173.00			100.61	94.05	3.00	162.27	3,442.13	699.79
Chowan	2,019 48	1,423.75	263.60	504.50	72.49	20.00	20.00		37.70		43.50	4,405.02	38.85
Clay	879.12	44.75	172.62		18.00			36,78	30.00		4.00	1,185.27	242.17
Cleveland	6,206.16	1,329 90	460,53	147.66	358.77			220.00	45.50	21.58	109.03	8,899.14	1,817.61
Columbus	3,043.35	2,139.51	972.04	353.51	49.00	41.00	34.00	120.36	47.20	2.70	28 00	6,830.67	2,073.25
Craven	3,876.85	3,627.97		311.59	324 00		100.00	217.43	74.80		189.02	8,721.66	1,786.97
Cumberland	2,647 55	2,280.88	144.25	190.75	118.17			140.70	46.70	41.25		5,610.35	33 00
	1,835.44	1,448.65			147.20			108.69	38.70		283.19	3,861.87	483.87
Currituck	1,581.32	717.60	85.10	29.82				76.19		145.08		2,635.11	211.02
Dare	784.77	65.00	99.56	34.00	54.78			54.15	42.00			1,134.26	39.36
Davidson	7,148.26	1,703.53	46.00	46.10	62.07			294.17	40.90		680.61	10,021.64	460.70
Davie	2,956.58	1,204.52	30.65		37.30			130.66	34.70		170.83	4,565 24	273.90
Duplin	4,463.20	2,136.72	199.39	142.40	201.00	32.50	32.50	185.02	110.75	10.39	72.00	7,585.87	2,700.83

Durham	7,819.56	4,455.22	506.20	256.74	97.85			408.85	29.05		851.42	14,424.89	2,970.52	
Edgecombe	5,814.02	5,674.06	2,708.40	989.08	163.30	35.00	35.00	451.80	71.15	35.36	155.02	16,162.19	4,164.42	
Forsyth	6,689.43	2,012.90	952.75	145.81	225.48	75.00		464.43	20.60	91.18	4,873.80	15,554.38	770.56	
Franklin	3,464.83	3,912.90	306.17	157 92	347.00	50.00	50.00	259.95	99.00	3.95	273.39	8,925.11	637.36	
Gaston	4,154.38	1,672.05	796.63	174.10	42.00			219.12	32.45	3.63	35.85	7,130.21	2,973.70	
Gates	1,458 13	1,401.98	361.71	112.47	141.00			192.10	47.20	3.07	107.15	3,824.78	1,781.03	
Graham	1,077.41				17.14			42.40		110.65	153.00	1,400.60	73	
Granville	2,897.67	3,438.42	391.38	391.91	354 00			232.96	40.10	10.10	239.58	7,999.02	2,443.05	
Greene†	2,673.50	2,635 62	158.74	19.08	285.49			179.67	84.79	1.50	162.21	6,200.60		
Guilford	8,612.93	3,905.42	1,224.86	792.93	365.00	64.00	36.00	433.12	52.85	22.30	10.00	15,519.41	47.01	
Halifax	3,563.75	3,285.25	535.87	796.69	266.50			249.27	56.00	14.80		8,768.13	1,611.17	
Harnett	1,691.48	973.40	430.85	212.71	120.00			122.24	81.75	11.30	55.50	3,699.23	1,154 40	
Haywood‡	4,688.97	293.30	494.52		74.25	70.00		173.24	115.21	28.63		5,938.15	87.38	
Henderson	4,121.00	800.00	350.00	150.00	50.00	54.00			122.20	3.45		5,650.65	804.73	
Hertford	2,942.94	3,863 94	387.38	401.61	208.25			78.89	78.80	3.45		7,968.29	525.18	
Hyde	2 416.61	1,481.32		70.00	171.00			146.43	86.35	30.00	628.87	5,030.58	900,35	
Iredell	7,158.73	2,302.90	430.49	82.58	214.34	75.00	25.00	259.50	60.35	10.00	24.00	10,639.89	2,184.03	
Jackson *a*														
Johnston	10,577.23	3,180.61	1,013.40	1,125.61	210.00	46.50	45.00	488.27	91.30		507.78	17,315.73	12,558 37	
Jones	903.51	1,243 55	254.79	279.98	111.00	49.50	49.50	76.89	45.15	35.50	103.30	3,155.67	814.49	
Lenoir	2,603.89	1,831.28	510.76	407.87	109.00			166.18	66.95	6.00	3.85	5,705 78	775.55	
Lincoln	2,776 88	1,114 37	621.00	17.00	144.00	65.00	35.00	122.14	48.90	2.86	60.93	5 008.08	617.22	
Macon	2,610.78	143.75	187.17	1.50	86.25			76.66	32.00	5.10		3,143.21	891.71	
Madison	3,965.88	115.58	650.19		237.00	100.00		157.40	74 60	25.00	32.10	5,357 75	2,118.03	
Martin	3,249.61	2,528.20	426.28	243.78	276.00			171.77	54.60	12.58	116 25	7,079 07	2,632 48	
McDowell	1,792.05	524.88	74.00	13.00	40.00				20.10	2,38		2,466.41	2,511.80	
Mecklenbu'g	10,658.14	6,561.09	746.94	698.71	250,00	95.90	85.00	499,32	164.40	7.95	704.86	20,472.31	1,045.38	
Mitchell *a*														
Montgomery	2,548.19	1,022.09	123.90	13.65				97.52	114.65	12.45	65 90	3,998,35	649.37	
Moore *a*														
Nash	2,767.39	2,544.19	471.65	557.19	282.40			209.43	115.34		242.96	7.190.55	1,144.70	
N. Hanover	5,966.25	6,005.00	354.50	273.85	456.00			417.51	365.60		940.73	14,779 41	8,708 43	
North'mpt'n	2,894.89	3,509.52	429.90	401.99	179.50			227.98	65.85		280.77	7,990.40	2,738.90	
Onslow	2,051.86	836.90	465.35	87.26	185.00			124.40	67.40	5.93	56.06	3,880.16	2,336.04	
Orange	2,557.12	1,409.80	231.20	366.50	86.85	45 00	33.00	136.88	45.08	26.65	146.60	5,084.68	47.20	
Pamlico	1,166.38	722.20	233.78	33.83	22.50			94.34	68.70	3.16	2.00	2,346.89	1,684.58	
Pasquotank	2,121.94	2,155.57	745.21	259.85	221.80		100 00	180 04	93.00		104.83	5,982.24	3,472.54	
Pender	1,210.70	1,563.75	124.45	75.06	51.20			105.26	51.60	7.08	255.52	3,444.62	2,109 91	
Perquimans	1,562.90	1,231.40			49 50			82.68	25.10	2.88	379.91	3,334.37	459.84	
Person	2,673.23	2,585.24	248.99	71.35	148.80			179.08	79.80		122 76	6,109.25	1,512.01	
Pitt	5,403.48	4,355.96	895.74	921.35	497 81			363.95	132.60	4.70	156 00	12,731 59	1,006.80	
Polk	1,362.49	439.64	107.41		87.50	42.00		31.39	31.70	2.00	17.75	2,124 91	85.78	
Randolph	9,148.76	2,004.35	802.48	171.35	46.00	25.00	25.00	306 91	46.00	7 55		12,583 40	1,652.64	
Richmond	2,522.65	2,798.90	245.51	210.42	94.50			119.08		32.15	723.34	6,746.55	2,559.47	
Robeson	3,533.81	3,867.56	628.03	476.91	207.00			268.64	65.01		3,267.14	12,314.13	10,210.66	
Rockingh'm	5,446.36	4,023.59	1,024.36	549.33	276.41	50.00	50.00	346.90	142.96		2,777.16	14,687.07	308.08	

TABLE No. II—1888.—(CONTINUED).

COUNTIES.	Paid Teachers of White Schools.	Paid Teachers of Colored Schools.	Paid for School Houses and sites. (White.)	Paid for School Houses and sites. (Colored.)	Paid to County Superintendents.	Paid for Institutes. (White.)	Paid for Institutes. (Colored.)	Treasurer's Commissions.	Mileage and per diem of Board of Education.	Expenses of Board of Education.	Paid for other Purposes.	Total Disbursements.	Balance on hand December 1, 1887.
Rowan	$ 7,559.93	$ 3,406.54	$ 479.17	$ 149.82	$ 348.00	$	$	$ 301.56	$ 46.50	$ 7,00	$ 65.60	$ 12,364.12	$ 2,001.96
Rutherford	2,943.74	769.41	181.30	67.25	111.10	100.00		130.18	74.65			4,377.63	2,041.82
Sampson	3,169.04	2,183.74	483.76	307.49	292.00			195.60	28.84	7 04		6,667.51	2.873.82
Stanly	5,173.62	740 00	389.48		64.00	79.00		165 42			54.74	6,666.26	425,65
Stokes	3,878.61	1,047.16	437.30		104.75			55.12	44.40			5,567,34	1,678.66
Surry	4,733.95	726.27	373.47	105.07	69.75				44.00	1,01	3.00	6,056,52	379.29
Swain	2,107.97		106.91	53.00	110.00	40.00		67.82	115.00	10.00	19.00	2,629.70	113.13
Transylv'nia	1,774.84	202.15	255.45		54.50			73.00	33.60		17.70	2,411.24	616.52
Tyrrell	1,083.26	602.17	34.17	24.25	81.00			96.49	41.50	6 40	48.75	2,017.99	565.77
Union *a*													
Vance	2,255.32	2,773.41	423.05	269.00	243.00			181.44	58.40		26·15	6,229.77	4,301.27
Wake	16,028.31	11,939.14	1,322.16	4,290.59	657.00			1,089.75	89.30	106.47	2,684.26	38,206.98	8,602.01
Warren	2,731.00	2.988 75	175.00	168.21	396.00			239.31	40.00	50.00	1,079.69	7,870.96	106.04
Washington	1,248.62	1,937.76	368.08	204.02	144.00			123.71	75.93	21.17	60.30	4,183.59	858.03
Watauga	2,763.44	115.12	272.88	2.25	122.50			100.00	52.55	75	4.05	3,433 54	396.25
Wayne	5,994.51	5,077.99	675.93	688.12	490.00	100.00		403.39	103.00	23.70	382.09	13,938.73	1,794.08
Wilkes	4,773.94	732.49	209.33	24.85	156.00			150.83	46.90	11.35	91.08	6.196.77	1,171.59
Wilson	3,985.53	3,559.28	691.26	547.71	380.00			303.49	121.00		183.56	9,771.83	2,816.33
Yadkin	3,470.84	393.35		62.16	242.00			184.41	47.40		231.52	4.631.68	334.77
Yancey	2,418.55	60.05	85.90	9.00	42.00			58.10	141.05			2,814,65	248.41
a Ashe	3,759.20	127.93	165.66		153.00			107.20	65.35	16.15	11.30	4,405.79	879.88
a Buncombe	6,758.13	1,443.11	1.765.20	333.51	246.00	5,00	5.00	362.01	74.80	47.75	1,322.71	12,433.25	2.329.32
a Camden	1,825.41	1,080.29	30.00	123.84	100.00			109.22	119.80	21.20	224.97	3,634.73	438,68
a Jackson	1,789.29	205.50	157.99		88.50			68.60	31.60		14.00	2,355.48	213.34
a Mitchell	1,634.56	93.40	253.90	3,40	149.00			34.27	73.60	90	30.25	2.273.28	126.94
a Moore	2,990.17	1,448.17	153.21	366.07	88.82	48.75			54,60	15.26	28.44	5,193.49	3,412.88
a Union	8,025.10	2 847.25	1,283.51	232.35	178.36			377.94	40.62		51.61	13,036.74	4,322.26
Total	$ 359,707.30	$ 187,985.87	$ 41,862.52	$ 25,066.71	$ 16,798,68	$ 1,976 63	$ 891.97	$ 17,609,95	$ 6,541.81	$ 1,346.06	$ 31,460.70	* 691,188.20	$ 163,436.33

a These Counties failed to report for 1888. The figures inserted are from 1887.
†Expenditures are 77 37 per cent. in excess of receipts.
‡Expenditures are 1 56 92 per cent. in excess of receipts.
*Total expenditure $691,188.20 does not include the special taxes for public schools in Asheville, Salisbury, Greensboro, Winston, Durham and Goldsboro. These taxes added would increase the amount to a little over $700,000.

TABLE No. III—1888.

Report Showing number of Children between six and twenty-one years of age; Number Enrolled, Average Attendance, and Institute Statistics in the several Counties in the State during the year ending November 30th, 1888

COUNTIES.	Census of White Children.			Total Enrollment of White Childr'n.	Average Attendance of Whites.	Census of Colored Children.			Total Rnrollment of Colored.	Average Attendance of Colored.	No. of Institutes.		No. of Teachers Attending.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			W.	C.	White.	Colored.	White.		Col'd.	
															M.	F.	M.	F.
Alamance	2,101	3,005	5,106	1,825	1,247	992	980	1,972	851	476	1	1	88	55	36	52	17	38
Alexander	1,630	1,474	3,104	2,198	1,330	120	143	263	248	180	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Alleghany	1,079	1,008	2,087	1,284	754	110	113	223	98	70	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Anson	1,838	1,721	3,559	1,848	1,099	1,747	1,675	3,422	2,162	1,216	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ashe	3,184	2,918	6,102	5,235	2,635	154	147	301	275	175	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Beaufort	2,032	2,010	4,042	2,049	1,388	1,599	1,627	3,226	1,846	1,185	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bertie	1,434	1,317	2,751	1,506	909	2,188	2,130	4,318	2,281	1,417	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bladen	1,581	1,480	3,061	1,677	1,128	1,650	1,698	3,348	1,577	988	1	1	26	40	8	18	22	18
Brunswick	1,064	986	2,050	1,179	694	963	850	1,813	961	586	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Buncombe	4,827	4,532	9,359	6,911	4,708	860	904	1,764	872	469	---	1	---	33	---	---	16	17
Burke	2,413	2,276	4,689	2,394	2,032	543	535	1,078	773	462	1	---	30	---	20	10	---	---
Cabarrus	2,174	2,140	4,314	2,529	2,192	1,021	1,115	2,136	1,019	729	1	---	116	---	88	28	---	---
Caldwell	2,035	1,913	3,948	1,882	1,460	364	315	679	183	125	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Camden	628	621	1,249	723	429	425	387	812	475	348	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Carteret	1,443	1,268	2,711	1,401	886	484	551	1,035	432	228	1	1	20	24	11	9	8	16
Caswell	1,156	1,092	2,248	957	539	1,523	1,448	2,971	1,446	773	1	1	15	14	6	9	9	5
Catawba	2,947	2,808	5,755	3,304	2,170	476	458	934	631	432	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

TABLE No. III.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	CENSUS OF WHITE CHILDREN.			Total Enrollment of White Children	Average Attendance of Whites.	CENSUS OF COLORED CHILDREN.			Total Enrollment of Colored.	Average Attendance of Colored.	No. of Institutes.		No. of Teachers Attending.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			W.	C.	White.	Colored.	White.		Col'd.	
															M.	F.	M.	F.
Chatham	3,078	2,874	5,952	3,628	2,262	1,684	1,687	3,371	2,055	1,247								
Cherokee	1,907	1,856	3,763	2,740	1,684	64	68	132	46	10								
Chowan	628	641	1,269	613	------	871	908	1,779	981	498	1	1	7	5	4	3	1	4
Clay	686	647	1,333	1,125	------	34	31	65	36	38								
Cleveland	3,107	3,069	6,176	5,007	4,940	734	542	1,276	678	675								
*Columbus	2,326	1,953	4,279	3,661	1,968	1,409	1,405	2,814	2,562	1,749	1	1	45	35	25	20	20	15
*Craven	1,210	1,253	2,463	1,710	1,450	1,850	2,154	4,004	3,495	2,840								
Cumberland	2,682	2,647	5,329	2,284	1,484	2,534	2,406	4,940	1,989	1,129								
Currituck	748	632	1,380	779	482	421	369	790	523	273								
Dare	628	556	1,184	1,004	822	61	71	132	102	81								
Davidson	3,217	3,067	6,284	4,138	2,490	761	752	1,513	892	451								
Davie	1,477	1,467	2,944	1,916	1,201	648	600	1,248	768	458								
Duplin	2,183	1,980	4,163	2,787	1,865	1,697	1,723	3,420	2,035	1,289	1	1	35	14	20	15	10	4
Durham	1,873	1,811	3,684	1,252	710	1,279	1,313	2,592	1,125	570								
Edgecombe	1,438	1,280	2,718	1,458	919	3,348	3,169	6,517	3,247	1,421	1	1	31	40	6	25	31	9
Forsyth	2,847	2,720	5,567	3,315	1,910	1,305	1,196	2,501	1,495	886								
Franklin	1,753	1,685	3,438	1,690	972	1,916	1,330	3,246	2,460	1,585	1	1	13	35	7	6	20	15
Gaston	2,349	2,249	4,598	2,461	1,502	1,006	1,060	2,066	1,142	736								
Gates	971	946	1,917	1,068	690	955	880	1,835	1,093	910								
Graham	550	650	1,200	668	503	------	------	------	------	------								
Granville	2,024	1,932	3,956	1,211	826	2,307	2,084	4,391	1,988	1,213								
Greene	948	984	1,932	904	568	1,208	1,038	2,246	1,178	640								

Guilford	3,351	3,168	6,519	3,866	2,365	1,599	1,459	3,058	1,691	981	1	1	156	51	69	87	22	29
Halifax	1,771	1,654	3,425	1,402	772	3,831	3,940	7,771	4,346	2,191	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harnett	1.499	1,434	2,933	1,576	1,104	864	943	1,807	1,786	1,098	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haywood	2,548	2,375	4,923	2,810	1,265	77	128	205	135	40	1	....	60	....	45	15	....	....
Henderson	2,245	2,025	4,270	2,705	1,600	360	300	660	285	250	1	....	64	....	40	24	....	....
Hertford	1,098	1,015	2,113	1,046	587	1,415	1,452	2,867	1,702	621	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hyde	760	700	1,460	1,166	827	727	786	1,513	1,000	971	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iredell	3,651	3,439	7,090	4,446	2,894	1,214	1,189	2,403	1,405	942	1	1	46	30	22	24	14	16
Jackson	1,792	1,644	3,436	1,604	899	162	146	308	54	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Johnston	3'673	3,453	7,126	4,613	2,464	1,817	1,822	3,639	1,951	1,080	1	1	55	26	35	20	11	15
Jones	647	636	1.283	671	445	1,018	920	1,938	2,476	1,375	1	1	27	18	7	20	11	7
Lenoir	1,586	1,350	2,936	2,575	1,700	1,619	1,596	3,215	1,950	1,250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	1,913	1,780	3,693	1,914	1,194	596	548	1,144	700	450	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Macon	1,715	1,603	3,318	2,230	1,307	125	141	266	144	78	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madison	3,286	3,001	6,287	3,857	2,162	99	91	190	134	75	3	....	80	....	65	15	....	....
Martin	1,425	1,366	2,791	1,724	1,095	1,369	1,450	2,819	1,644	1,085	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
McDowell	1,731	1 521	3,252	1,596	1,140	433	333	766	347	154	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Meckl'nburg	3,369	2,983	6,352	3.810	2,310	2,864	2,753	5,617	3,334	1,860	1	1	51	37	23	28	16	21
Mitchell	2,383	2,333	4,716	2,115	1,445	98	114	212	.....	.....	1	....	27	....	23	4	....	....
Montgom'ry	1,595	1,457	3,052	1,733	1,063	560	542	1,102	532	294	1	....	40	....	35	5	....	....
Moore	2.527	2,348	4,875	3,986	2,490	1,314	1,288	2,602	2,851	1,846	1	1	45	22	32	13	12	10
Nash	2,060	1,879	3,939	1,707	1,061	1.855	1,844	3,699	2,078	1,103	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. Hanover,	1,261	1,404	2,665	972	652	2,130	2,252	4 382	1,653	870	16	16	14	12	1	13	3	9
North'mpt'n	1,609	1,366	2,975	1,202	756	2,476	2,409	4,885	2,124	1,197	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Onslow	1,488	1,226	2,714	1,528	919	633	611	1,244	552	326	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orange	1,694	1,314	3,008	1,126	690	942	875	1,817	754	500	1	1	20	28	12	8	13	15
Pamlico	767	774	1,541	1,204	788	454	492	946	739	445	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pasquotank	906	790	1,696	846	456	1,036	1,080	2,116	1,092	590	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pender	1,020	968	1,988	891	622	1,352	1,504	2,856	1,443	954	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Perquimans	825	746	1,571	975	626	829	831	1,660	1,167	611	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Person	1,456	1,349	2,805	1,115	600	1,183	1,064	2,247	1,123	573	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pitt	2,216	2,291	4,507	2,623	1,726	2,864	2,469	5,333	2,537	1,526	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Polk	881	799	1,680	1,100	600	270	267	537	407	231	1	1	28	6	17	11	3	3
Randolph	3,910	3,473	7,383	4,370	2,497	702	626	1,328	787	428	1	....	83	....	50	33	....	....
Richmond	1,910	1,879	3,789	1,365	836	2,336	2,336	4,672	2,532	1,638	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CENSUS OF WHITE CHILDREN.			Total Enrollment of White Childr'n.	Average Attendance of Whites.	CENSUS OF COLORED CHILDREN.			Total Enrollment of Colored.	Average Attendance of Colored.	No. of Institutes.		No. of Teachers Attending.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.			W.	C.	White.	Colored.	White.		Colored.	
															M.	F.	M.	F.
†Robeson	2,435	2,498	4,933	3,396	2,354	2,359	2,321	4,680	4,592	2,997	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Croatans	-----	-----	----	----	-----	656	527	1,183	1,169	746	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rockingh'm	2,466	2,263	4,729	2,429	1,332	1,639	1,905	3,544	1,680	909	1	1	80	66	25	55	25	41
Rowan	2,941	2,767	5,708	3,839	2,998	1,255	1,261	2,516	1,598	1,239	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rutherford	2,560	2,518	5,078	2,752	1,607	715	744	1,459	828	539	1	1	81	28	56	25	13	15
Sampson	2,772	2,646	5,418	2,403	1,611	1,981	2,079	4,060	1,941	1,247	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Stanly	2,036	1,919	3,955	2,590	1,638	278	227	505	453	285	1	---	63	---	56	7	---	---
Stokes	2,684	2,527	5,211	2,388	1,320	646	609	1,255	619	348	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Surry	2,950	2,700	5,650	3,150	1,936	413	416	829	596	315	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Swain	1,058	996	2,054	1,135	525	33	22	55	-----	-----	1	---	30	---	23	7	---	---
Transyl'ania	998	1,008	2,006	1,414	831	114	117	231	131	79	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tyrrell	599	540	1,139	674	575	278	289	567	294	189	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Union	3,146	2,794	5,940	4,097	2,574	1,253	1,219	2,472	2,063	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vance	1,400	1,200	2,600	1,659	1,180	1,950	1,870	3,820	2,250	1,696	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wake	4,194	3,928	8,122	4,198	2,516	4,341	4,187	8,528	5,035	2,705	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Warren	1,112	926	2,038	902	496	2,732	2,770	5,502	2,600	1,263	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Washington	863	815	1,678	889	554	927	877	1,804	1,056	636	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Watauga	1,936	1,771	3,707	2,474	1,477	78	91	169	116	86	1	---	21	---	15	6	---	---
Wayne	2,671	2,501	5,172	2,210	1,534	2,636	2,546	5,182	2,543	1,433	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wilkes	3,728	3,589	7,317	4,168	2,349	391	383	774	459	268	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wilson	1,946	1,874	3,820	2,075	1,351	1,949	1,996	3,945	1,890	973	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Yadkin ----	2,275	2,185	4,460	2,866	1,764	307	325	632	368	230	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Yancey ----	1,636	1,836	3,472	3,000	2,100	68	60	128	128	89	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	187,170	176,812	363,982	211,498	133,427	109,533	107,304	216,837	125,884	75,230	50	38	1497	619	882	615	297	322								

*These counties failed to report for 1888, and the figures inserted are those for 1887.

†Croatan Indians.

TABLE No. IV—1888.

Report Showing the Number of Public School Districts, Number of School Houses, Number of Schools Taught, Value of Public School Property, Average Length of Terms in Weeks, and Average Monthly Salary of Teachers in the Several Counties in the State during the Year ending November 30th, 1888.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DIST'S.		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS TAUGHT.		VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.		AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN WEEKS.		AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.				NUMBER OF SCHOOL HOUSES.							
													White.				Colored.			
	White.	Colored	White.	Colored	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored	W. Males.	W. Fem.	C. Males.	C. Fem.	No.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	No.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.
Alamance	50	23	50	23	$ 7,465 00	$ 2,165 00	11	14	$31 75	$26 25	$20 75	$17 75	49	19	30	--	21	14	7	--
Alexander	44	5	40	9	2,547 00	225 00	12.1	6.7	19 80	16 95	17 07	------	34	16	18	--	4	1	3	--
Alleghany	38	5	29	3	5,250 00	120 00	11	8	18 25	13 33	17 50	------	34	17	17	--	3	1	2	--
Anson	50	45	42	35	----------	----------	10.3	11.2	25 40	22 16	21 25	15 96	27	2	25	--	21	4	17	--
Ashe	94	7	85	7	10,000 00	400 00	10	10	18 00	16 00	16 00	14 00	80	55	25	--	7	4	3	--
Beaufort	67	32	60	31	5,333 40	2,038 00	11.8	11.8	24 69	21 87	22 99	17 50	58	----	58	--	25	5	20	--
Bertie	56	41	53	37	5,500 00	4,500 00	10.8	14.7	23 60	22 80	25 25	21 80	50	----	50	--	40	2	38	--
Bladen	61	40	43	31	3,851 00	3,686 00	10	10.4	23 65	22 75	21 89	18 71	48	12	36	--	32	9	23	--
Brunswick	40	23	36	19	1,625 00	765 00	7	8.2	27 00	21 00	22 00	15 00	15	----	----	--	2	----	----	--
Buncombe	94	21	85	16	4,730 00	7,500 00	15	14.7†	28 25	28 25	23 50	23 50	93	36	52	5	18	10	8	--
Burke	59	15	59	15	5,700 00	1,020 00	11.3	11.7	24 60	22 10	17 15	15 00	47	25	22	--	13	11	2	--
Cabarrus	59	26	56	24	6,650 00	2,425 00	16.7	16.2	28 85	26 50	24 30	24 00	53	12	41	--	21	11	10	--
Caldwell	60	10	50	10	3,455 00	330 00	10.3	11.3	20 04	18 25	18 66	23 00	47	----	----	--	7	----	----	--
*Camden	19	11	19	11	2,000 00	800 00	16	16	25 00	25 00	20 00	20 00	19	----	19	--	11	---	11	--
Carteret	17	8	43	12	1,240 00	150 00	9.3	12.1	23 59	16 66	20 40	43 00	21	----	21	--	3	----	3	--
Caswell	37	37	32	34	3,487 00	3,440 00	12.2	15.6	26 88	26 67	22 25	20 00	32	23	9	--	32	22	10	--
Catawba	67	19	59	18	9,291 00	935 00	12.8	10.1	25 53	22 50	21 13	15 00	58	15	43	--	16	9	7	--

Chatham	89	46	78	43	5,790 00	3,415 00	11.9	12.8	24 82	19 80	21 80	22 00	62	24	38	--	35	19	16	--
Cherokee	42	2	42	2	----------	----------	10	8	18 00	18 00	10 00	10 00	36	----	----	--	----	----	----	--
Chowan	17	12	17	12	1,450 00	1,551 50	13.8	18.6	25 12	25 12	25 13	25 13	16	1	15	--	11	1	10	--
Clay	16	1	17	2	1,135 00	----------	12.5	12	22 50	19 00	15 00	------	14	5	9	--	----	----	----	--
Cleveland	76	19	76	19	7,600 00	1,700 00	10	12	22 00	18 00	20 00	16 00	76	14	62	--	19	8	11	--
*Columbus	78	46	78	68	----------	----------	-----	5	25 00	16 50	25 00	15 00	----	----	----	--	----	----	----	--
*Craven	8	8	25	31	12,545 00	6,390 00	10	8	24 00	24 00	23 00	23 00	34	----	33	1	27	----	27	--
Cumberland	71	58	51	34	4,298 50	2,422 00	11.5	12.5	26 68	22 57	23 63	19 86	48	8	40	--	29	4	25	--
Currituck	28	14	24	11	2,575 00	1,059 00	9.6	10	27 20	27 14	26 75	25 00	23	----	23	--	12	----	12	--
Dare	----	----	22	2	1,000 00	100 00	8	9	28 00	20 00	30 00	------	21	----	21	--	1	----	1	--
Davidson	98	28	91	22	6,450 00	1,010 00	13.2	17.5	26 75	19 50	21 90	12 50	78	48	30	--	21	18	3	--
Davie	40	16	40	17	3,350 00	785 00	13	15	25 00	24 00	21 00	19 00	26	20	6	--	10	10	----	--
Duplin	69	41	69	43	4,479 00	2,812 00	9	81	27 73	25 70	24 70	21 66	53	5	48	--	40	11	29	--
Durham	31	26	27	22	4,875 00	2,391 00	19.3	20.3	31 73	29 90	30 79	26 25	27	7	20	--	23	14	9	--
Edgecombe	15	15	37	41	8,420 00	8,740 00	22.1	18.3	32 58	27 07	27 01	21 01	36	----	36	--	41	----	41	--
Forsyth	59	20	57	19	7,343 00	2,349 00	16.5	15.6†	26 99	25 25	28 09	27 50	58	40	18	--	19	15	4	--
Franklin	42	42	44	51	3,000 00	2,088 50	12	9	27 50	25 00	25 23	20 75	27	6	21	--	30	20	10	--
Gaston	59	27	52	24	6,670 00	1,755 50	11.7	12.4	28 79	22 58	23 09	16 15	51	14	37	--	20	13	7	--
Gates	21	18	30	26	2,928 00	2,397 60	8	9	25 00	21 66	25 50	21 64	29	1	28	--	21	----	21	--
Graham	----	----	19	----	1,800 00	----------	11.5	------	22 50	22 35	------	------	15	10	5	--	----	----	----	--
Granville	38	38	33	38	6,020 00	4,755 00	15	15.5	32 00	28 00	28 00	26 00	34	12	22	--	32	18	14	--
Greene	24	22	24	22	2,000 00	2,200 00	13	13	30 50	26 50	29 80	25 12	17	----	17	--	18	----	18	--
Guilford	95	36	88	38	21,250 00	6,250 00	15.7	16	26 41	21 70	21 22	21 40	81	48	29	4	27	23	4	--
Halifax	18	18	37	49	3,050 00	3,456 00	15.6	16	24 25	24 50	22 50	23 33	17	2	15	--	19	2	17	--
*Harnett	56	30	46	28	3,031 00	1,626 50	8.5	7.5	23 43	23 43	21 66	21 66	37	----	----	--	21	----	----	--
Haywood	54	5	46	4	----------	----------	16	15	26 00	24 00	22 00	21 00	----	----	----	--	----	----	----	--
Henderson	44	11	44	11	7,300 00	885 00	15	15	29 00	25 00	22 00	15 00	38	3	35	--	9	4	5	--
Hertford	24	23	29	27	3,565 00	4,230 00	17.6	19.9	29 50	22 85	26 03	25 18	29	----	29	--	26	----	26	--
Hyde	----	----	25	20	3,296 00	2,315 00	16	16	24 16	24 16	18 50	18 50	17	----	17	--	17	----	17	--
Iredell	105	61	99	51	8,742 25	2,031 75	10.9	10.1	23 01	23 00	19 33	19 70	76	39	36	1	29	15	14	--
Jackson	40	4	31	1	5,272 00	195 00	9	22	24 15	19 16	21 00	------	23	----	----	--	3	----	----	--
Johnston	85	35	81	33	10,944 00	4,334 00	17	14.8	31 13	26 37	28 24	19 61	78	----	78	--	35	3	32	--
Jones	27	25	22	45	945 50	1,228 50	8.3	5.2	29 31	19 37	19 75	20 93	17	5	12	--	18	5	13	--
Lenoir	41	30	39	32	3,378 00	2,260 00	14	14	25 00	25 00	22 50	20 00	29	----	29	--	23	----	23	--
Lincoln	44	13	39	13	11,280 00	1,980 00	10.7	13.8	28 40	26 25	22 25	20 00	43	21	19	3	13	6	7	--

TABLE No. IV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF SCHOOL DIST'S.		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS TAUGHT.		VALUE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.		AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN WEEKS.		AVERAGE SALARY OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.				NUMBER OF SCHOOL HOUSES.							
													White.				Colored.			
	White.	Colored	White.	Colored	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored	W. Males	W. Fem.	C Males	C. Fem.	No.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.	No.	Log.	Frame.	Brick.
Macon	51	5	47	4	$ 6,223 00	$ 245 00	9.3	11	$24 98	$17 32	$15 00	$15 00	40	16	24	--	5	5	----	--
Madison	65	4	54	4	8,633 00	100 00	13.2	11	26 62	23 18	15 00	18 50	56	27	28	1	4	3	1	--
Martin	40	26	37	26	2,017 50	2,468 05	14	14	26 50	21 00	25 15	11 20	34	----	34	--	24	----	24	--
McDowell	49	13	30	7	2,675 00	275 00	8.5	11	22 57	17 24	18 00	14 00	22	10	12	--	5	3	2	--
Mecklenburg,	51	51	77	60	5,780 00	2.693 40	14.3	13.5†	27 93	26 69	25 17	22 02	42	10	32	--	33	12	21	--
Mitchell	55	3	55	3	3,786 00	----------	6	6	22 00	22 00	15 00	15 00	29	14	15	--	----	----	----	--
Montgomery	44	17	40	15	4,857 00	1,437 00	9.8	9	25 43	20 21	23 94	22 50	39	6	33	--	16	6	10	--
Moore	85	40	80	41	3,735 00	2,257 00	9	9	26 00	23 00	23 00	22 00	46	12	34	--	31	12	19	--
Nash	50	36	50	35	3,152 00	2.887 00	11.2	12	26 79	23 80	25 50	24 29	44	8	36	--	34	11	23	--
New Hanover	11	10	13	14	22,000 00	15,000 00	20	20 †	37 00	37 00	34 00	34 00	13	----	13	--	14	----	14	--
Northampton	38	40	34	38	2,126 25	4,566 25	14.6	13.6	25 80	23 34	26 55	21 33	28	2	26	--	41	5	36	--
Onslow	44	19	34	14	2,661 00	561 75	11.6	13	23 44	18 93	17 87	15 00	37	6	31	--	12	5	7	--
Orange	42	42	30	25	2,000 00	1,500 00	12	8	29 00	22 00	23 50	15 00	25	15	10	--	20	12	7	1
Pamlico	18	8	22	16	1,457 00	534 00	9	7.7	23 25	25 00	21 20	24 20	15	----	15	--	6	----	6	--
Pasquotank	20	20	19	19	3,800 00	3,940 00	15.3	15.2	27 73	27 14	24 66	26 23	19	----	19	--	19	----	19	--
Pender	42	35	26	33	3,780 00	2,825 00	9.6	9.5	26 26	22 15	23 76	19 20	40	----	----	--	35	----	----	--
Perquimans	24	19	26	19	3,475 00	2.824 00	9.8	9.7	26 06	23 57	26 76	21 00	26	----	26	--	19	----	19	--
Person	26	27	25	31	2,000 00	1,700 00	14	15	28 00	27 00	23 00	20 00	24	22	2	--	25	25	----	--
Pitt	79	55	73	51	6,510 25	5,422 00	11.1	12.2	26 36	23 38	26 38	25 00	68	----	68	--	49	2	47	--
Polk	31	13	26	13	1,296 00	52 00	9.2	9.4	20 18	22 28	17 81	18 75	24	15	9	--	5	5	----	--
Randolph	108	25	----	----	8,512 00	1,075 00	16	16	24 00	24 00	22 50	22 50	52	----	----	--	10	----	----	--
Richmond	53	45	38	39	3,010 00	2,121 00	11	14	24 00	24 00	22 00	19 00	37	21	16	--	35	30	5	--

Robeson	96	59	93	69	4,548 00	2,909 00	6.5	6.6	24 24	21 04	22 11	17 28	53	9	44	--	33	17	16	--
	‡---	13	----	13	----------	1,045 00	------	9	------	------	18 00	15 00	----	----	----	--	9	2	7	--
Rockingham	56	47	59	41	12,500 00	2.085 00	13	13.4†	27 29	24 87	24 42	18 06	35	28	7	--	22	18	4	--
Rowan	73	65	73	62	15,000 00	4,500 00	14.9	13	28 50	24 00	21 00	15 00	73	42	31	--	50	38	12	--
Rutherford	75	24	60	19	4,197 00	827 88	7.8	7.4	22 88	15 64	17 89	20 00	57	23	34	--	16	11	5	--
Sampson	77	51	57	45	6,580 00	24,890 00	9.5	9.2	27 45	18 41	27 70	15 00	68	3	65	--	----	----	----	--
Stanly	60	10	57	10	6,480 00	960 00	12	12	27 62	28 33	21 66	18 33	47	4	43	--	9	----	9	--
Stokes	69	20	58	16	3,713 00	290 00	10.8	10.5	21 11	20 90	20 59	------	47	39	8	--	6	6	----	--
Surry	79	18	79	18	4,500 00	775 00	12	10	18 00	18 00	18 00	18 00	57	39	18	--	6	4	2	--
Swain	32	1	24	----	3,848 00	100 00	12	------	22 00	25 00	------	------	25	13	11	1	2	----	2	--
Transylvania,	33	3	31	3	2,583 00	215 00	11.4	13.6	27 25	18 50	15 00	25 00	21	7	14	--	2	----	2	--
Tyrrell	25	9	20	6	2,777 00	1,017 00	6.9	8.5	27 00	25 00	26 00	15 00	24	----	24	--	7	----	7	--
Union	78	30	78	30	7,100 00	1,425 00	14.5	14	27 00	23 00	28 00	22 00	69	14	55	--	28	11	17	--
Vance	26	25	26	24	3,800 00	4,000 00	15.2	16.7	30 00	26 50	27 56	22 50	19	2	17	--	20	4	16	--
Wake	79	63	83	70	28,690 00	23,985 00	16	17 †	35 00	31 12	29 13	23 25	75	3	70	2	59	7	52	--
Warren	31	28	32	31	4,232 00	4,162 00	15.3	15.5	27 00	21 50	26 55	21 50	31	1	30	--	29	1	28	--
Washington	28	19	23	17	3,005 00	2,273 50	10.5	13	24 44	23 70	24 59	19 81	27	----	27	--	17	----	17	--
Watauga	60	5	55	5	4,704 00	80 00	9.8	7.1	20 07	17 80	16 20	------	50	20	30	--	3	2	1	--
Wayne	57	43	48	40	14,629 25	6,955 00	11.5	17	25 67	24 38	21 13	19 26	43	----	43	--	35	----	35	--
Wilkes	93	14	85	13	6,000 00	252 00	11.3	11	18 87	------	17 07	------	80	----	80	--	10	----	10	--
Wilson	45	30	42	29	4,413 00	5,678 00	12	14	27 70	25 20	27 07	25 25	39	----	39	--	29	1	28	--
Yadkin	59	9	59	9	3,000 00	300 00	11.3	8.5	22 45	20 00	23 00	18 00	32	25	7	--	4	4	----	--
Yancey	40	4	40	4	1,500 00	200 00	12	7	25 00	20 00	18 00	------	16	13	3	--	3	1	2	--
	4763	2301	4438	2317	505,291.90	230,218.68	12,8	12.3	$25 68	$22 82	$22 67	$20 45	3779	1034	2477	18	1766	575	1112	1

*These counties failed to report for 1888, and the figures inserted are those for 1887.

†Forsyth in city—White, 36 weeks; Colored, 31, weeks, (Winston); Buncombe in city—White, 28; Colored, 32, (Asheville); Wake in city—White, 36; Colored, 36, (Raleigh); Mecklenburg in city—White, 36; Colored, 36, (Charlotte); Rockingham in city—White, 32; Colored, 32, (Reidsville); New Hanover in city—White, 32; Colored, 32, (Wilmington).

‡Croatan Indians.

TABLE No. V—1888.

Number of Teachers examined and approved during the year ending November 30, 1888. *Showing Race, Sex and Grade.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE.									COLORED.									TOTAL WHITE			TOTAL COL'd.		
	First Grade.			Sec'nd Grade			Third Grade.			First Grade.			Sec'nd Grade			Third Grade.								
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alamance	14	15	29	15	22	37	--	--	--	1	--	1	4	7	11	3	13	16	29	37	66	8	20	28
Alexander	14	5	19	16	1	17	1	--	1	2	--	2	2	--	2	--	--	--	31	6	37	4	--	4
Alleghany	9	2	11	04	1	5	9	--	9	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	22	3	25	1	--	1
Anson	17	7	24	12	7	19	--	--	--	7	--	7	11	5	16	9	5	14	29	14	43	27	10	37
Ashe	11	1	12	28	4	32	13	1	14	--	--	--	2	1	3	2	2	4	52	6	58	4	3	7
Beaufort	12	12	24	13	9	22	1	2	3	6	1	7	5	1	6	6	14	20	26	23	49	17	16	33
Bertie	9	15	24	11	5	16	--	4	4	12	4	16	12	3	15	9	8	17	20	24	44	33	15	48
Bladen	7	13	20	10	6	16	1	--	1	9	--	9	6	3	9	4	7	11	18	19	37	19	10	29
Brunswick	5	2	7	3	5	8	--	--	--	1	--	1	9	2	11	4	1	5	8	7	15	14	3	17
Buncombe	33	7	40	42	23	65	4	--	4	2	1	3	4	12	16	4	2	6	79	30	109	10	15	25
Burke	9	8	17	16	3	19	4	2	6	1	--	1	4	2	6	3	1	4	29	13	42	8	3	11
Cabarrus	30	21	51	18	19	37	2	6	8	15	6	21	25	17	42	20	23	43	50	46	96	60	46	106
Caldwell	20	6	26	15	4	19	10	--	10	--	1	1	3	3	6	6	2	8	45	10	55	9	6	15
Camden *a*	11	3	14	4	2	6	--	--	--	3	2	5	3	--	3	2	1	3	15	5	20	8	3	11
Carteret	10	1	11	5	3	8	4	3	7	--	1	1	2	--	2	2	2	4	19	7	26	4	3	7
Caswell	7	12	19	2	3	5	--	--	--	4	--	4	9	5	14	2	2	4	9	15	24	15	7	22
Catawba	38	10	48	14	1	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	2	7	1	--	1	52	11	63	6	2	8

Chatham	23	8	31	26	10	36	4	4	8	3	4	7	10	5	15	10	4	14	53	22	75	23	13	36
Cherokee	11	--	11	18	3	21	3	2	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	32	5	37	1	1	2
Chowan	2	1	3	5	6	11	--	1	1	3	2	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	7	8	15	7	6	13
Clay	7	4	11	8	2	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	15	6	21	2	--	2
Cleveland	20	14	34	15	3	18	--	--	--	15	2	17	4	3	7	2	1	3	35	17	52	21	6	27
Columbus *a*	20	10	30	15	15	30	16	--	16	12	10	22	25	15	40	10	15	25	51	25	76	47	40	87
Craven *a*	4	12	16	3	5	8	--	1	1	9	3	12	8	22	30	1	1	2	7	18	25	18	26	44
Cumberland	5	20	25	5	4	9	5	4	9	9	7	16	9	6	15	3	3	6	15	28	43	21	16	37
Currituck	3	10	13	1	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	2	6	4	10	--	--	--	4	10	14	8	4	12
Dare	6	2	8	7	--	7	--	2	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	4	17	1	--	1
Davidson	42	7	49	32	4	36	2	--	2	2	1	3	17	1	18	6	6	12	76	11	87	25	8	33
Davie	15	8	23	11	6	17	--	--	--	--	1	1	12	2	14	4	1	5	26	14	40	16	4	20
Duplin	20	13	33	9	11	20	5	8	13	2	--	2	11	4	15	3	3	6	34	32	66	16	7	23
Durham	13	11	24	2	--	2	--	--	--	12	3	15	13	3	16	3	1	4	15	11	26	28	7	35
Edgecombe	5	17	22	2	10	12	2	3	5	10	--	10	14	4	18	7	6	13	9	30	39	31	10	41
Forsyth	36	10	46	26	8	34	3	--	3	5	2	7	13	4	17	6	--	6	65	18	83	24	6	30
Franklin	7	21	28	7	--	7	--	--	--	14	9	23	5	13	18	2	3	5	14	21	35	21	25	46
Gaston	24	9	33	16	14	30	--	--	--	2	--	2	14	1	15	4	5	9	40	23	63	20	6	26
Gates	7	11	18	4	4	8	1	--	1	--	1	1	8	8	16	1	2	3	12	15	27	9	11	20
Graham	2	1	3	4	1	5	3	2	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	4	13	--	--	--
Granville	5	12	17	3	8	11	--	--	--	13	3	16	10	8	18	1	1	2	8	20	28	24	12	36
Greene	8	11	19	--	3	3	--	--	--	5	2	7	1	5	6	3	4	7	8	14	22	9	11	20
Guilford	12	13	25	23	24	47	5	6	11	3	4	7	19	12	31	9	8	17	40	43	83	31	24	55
Halifax	14	19	33	7	10	17	--	--	--	12	7	19	19	18	37	2	1	3	21	29	50	33	26	59
Harnett *a*	11	7	18	6	--	6	1	--	1	7	--	7	3	5	8	3	2	5	18	7	25	13	7	20
Haywood	22	11	33	13	5	18	5	--	5	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	40	16	56	2	--	2
Henderson	38	12	50	8	5	13	3	1	4	--	--	--	3	1	4	1	--	1	49	18	67	4	1	5
Hertford	7	17	24	4	2	6	--	1	1	14	4	18	9	9	18	4	2	6	11	20	31	27	15	42
Hyde	8	4	12	5	5	10	2	4	6	2	--	2	8	1	9	8	6	14	15	13	28	18	7	25
Iredell	18	14	32	24	7	31	1	--	1	4	--	4	21	15	36	11	5	16	43	21	64	36	20	56
Jackson	15	1	16	15	10	25	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	31	11	42	1	--	1
Johnston	37	15	52	16	4	20	1	--	1	9	--	9	7	5	12	3	5	8	54	19	73	19	10	29
Jones	6	5	11	3	4	7	--	2	2	4	2	6	7	4	11	7	3	10	9	11	20	18	9	27
Lenoir	5	20	25	6	13	19	--	--	--	5	4	9	10	12	22	2	5	7	11	33	44	17	21	38
Lincoln	12	7	19	12	5	17	1	1	2	2	--	2	3	2	5	3	3	6	25	13	38	8	5	13

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.									COLORED.									TOTAL WHITE			TOTAL COL'D.		
	First Grade.			Sec'd Grade.			Third Grade.			First Grade.			Sec'd Grade.			Third Grade.								
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Macon	9	2	11	9	4	13	6	13	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	4	24	19	43	2	2	4
Madison	26	5	31	23	4	27	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	1	1	3	---	3	52	9	61	3	1	4
Martin	12	7	19	10	14	24	---	1	1	7	---	7	6	3	9	9	11	20	22	22	44	22	14	36
McDowell	9	4	13	16	5	21	2	3	5	1	---	1	2	---	2	3	2	5	27	12	39	6	2	8
Mecklenburg	31	21	52	15	5	20	1	---	1	37	2	39	42	29	71	9	3	12	47	26	73	88	34	122
Mitchell	10	3	13	10	4	14	6	2	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	9	35	---	---	---
Montgomery	20	3	23	11	5	16	---	---	---	1	---	1	8	2	10	---	1	1	31	8	39	9	3	12
Moore	18	6	24	21	6	27	3	---	3	3	3	6	7	9	16	3	8	11	42	12	54	13	20	33
Nash	20	8	28	12	3	15	---	---	---	11	1	12	10	11	21	3	4	7	32	11	43	24	16	40
New Hanover	5	27	32	3	2	5	---	---	---	14	12	26	5	2	7	3	2	5	8	29	37	22	16	38
Northampton	11	11	22	5	8	13	---	1	1	10	1	11	17	7	24	3	5	8	16	20	36	30	13	43
Onslow	4	2	6	9	6	15	1	4	5	---	---	---	3	---	3	6	3	9	14	12	26	9	3	12
Orange	4	2	6	7	6	13	2	3	5	2	1	3	5	4	9	1	3	4	13	11	24	8	8	16
Pamlico	5	3	8	6	---	6	---	---	---	1	1	2	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	3	14	7	6	13
Pasquotank	4	6	10	3	2	5	---	---	---	7	6	13	2	1	3	1	1	2	7	8	15	10	8	18
Pender	7	5	12	2	7	9	3	---	3	4	---	4	10	3	13	9	2	11	12	12	24	23	5	28
Perquimans	3	11	14	3	11	14	1	1	2	8	1	9	5	3	8	3	2	5	7	23	30	16	6	22
Person	10	5	15	3	7	10	1	---	1	1	---	1	8	3	11	3	3	6	14	12	26	12	6	18
Pitt	20	37	57	---	4	4	---	---	---	24	8	32	9	31	40	4	11	15	20	41	61	37	50	87
Polk	6	6	12	11	5	16	5	2	7	---	---	---	2	3	5	4	3	7	22	13	35	6	6	12

Randolph	29	17	46	45	20	65	6	1	7	1	1	2	11	5	16	3	----	3	80	38	118	15	6	21
Richmond	5	5	10	7	9	16	3	----	3	5	----	5	8	2	10	11	10	21	15	14	29	24	12	36
Robeson	12	4	16	15	4	19	2	3	5	5	2	7	3	7	10	1	3	4	29	11	40	9	12	21
†Rockingham	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	----	----	----	5	4	9
Rowan	14	18	32	6	22	28	1	3	4	6	1	7	6	5	11	6	18	24	21	43	64	18	24	42
Rutherford	23	11	34	26	6	32	1	----	1	4	1	5	25	12	37	4	7	11	50	17	67	33	20	53
Sampson	35	7	42	37	21	58	1	3	4	2	1	3	8	1	9	11	4	15	73	31	104	21	6	27
Stanly	18	6	24	15	20	35	3	3	6	6	----	6	19	----	19	7	----	7	36	29	65	32	----	32
Stokes	37	8	45	19	4	23	3	----	3	2	----	2	7	2	9	6	4	10	59	12	71	15	6	21
Surry	10	7	17	22	15	37	1	----	1	----	----	----	9	----	9	----	----	----	33	22	55	9	----	9
Swain	36	30	66	8	6	14	3	----	3	3	----	3	5	3	8	5	5	10	47	36	83	13	8	21
Transylvania	4	2	6	10	5	15	9	3	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	23	10	33	1	----	1
Tyrrell	11	2	13	6	6	12	8	7	15	----	----	----	----	2	2	1	----	1	25	15	40	1	2	3
Union	5	----	5	6	4	10	1	----	1	1	----	1	3	1	4	----	1	1	12	4	16	4	2	6
Vance	35	1	36	50	8	58	22	4	26	13	1	14	6	2	8	1	3	4	107	13	120	20	6	26
Wake	1	16	17	----	6	6	----	----	----	13	2	15	9	14	23	6	1	7	1	22	23	28	17	45
Warren	36	18	54	4	11	15	----	1	1	19	3	22	58	22	80	15	10	25	40	30	70	92	35	127
Washington	4	22	26	2	7	9	----	----	----	14	5	19	11	10	21	2	----	2	6	29	35	27	15	42
Watauga	3	5	8	5	12	17	----	1	1	3	1	4	9	5	14	4	2	6	8	18	26	16	8	24
Wayne	26	6	32	10	7	17	4	----	4	----	----	----	1	----	1	1	----	1	40	13	53	2	----	2
Wilkes	19	29	48	3	5	8	3	----	3	8	7	15	2	10	12	8	8	16	25	34	59	18	25	43
Wilson	33	4	37	17	----	17	7	----	7	2	----	2	2	----	2	4	1	5	57	4	61	8	1	9
Yadkin	25	17	42	3	6	9	----	----	----	16	11	27	5	8	13	4	4	8	28	23	51	25	23	48
Yancey	42	4	46	22	2	24	----	1	1	1	----	1	5	2	7	1	----	1	64	7	71	7	2	9
	24	3	27	12	2	14	2	----	2	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	38	5	43	2	----	2
	1467	913	2380	1118	645	1763	227	120	347	504	159	663	760	487	1247	374	333	707	2812	1678	4490	1638	979	2617

*a*These counties failed to report for 1888, and the figures inserted are those for 1887.

†Croatan Indians.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

COUNTY.	NAMES.	POST OFFICES.
Alamance	H. J. Stockard, Chairman	Graham.
	J. D. Kernodle	Graham.
	G. W. Holmes	Nicholson's.
Alexander	A. C. McIntosh, Chairman	Taylorsville.
	A. T. Marsh	York Institute.
	W. S. McLeod	Ellendale.
Alleghany	Rev. S. W. Brown, Chairman	Sparta.
	R. H. Gentry	Hookers.
	J. L. Smith	Prather's Creek.
Anson	D. A. McGregor, Chairman	Wadesboro.
	R. B. Gaddy	Polkton.
	F. A. Clark	Cedar Hill.
Ashe	T. J. Hackler, Chairman	Jefferson.
	W. H. Gentry	Jefferson.
	Ambrose Weaver	Ashley.
Beaufort	P. P. Wilkinson, Chairman	Washington.
	P. H. Johnson	Pantego.
	F. B. Guilford	Aurora.
Bertie	R. W. Askew, Chairman	Windsor.
	J. W. Mitchell	Powellsville.
	W. H. Smithwick	Sans Souci.
Bladen	Dr. W. W. G. Lucas, Chairman	White Hall.
	A. K. Cromartie	Clarkton.
	E. N. Robeson	Tar Heel.
Brunswick	S. R. Chinnis, Chairman	Southport.
	N. Ottoway	Town Creek.
	J. H. Mints	Shallotte.
Buncombe	A. T. Summey, Chairman	Asheville.
	J. H. Sams	Stocksville.
	B. G. Gudger	Leicester.
Burke	Rev. J. A. Rector, Chairman	Table Rock.
	L. F. Warlick	Warlick's Mills.
	S. C. Kerley	Morganton.
Cabarrus	F. A. Archibald, Chairman	Concord.
	H. E. McAllister	Mount Pleasant.
	T. H. Robinson	Springsville.
Caldwell	J. C. Harper, Chairman	Patterson.
	R. S. Downs	Downsville.
	J. M. Bowman	Collettsville.

COUNTY.	NAMES.	POST OFFICES.
Camden		
Carteret	J. H. Mason, Chairman	Beaufort.
	W. S. Bell, Sr.	Oglesby.
	M. T. Davis	Smyrna.
Caswell	H. F. Brandon, Chairman	Yanceyville.
	G. L. Walker	High Towers.
	T. S. Lea	Hamer.
Catawba	Rev. J. A. Foil, Chairman	Newton.
	J. F. Murrill	Hickory.
	J. S. Bridges	Catawba.
Chatham	W. F. Foushee, Chairman	Pittsborough.
	J. A. Alston	Pittsborough.
	H. H. Siler	St. Lawrence.
Cherokee	A. M. Harshaw, Chairman	Murphy.
	P. E. Nelson	Wehutty.
	M. Fain	Murphy.
Chowan	Rev. R. B. Drane, Chairman	Edenton.
	W. B. Felton	Rocky Hock.
	E. J. Burke	Tyner.
Clay	Rev. J. S. Brooks, Chairman	
	J. S. Carter	
	Geo. Penland	
Cleveland	Capt. J. H. Gidney, Chairman	Shelby.
	L. J. Hoyle	Belwood.
	J. A. Roberts	Durbro.
Columbus		
Craven	E. H. Bryan, Chairman	New Berne.
	Jos. Kinsey	Fort Barnwell.
	D. H. Smith	Vanceboro.
Cumberland	S. C. Rankin, Chairman	Fayetteville.
	D. Shaw	Fayetteville.
	W. Alderman	Alderman.
Currituck	P. N. Bray	Tull's.
	Alexander Owens	Harbinger.
	J. H. Dozier	Coinjock.
Dare	E. R. Riggs, Chairman	
	J. W. Ward	
	J. R. Midyette	
Davidson	S. S. Jones, Chairman	Clemmonsville.
	P. L. Ledford	Orinoco.
	S. W. Rice	Lexington.

COUNTY.	NAMES.	POST OFFICES.
Davie	W. K. Gibbs, Chairman	Smith Grove.
	J. N. Charles	Jerusalem.
	W. A. Clement	Mocksville.
Duplin	S. M. Grady, chairman	Sarecta.
	C. S. Carr	Rose Hill.
	R. W. Millard	Kenansville.
Durham	W. G. Vickers, chairman	Durham.
	G. A. Barbee	Durham.
Edgecombe	H. K. Nash, Chairman	Tarborough.
	B. P. Jenkins	Tarborough.
	J. J. Pittman	Tarborough.
Forsyth	Prof. J. S. Ray, Chairman	Kernersville.
	J. N. Anderson	Rural Hall.
	F. D. L. Messer	Salem.
Franklin	N. Y. Gulley, Chairman	Franklinton.
	E. G. Conyers	Franklinton.
	B. B. Massenburg	Louisburg.
Gaston	E. Passour, Chairman	Dallas.
	S. J. Hand	Lowell.
	E. L. Wilson	Pleasant Ridge.
Gates	Leroy L. Smith, Chairman	Gatesville.
	Jno. J. Gatling	Gatlington.
	T. R. Riddick	Sandy Cross.
Graham	D. A. Taylor, Chairman	Stecoah.
	N. W. Rice	Robbinsville.
	W. M. Barnes	Yellow Creek.
Granville	F. P. Hobgood, Chairman	Oxford.
	W. T. Lyon	Oxford.
	W. T. Allen	Oxford.
Greene	Y. T. Ormond, Chairman	Ormandsville.
	Theo. Edwards	Snow Hill.
	Haywood Edmundson	Appletree.
Guilford	Dr. N. Mendenhall, Chairman	Westminster.
	Dr. J. A. McLean	McLeansville.
	Prof. J. A. Holt	Oak Ridge.
Halifax	W. H. Kitchen, Chairman	Scotland Neck.
	R. W. Brown	Weldon.
	Jno. A. Collins	Enfield.
Harnett		
Haywood	J. A. Ferguson	Waynesville.
	J. L. Morgan	Clyde.
	W. H. Hargrove	Garden Creek.

COUNTY.	NAMES.	POST OFFICES.
Henderson	C. J. Edney, Chairman	Edneysville.
	J. J. Osborne	Mills River.
	J. W. Morgan	Horseshoe.
Hertford	Geo. A. Britt, Chairman	Como.
	J. M. Wynne	Murfreesboro.
	R. P. Thomas	Bethlehem.
Hyde	J. M. Benson, Chairman	Lake Comfort.
	S. S. Barbee	Lake Comfort.
	J. C. Bishop	Sladesville.
Iredell	J. H. Scroggs	Clio.
	H. C. Summers	New Sterling.
	A. McWalker	Mooresville.
Jackson	J. W. Terrell, Chairman	Webster.
	B. H. Cathey	Quallatown.
	Rev. B. N. Queen	Hamburg.
Johnston	B. W. Young, Chairman	Leachburg.
	H. N. Bizzle	Glenwood.
	W. F. Gerald	Pine Level.
Jones	J. B. Stanley, Chairman	Trenton.
	W, C. Fordham	Tuckahoe.
	C. C. Green	Trenton.
Lenoir	Dr. H. H. Harper, Chairman	Kinston.
	M. H. Wooten	Kinston.
	D. C. Murchison	La Grange.
Lincoln	D. Matt. Thompson, Chairman	Lincolnton.
	D. A. Coon	Lincolnton.
	S. V. Goodson	Lincolnton.
Macon	E. H. Francks	Franklin.
	T. R. Gray	Cullasaja.
	W. J. Jenkins	West's Mills.
Madison	J. N. Ebbs, Chairman	Bluff.
	W. C. Sprinkle	Marshall.
	W. P. Jervis	Marshall.
Martin	Alex. H. Smith, Chairman	Williamston.
	S. H. Outerbridge	Robersonville.
	Henry Peal	Williamston.
McDowell	Rev. M. L. Kayler, Chairman	Marion.
	J. W. Biddix	Turkey Cove.
	Thos. Morris	Nealsville.
Mecklenburg	S. W. Reid, Chairman	Steel Creek.
	W. A. Barrier	Charlotte.
	A. G. Kirkpatrick	Charlotte.
Mitchell	J. H. Greene, Chairman	Bakersville.
	D. W. Greene	Ledger.
	J. M. Gudger	Bakersville.

COUNTY.	NAMES.	POST OFFICES.
Montgomery	P. H. Turner, Chairman	Pekin.
	D. D. McKinnon	Wadeville.
	J. L. Steward	Star.
Moore	N. M. Dunlap, Chairman	Curriesville.
	D. P. Shields	Carthage.
	M. M. Frye	Carthage.
Nash	N. W. Boddie, Chairman	Nashville.
	G. M. Duke	Nashville.
	A. W. Bridgers	Springhope.
New Hanover	H. A. Bagg, Chairman	Wilmington.
	B. G. Worth	Wilmington.
	E. L. Pearce	Wilmington.
Northampton	Jas. W. Grant, Chairman	Garysburg.
	E. B. Lassiter	Potecasi.
	J. E. Woodruff	Seaboard.
Onslow	Dr. E. W. Ward, Chairman	Duck Creek.
	R. Duffy	Catherine Lake.
	N. Mattocks	Silver Dale.
Orange	J. A. Harris, Chairman	Hillsborough.
	W. V. Andrews	Chapel Hill.
	B. C. Patton	Cedar Grove.
Pamlico	J. F. Sawyer, Chairman	Bayboro.
	J. B. Turner	Bayboro.
	Jas. Spruill	Stonewall.
Pasquotank	Frank Vaughan, Chairman	E. City.
	N. R. Parker	E. City.
	J. L. Perry	Newbegun Creek
Pender	L. H. McClammy, Chairman	Scott's Hill.
	T. J. Armstrong	Rocky Point.
	A. H. Paddison	Burgaw.
Perquimans	Dr. David Cox	Hertford.
	W. Myers	Hertford.
	A. S. Jordan	Winfall.
Person	Dr. J. F. Fuller	Roxboro.
	J. S. Coleman	Gordonton.
	S. C. Humphries	Bethel Hill.
Pitt	Maj. H. Harding, Chairman	Greenville.
	Jas. Congleton	Keelsville.
	J. D. Cox	Redalia.
Polk	T. T. Ballinger	Tryon City.
	Jas. H. Wilkins	White Oak Hall.
	Eli Jackson	Bright Creek.
Randolph	M. S. Robbins, Chairman	Asheboro.
	J. H. Blair	Asheboro.
	A. W. McAlister	Asheboro.

COUNTY.	NAMES.	POST OFFICES.
Richmond	R. A. Johnston, Chairman	Rockingham.
	N. T. Bowden	Covington.
	A. M. McKinnon	Laurinburg.
Robeson	Jas. S. McQueen, Chairman	Floral College.
	Rev. J. S. Black	Athens.
	S. W. Bennett	Lumberton.
Rockingham	T. A. Ratliffe, Chairman	Wentworth.
	J. G. Staples	Reidsville.
	J. B. Minor	Wentworth.
Rowan	J. A. Hedrick	Salisbury.
	W. G. Watson	Woodleaf.
	A. W. Klutz	Heilig's Mill.
Rutherford	Capt. W. L. Jones	Garnett.
	Rev. C. Burnett	Rutherfordton.
	Franklin Moore	Forest City.
Sampson	W. B. Stewart, Chairman	Clinton.
	A. R. Herring	Taylor's Bridge.
	W. N. Patterson	Clinton.
Stanly	S. J. Pemberton, Chairman	Albemarle.
	M. L. Barnhart	Norwood.
	L. C. Pond	Palmersville.
Stokes	S. B. Taylor, Chairman	Danbury.
	M. T. Mitchell	Dillard.
	Joel F. Hill	Wilson's Store.
Surry	Dr. K. Thompson, Chairman	Edwardsville.
	W. H. Wolfe	Knapp's Mills.
	W. M. Cundiff	Sylvana.
Swain	S. B. Gibson, Chairman	Nantahala.
	Martin De Hart	Nantahala.
	H. J. Beck	Oconelufty.
Transylvania	W. Maxwell	Davidson's River.
	C. M. Gillespie	East Fork.
	L. C. Neill	Brevard.
Tyrrell	J. B. Leigh, Chairman	Fort Landing.
	W. S. Davenport	Columbia.
	Walter McClies	Columbia.
Union	B. F. Houston, Chairman	Monroe.
	A. F. Stevens	Monroe.
	A. J. Price	Price's Mills.
Vance	T. J. Horner, Chairman	Henderson.
	R. A. Bullock	Williamsboro.
	D. S. Allen	Kittrell.
Wake	L. D. Stephenson, Chairman	Raleigh.
	W. C. Brewer	Wake Forest.
	H. C. Olive	Apex.

COUNTY.	NAMES.	POST OFFICES.
Warren	Dr. T. P. Jerman, Chairman	Ridgeway.
	R. E. Ballard	Mountain View.
	R. L. Stewart	Elams.
Washington	Thos. S. Armstead	Plymouth.
	Thos. W. Blount	Lee's Mills.
	J. S. Norman	Creswell.
Watauga	T. J. Coffey, Chairman	Boone.
	J. M. Brown	
	T. P. Adams	Mast.
Wayne	J. Y. Joyner, Chairman	Goldsborough.
	J. F. Oliver	Mount Olive.
	W. H. Hand	Fremont.
Wilkes	Rev. G. W. Greene, Chairman	Moravian Falls.
	A. Eller	Purlear.
	A. C. Armstrong	Clingman.
Wilson	Jas. W. Lancaster, Chairman	Wilson.
	Wm. Woodard, Jr	Wilson.
	Simon Barnes	Meeksville.
Yadkin	L. A. Spears	Huntsville.
	S. S. Bohannon	Mt. Nebo.
	Dr. W. L. Vestal	Fortville.
Yancey	W. A. Honeycutt, Chairman	Bald Creek.
	D. A. Randolph	Micaville.
	W. L. Bennett	Green Mountain.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, 1888-'90.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Alamance	Rev. S. H. Chester	Mebane.
Alexander	J. J. Hendren	Vashti.
Alleghany	T. J. Carson	Sparta.
Anson	W. D. Redfern	Ansonville.
Ashe	Geo. W. Bower	Jefferson.
Beaufort	Rev. N. Harding	Washington.
Bertie	D. E. Tayloe	Windsor.
Bladen	Rev. Wm. Blount	Winnie.
Brunswick	Geo. Leonard	Shallotte.
Buncombe	J. W. Starnes	Asheville.
Burke	Rev. J. N. Payne	Morganton.
Cabarrus	Jas. P. Cook	Concord.
Caldwell	Rev. W. A. Pool	Lenoir.
Camden	J. B. Boushall	Belcross.
Carteret	Dr. C. N. Mason	Harlowe.
Caswell	W. W. Taylor	Milton.
Catawba	Rev. R. A. Yoder	Conover.
Chatham	A. H. Merritt	Pittsborough.
Cherokee	M. C. King	Murphy.
Chowan	S. J. Skinner	Edenton.
Clay	C. C. Standridge	Haysville.
Cleveland	J. A. Anthony	Shelby.
Columbus	G. W. Hill	Whiteville.
Craven	Jno. S. Long	New Berne.
Cumberland	H. McD. Robinson	Fayetteville.
Currituck	V. L. Pitts	Poplar Branch.
Dare	A. W. Jones	East Lake.
Davidson	R. H. Biesecker	Bethany.
Davie	J. T. Alderman	Fork Church.
Duplin	W. M. Shaw	Kenansville.
Durham	Rev. C. C. Newton	Durham.
Edgecombe	F. S. Wilkinson	Tarborough.
Forsyth	A. J. Butner	Bethania.
Franklin	J. N. Harris	Louisburg.
Gaston	L. M. Hoffman	Dallas.
Gates	Jno. R. Walton	Gatesville.
Graham	J. A. Hyde	Robbinsville.
Granville	W. H. P. Jenkins	Franklinton, Franklin Co.
Greene	Dr. J. E. Grimsley	Snow Hill.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Guilford	J. R. Wharton	Greensborough.
Halifax	W. A. Daniel	Weldon.
Harnett	J. A. Spears	Lillington.
Haywood	Rev. R. A. Sentell	Waynesville.
Henderson	W. B. G. Morris	Hendersonville.
Hertford	Geo. Cowper	Winton.
Hyde	J. M. Watson	Swan Quarter.
Iredell	A. D. Kestler	Statesville.
Jackson	C. Cowen	Webster.
Johnston	I. T. Turlington	Smithfield.
Jones	P. M. Pearsall	Trenton.
Lenoir	M. S. Bird	Seven Springs. Wayne Co.
Lincoln	Rev. R. Z. Johnston	Lincolnton.
Macon	L. H. Garland	Scaly.
Madison	J. F. Tilson	Grapevine.
Martin	Rev. T. B. Haughton	Williamston.
McDowell	W. G. Hunter	Nebo.
Mecklenburg	W. W. Robinson	Charlotte, box 20.
Mitchell	R. H. Freeland	Bakersville.
Montgomery	J. W. Ewing	Pekin.
Moore	M. McG. Shields	Carthage.
Nash	Maj. L. M. Conyers	Nashville.
New Hanover	Walker Meares	Wilmington.
Northampton	John W. Fleetwood	Jackson.
Onslow	Frank Thompson	Richlands.
Orange	Rev. J. L. Currie	Hillsborough.
Pamlico	J. F. Brinson	Grantsboro.
Pasquotank	S. L. Sheep	Elizabeth City.
Pender	Jas. F. Moore	Point Caswell.
Perquimans	Dr. J. T. Smith	Hertford.
Person	J. W. Tillett	Mount Tirzah.
Pitt	Rev. J. Latham	Greenville.
Polk	W. M. Justice	Mills Spring.
Randolph	Jas. T. Crocker	Asheboro.
Richmond	J. D. Bundy	Laurinburg.
Robeson	J. A. McAlister	Lumberton.
Rockingham	N. S. Smith	Leaksville.
Rowan	T. C. Linn	Salisbury.
Rutherford	Jas. W. Davis	Forest City.
Sampson	Isham Royal	Clinton.
Stanly	T. J. Jerome	Albemarle.
Stokes	A. M. Stack	Danbury.
Surry	Rev. J. H. Lewellin	Dobson.
Swain	Rev. John S. Smiley	Nantahala.
Transylvania	C. M. Gallamore	Brevard.

43

COUNTY.	NAME.	POST OFFICE.
Tyrrell	Dr. Ab. Alexander	Columbia.
Union	Rev. D. M. Austin	Monroe.
Vance	L. R. Crocker	Middleburg.
Wake	Rev. W. G. Clements	Morrisville.
Warren	W. C. Drake	Church Hill.
Washington	Rev. L. Eborn	Creswell.
Watauga	Rev. I. W. Thomas	Boone.
Wayne	D. J. Broadhurst	Goldsborough.
Wilkes	Rev. R. W. Barber	Wilkesborough.
Wilson	Jas. Murray	Wilson.
Yadkin	J. H. Allen	East Bend.
Yancey	G. W. Byrd	Day-book.

DOCUMENT NO. 4.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1887, AND NOVEMBER 30TH, 1888.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, January 4th, 1889.

His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the operations of this department for the two fiscal years ending the 30th day of November, 1887, and the 30th day of November, 1888.

The summary statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Educational and Public Funds, and balances to credit of each fund, is as follows:

Balance of Educational Fund November 30th, 1886,				$	23,223	38
Balance of Public Fund Nov. 30th, 1886,					172,327	06
				$	195,550	44
Receipts of Educational Fund for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887,	$	6,920	48			
Receipts of Public Fund for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887,		850,177	70			
Total receipts for the fiscal year,				$	857,098	18
Resources for the fiscal year,				$	1,052,648	62
Disbursements of Educational Fund for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1887,	$	5,524	21			
Disbursements of Public Fund for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887,		885,389	78			
Total disbursements for the fiscal year,				$	890,913	99
Balance November 30th, 1887,				$	161,734	63
This balance was as follows :						
Educational Fund,	$	24,619	65			
Public Fund,		137,114	98			
				$	161,734	63
Receipts of Educational Fund for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888,	$	11,403	01			
Receipts of Public Fund for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888,		724,506	45			
Total receipts for the fiscal year,				$	735,909	46
Resources for the fiscal year,				$	897,644	09
Disbursements of Educational Fund for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1888,	$	5,582	86			
Disbursements of Public Fund for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888,		819,029	02			
Total disbursements for the fiscal year,				$	824,611	88
Balance November 30th, 1888,				$	73,032	21
This balance is made up as follows :						
Educational Fund,				$	30,439	80
Public Fund applicable to general expenses,					15,092	41
Due on appropriation to the North Carolina Insane Asylum,					1,000	00
Due on appropriation to the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum,					15,000	00
To be applied to account of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and to be transferred to Agricultural Department, being tax on fertilizers,					11,500	00
				$	73,032	21

Of this balance, $13,450.38 is the amonnt in the State National Bank of this city, which suspended business the 26th of March last, and was subsequently placed in the hands of a receiver. I deem it proper to state that all of this amount, except $2,080, is the balance of a check for $30,000 on that bank, sent to me by the treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad Company in March last, on account of dividends due the State on its stock in said company. As the funds had previously been deposited by the treasurer of that company in said bank, the check referred to was transferred to my official credit. These dividends are applied under the law and decree of the United States Circuit Court, only to the payment of the interest on the new six per cent. State bonds, and the fund was being used for that purpose at the time the bank closed.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements of this fund for the two fiscal years:

RECEIPTS.

	Fiscal Year 1887.	Fiscal Year 1888.
Entries of vacant lands	$ 2,060 48	$ 7,433 01
Interest on 4 per cent. State bonds	3,970 00	3,970 00
Corporation Tax on railroad companies	875 00	--
Contingent account	15 00	--
Total Receipts	$ 6,920 48	$ 11,403 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fiscal Year 1887.	Fiscal Year 1888.
Survey of swamp lands	$ 5,232 76	$ 5,371 35
Public schools	223 05	--
Board of Education, expense account	43 40	211 51
Corporation tax refunded	25 00	--
Total Disbursements	$ 5,524 21	$ 5,582 86

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

The following is a summary of the receipts of this fund, giving the sources from which they were derived, whether applicable to the ordinary expenses or special purposes:

	Fiscal Year 1887.		Fiscal Year 1888.	
Public taxes for general purposes	$ 512,435	16	$ 430,380	70
Special taxes to pay interest on 4 per cent. State bonds	27,692	33	28,730	27
Tax on Drummer's licenses	35,275	00	400	00
Lands sold for taxes, collected by Secretary of State, under Chapter 173, Laws of 1885	6,414	13	----------	--
Tax on bank stock	5,721	78	5,690	81
Special tax on banks	3,325	00	2,025	00
Tax on sewing machines	1,400	00	1,200	00
Tax on receipts of North Carolina Railroad Company	4,419	07	5,331	56
Tax on insurance companies	19,026	39	14,332	10
Tax on corporations	1,150	00	----------	--
Tax on express companies	384	79	451	19
Tax on itinerant photographers	180	00	30	00
Tax on itinerant dentists	90	00	----------	--
Tax on itinerant opticians	----------	--	60	00
Tax on licensed halls	225	00	----------	--
Tax on telegraph and telephone companies	1,621	28	1,031	63
Tax on seals	160	08	636	19
Tax on sleeping car companies	500	00	----------	--
Railroad property tax	13,051	73	15,377	50
Railroad franchise tax	1,891	28	2,033	56
Fees from State officers	6,555	85	3,405	72
Public printing—charged to various institutions and refunded	1,004	67		
Weights and measures	2	72	170	30
Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, refunded on construction account	10,596	19	----------	--
Sale, in part, of old Executive Mansion lots	300	00	415	00
Sale of wrecked property	61	24	----------	--
Quarantine fees	275	00	150	00
Sales of Supreme Court Reports	1,434	04	2,328	45
Sales of public documents	116	75	83	75
Blank books furnished counties	57	25	----------	--
State Guard—amount refunded	25	97	136	75
Indigent pupils at Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, clothing and traveling expenses, refunded by counties	578	50	875	00
Amount carried forward	$ 655,971	20	$ 515,275	48

	Fiscal Year 1887.		Fiscal Year 1888.	
Amount brought forward	$ 655,971	20	$ 515,275	48
Contingent account refunded	31	50	----------	--
General Assembly, refunded	1	00	----------	--
Interest on Alexander county bonds	----------	--	852	00
Dividends from North Carolina Railroad Company	154,662	00	165,960	00
Dividends on special stock in North Carolina Railroad Company	12	00	12	00
Tax on fertilizer licenses	36,500	00	36,000	00
Sales of useless ordnance stores	3,000	00	6,406	97
Total receipts	$ 850,177	70	$ 724,506	45

The following are special funds that form no part of the ordinary resources, but are stated in the foregoing receipts, as they are payable into the State Treasury:

	Fiscal Year 1887.		Fiscal Year 1888.	
Tax on fertilizer licenses, for the benefit of the Agricultural Department and College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	$ 36,500	00	$ 36,000	00
Sales of useless ordnance stores and other special receipts, appropriated to State Guard	3,000	00	6,437	67
Sales of old Executive Mansion lots	300	00	415	00
Dividends on stock in North Carolina Railroad Company, received under decree of the United States Circuit Court in the Swasey suit, and applied to the payment of interest on new six per cent. renewal bonds	154,662	00	165,960	00
	$ 194,462	00	$ 208,812	67

Deducting these funds, the legitimate revenues derived from tax on property and other sources for general purposes, and to pay the interest on the four per cent. bonded debt, are as follows:

Fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887 ------- $655,715.70
Fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888 ------- 515,693.78

The decrease of revenues in the fiscal year 1888, as compared with those of the fiscal year 1887, is explained as follows:

The taxes on property received during the fiscal year 1887, were collected at the rate of twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars value, being the taxes for the year 1886. Settlements by sheriffs do not, under the law, begin until after the first Monday in December, which is subsequent to the close of the fiscal year. The taxes on property received in the year 1888, were collected at the rate of twenty cents on every one hundred dollars value.

The collection of the tax on "drummers," which formerly yielded an annual average amount of $83,000, was necessarily suspended in consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, March 7th, 1887, in case of Robbins *v.* Shelby County Taxing District, Tennessee, and a decision of the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, in case of Henderson *v.* Warren, sheriff of Chowan county, which latter case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. In the first case, the Court holds that "no regulations can be made directly affecting interstate commerce," and any such regulation "would be an unauthorized interference with the power given to Congress over the subject."

During the fiscal year 1887, $35,275 were collected from this source, nearly all before the decision of March 7th, and only $400 in the fiscal year 1888.

While there was slight increase of revenue from some sources, yet the net loss in the fiscal year 1888. is $139,991.22. As the receipts under the same rate of taxation do not materially change from year to year, I do not anticipate an increase of revenue from taxation for the present fiscal year. The tax on drummers will, I apprehend, be entirely lost, which will increase the loss this year to $160,000, as compared with the collections under the former levy of twenty-five cents.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following is a summary of the expenditures of the Public Fund for the two fiscal years, giving the general and special purposes for which they were made:

	Fiscal Year 1887.	Fiscal Year 1888.
General Assembly, mileage and per diem	$ 60,499 94	$ --
Departments of State government	23,088 77	22,607 34
Judiciary	46,096 72	46,721 82
Agricultural Department	33,500 00	24,500 00
Agricultural Societies	1,600 00	1,650 00
Appropriation to disabled soldiers, special	4,080 00	3,840 00
Bureau of Labor Statistics	1,854 95	2,889 65
Centennial Celebration, Philadelphia	500 00	--
Conveying convicts to State prison	10,847 45	9,243 11
Fugitives from justice	1,493 82	1,574 00
Heating Capitol and Supreme Court Building	106 44	15,538 75
Indigent pupils, clothing and traveling expenses	663 50	845 00
North Carolina Insane Asylum, Raleigh	56,000 00	55,000 00
Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, Morganton, construction	5,000 00	--
Support	68,866 66	70,400 00
Eastern North Carolina Insane Asylum, Goldsboro	25,000 00	25,000 00
Institutions Deaf and Dumb and the Blind	37,000 00	37,000 00
Interest on 4 per cent. State debt	110,010 00	111,762 00
Interest on 6 per cent. State debt	152,310 00	155,925 00
Normal schools	9,250 00	12,130 50
North Carolina Industrial Association	1,000 00	--
Oxford Orphan Asylum	10,000 00	10,000 00
Penitentiary	100,000 00	100,000 00
Pensions to Confederate soldiers	18,222 05	29,583 80
Public printing	23,934 39	13,139 16
Public tax refunded	2,857 88	1,492 92
Quarantine expenses	1,443 65	1,718 18
Sheriffs' for settling State taxes	1,067 20	1,050 75
State Board of Health	2,000 00	2,000 00
State Boundary Line	2,572 26	1,996 38
State Guard	7,494 95	4,583 82
State Library, including salary and purchase of books	1,391 20	1,776 51
Supreme Court and Library Building, appropriation for construction	10,000 00	--
Contingent expenses embracing all accounts for general purposes, not specially provided for	26,135 13	24,705 87
Capitol Square, salary of Keeper of the Capitol, Weights and Measures and other small items	2,002 82	2,854 46
University	27,500 00	27,500 00
Total disbursements	$ 885,389 78	$ 819,029 02

In the foregoing expenditures, are special accounts which are not paid from the ordinary revenues, but from special funds received into the treasury for those purposes. They are as follows:

	Fiscal Year 1887.	Fiscal Year 1888.
Agricultural Department	$ 33,500 00	$ 24,500 00
Bureau of Labor Statistics	1,854 95	2,889 65
Interest on 6 per cent. State debt	152,310 00	155,925 00
State Guard, amount in excess of annual appropriation	---------- --	3,239 82
	$ 187,664 95	$ 186,554 47

Deducting these special amounts, the disbursements for the two years, paid out of the ordinary revenues, were as follows:

Fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887 ..... $697,724.83
Fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888 ..... 632,474.55

I call special attention to the item of Pensions, and make the following suggestions concerning the manner of paying the warrants drawn on that account:

The annual appropriation is $30,000. There are more than thirty six hundred claimants entitled to the pension under the acts of 1885 and 1887. The warrant of the Auditor is drawn in favor of the claimant. In view of the difficulties attending the identification of many persons who present the warrants at this office for payment, and the delays of payment, in many cases, arising from failure to endorse the warrants, or irregular endorsements, I respectfully suggest that a change in the law, making it the duty of a county officer to disburse this fund, would greatly facilitate individual payments and prevent the irregularities and difficulties referred to. An additional reason for such amendment to the law exists in the fact that many deaths occur

among the claimants during each year, which are not reported to the Auditor, and are not known at this office until application is made for the payment of the warrants drawn in the name of such deceased persons.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES.

The law makes it the duty of the Treasurer to furnish the General Assembly "with estimates of the expenses of the State Government, and the rates of taxation necessary to pay the same, for the two years next succeeding the close of the last fiscal year, and with a scheme in the form of a complete revenue bill to sustain such estimates."

The following are the estimates for the two fiscal years ending November 30th, 1889, and November 30th, 1890:

General Assembly—Session of 1889, mileage and per diem,	$ 60,000 00
Executive Departments—salaries and expenses	23,700 00
Judiciary	51,000 00
Agricultural Societies	1,700 00
Capitol Square	600 00
Conveying convicts to State prison	10,000 00
Fugitives from justice	1,600 00
Indigent pupils—special statute providing for clothing and traveling expenses of pupils in Institution, Sec. 2238 of Code	1,100 00
Institution Deaf and Dumb and the Blind	37,000 00
Interest on 4 per cent. State debt	113,000 00
Normal Schools, estimate of Superintendent of Public Instruction	18,000 00
Oxford Orphan Asylum	10,000 00
Penitentiary	100,000 00
Pensions to Confederate Soldiers and widows, and special appropriation to soldiers entirely disabled	34,080 00
Public Printing—average each year	18,500 00
Quarantine expenses	1,700 00
Sheriffs' for settling State taxes	1,100 00
State Board of Health	2,000 00
State Guard—annual appropriation	7,500 00
State Library—annual appropriation	500 00
University of North Carolina, annual appropriation and interest on land scrip	27,500 00
General, usual and indispensable expenses, not provided for by specific appropriations	27,000 00
INSANE ASYLUMS.	
North Carolina—at Raleigh	56,000 00
Western North Carolina—at Morganton	85,000 00
Eastern North Carolina—at Goldsboro	25,000 00
Total estimates	$ 713,580 00

These estimates are in accordance with existing statutes, except as to Normal Schools (an increase of $4,000 for the white schools having been recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction), and vary but little from former years in any of the expenditures not provided for by special appropriations. They do not exceed the appropriations for the last two fiscal years to the charitable and penal institutions. I am not officially informed as to their needs for the future, except that the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind ask for an increased amount.

While the General Assembly is estimated for one year only, yet the contemplated revenue act is to provide for the two fiscal years 1890 and 1891.

As the interest on the six per cent. renewal bonds, and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, are paid from funds received for these special purposes, they are not included in the foregoing estimates.

These prospective expenses are classified as follows:

Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments, appropriations to disabled soldiers, and pensions, Oxford Orphan Asylum, Normal Schools, University and other usual expenses	$ 297,580	00
Charitable and penal institutions	303,000	00
Interest on four per cent. bonds	113,000	00
	$ 713,580	00

ESTIMATED RESOURCES.

I submit the following as the estimated revenue on the basis of existing rates of tax on all subjects except property. The valuation of real and personal property in the year 1887, as shown by the latest returns to the Auditor, is $211,700,000, which embraces the valuation of railroad property under the new method.

A tax of thirty cents on every hundred dollars value, deducting Sheriffs' commissions of five per cent. will raise	$ 604,395 00
Taxes to be collected by Sheriffs' under schedules B and C, of the act to raise revenue	30,000 00
Taxes collected by Sheriffs' from same source and on incomes, to be applied to payment of interest on the four per cent. bonded debt	28,000 00
Revenue from all other sources payable directly to State Treasurer	40,000 00
	$ 702,395 00

There is no balance applicable to the payment of general expenses to add to the foregoing amount of resources, except about $7,000.00, as the small balance at the close of the fiscal year was payable on account of expenses that legitimately belonged to the last fiscal year.

For reasons hereinbefore stated, the tax on drummers is excluded from these estimates. It is not only an annual average loss of $83,000, but the interest, to that amount, on the four per cent. bonds has to be paid from the funds of the treasury, which have formerly been used in meeting general expenses. This fact should be considered in connection with the tax levy on property.

I repeat a suggestion contained in my former biennial report, that the proposed rate of taxation on property "conforms to the policy of the government to restrict taxation to the needs of the treasury, upon the basis of an economic administration of public affairs."

If it shall be the policy of the General Assembly to make the Penitentiary self sustaining, and thereby relieve the treasury of the annual appropriation of $100,000, the corresponding reduction in the tax rate would be five cents, making the levy twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars value, which would be barely sufficient, and leave no surplus in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year.

INVESTMENT IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

This investment remains as stated in my last biennial report. The amount of bonds purchased is $272,250, for which $247,815.98 were paid. The annual saving in interest is $10,890.

STATE BONDED DEBT.

Chapter 57, laws of 1887, extended the act of March 4th, 1879, to compromise. commute and settle the State debt, and the operations under said act ceased on the first day of January, 1889.

The principal of the bonded debt recognized in the act of March 4th, 1879, and authorized to be exchanged, was as follows:

Bonds issued before May 20th, 1861, the last date of which class is April 1st, 1861, forty per cent	$	5,477,400
Bonds issued during and since the late war, by authority of acts prior thereto, and subsequently renewed, and registered certificates held by the State Board of Education, twenty-five per cent		3,261,045
Bonds issued by authority of the funding acts of March 10th, 1866, and August 20th, 1868, fifteen per cent		3,888,600
Total recognized debt	$	12,627,045

Bonds have been surrendered and exchanged as follows:

Class 1, at forty per cent	$	4,925,900
Class 2, at twenty-five per cent		2,591,045
Class 3, at fifteen per cent		3,197,000
Total amount of bonds exchanged	$	10,713,945

New four per cent. bonds have been issued as follows:

For bonds at forty per cent	$	1,970,360 00
For bonds at twenty-five per cent		647,761 25
For bonds at fifteen per cent		479,550 00
	$	3,097,671 25

The amount of new bonds issued embraces certificates given in exchange for fractional sums less than fifty dollars, which are receivable for new bonds in amounts of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars.

The old fundable bonds not surrendered are as follows:

Redeemable at forty per cent	$	551,500 00
Redeemable at twenty-five per cent		670,000 00
Redeemable at fifteen per cent		691,600 00
Total amount of old bonds outstanding		$1,913,100 00

Under chapter 268, Laws of 1885, $20,000 of the four per cent. bonds were issued to Michael Clements, and under chapter 133, Laws of 1887, $40,000 of same class of bonds were issued to Edward I. Pool, Trustee of Mrs. Cornelia K. Pool, both being amounts of judgments in the courts of this State. These issues added to the amount of bonds issued in exchange for old bonds, under act of March 4th, 1879, if all the old bonds are exchanged, will make the amount of four per cent. bonds, $3,613,511.25. Exchanges have continued under the act of March 14th, 1879, to adjust and renew that portion of the State debt incurred in aid of the construction of the North Carolina Railroad. The commissioners have received $2,606,000 of the old bonds, and new bonds of same amount, bearing six per cent. interest, maturing April 1st,

1919, have been issued. The time for the completion of the exchange of this class of bonds is not limited.

If the General Assembly shall extend the compromise act of March 4th, 1879, the debt (including bonds issued to Clements and Pool) provided all the old bonds shall be exchanged, will be as follows:

Four per cent. consolidated bonds	$	3,613,511 25
Six per cent. renewal bonds		2,795,000 00
	$	6,408,511 25

Under chapter 287, Laws of 1887, being an act to provide for the exchange of coupon bonds for registered bonds, seven thousand dollars of the new six per cent. bonds, and five thousand dollars of the new four per cent. bonds, have been exchanged for registered bonds without coupons.

By these transactions the debt is not increased.

Chapter 231, Laws of 1887, amendatory of chapter 403, Laws of 1885, authorizes the Treasurer of State, with the consent of the Governor and Auditor, to invest any surplus interest fund in the old bonds, known as construction bonds of the North Carolina Railroad, or to sell any of the four per cent. bonds which have heretofore been purchased, and invest the proceeds in said construction bonds. In March, 1887, at the request of yourself and Auditor, I visited the City of Washington and made a proposition to the Secretary of the Interior, who holds for the United States Government, in trust for Indian Tribes, $147,000 of the bonds issued on account of the North Carolina Railroad, to take up said bonds by paying the principal and interest to maturity, amounting to $193,590. The answer was promised but never received. The Secretary of the Interior, in his report November 30th, 1887, in referring to this proposition, and also an offer from a private individual (name not given), to pay the principal with interest thereon, not only to matu-

rity of bonds, but to date of their delivery to him, says: "Not being fully satisfied as to the best course to pursue, and "as the market value of that special block of bonds seemed to "be improving rather than otherwise, I have delayed action "on the matter with a view of bringing the subject in this "way to the attention of Congress, for such legislation as "that body, in its wisdom, may see proper to enact. An "act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, or the Secre- "tary of the Treasury, who would perhaps be the more "proper person, to make such negotiations as would be "deemed best under all of the circumstances, would be the "wisest solution of the matter."

The knowledge of this report recently came to me, and I presume no action by Congress has been taken on the subject.

The terms of purchase or adjustment of the old bonds offered to the Secretary of the Interior, were just to the United States Government and advantageous to this State.

Of this class of bonds $189,000 are outstanding, $147,000 held by the United States Government, and $42,000 by unknown creditors.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

This Company, under chapter 190, Laws of 1883, deposited with the State Treasurer $200,000 of its six per cent. mortgage bonds, on account of indebtedness to the State for convict labor. Under the same chapter, $99,000 of said bonds have been returned to the company, as required by the statute, certain sections of main line, and branches of said railway, having been completed. The amount of bonds remaining in the treasury is $101,000.

CONCLUSION.

To conform to the requirements of law, I have prepared a

revenue bill to meet the expenses of the government, and will, at the proper time, submit it to the General Assembly.

I make my acknowledgments to Messrs. H. M. Cowan, Chief Clerk, H. W. Jackson, Teller, and T. A. Partin, Clerk and Bookkeeper for the Agricultural Department and Charitable and Penal Institutions, for the satisfactory discharge of the extensive and increasing duties of their respective positions.

I congratulate your Excellency on the success of your administration now nearing its close. Our official relations have been uniformly cordial and pleasant. My support, as your associate in office, and a member of your Council, has been readily given, to the extent of my ability, in full confidence of your desire to serve the State with the best interests of the people in view.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

DONALD W. BAIN,

State Treasurer.

STATEMENT A.

Educational Fund Receipts for fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1887.

1886							
Dec.	Entries of vacant lands,				$	172	15
1887							
Jan.	Entries of vacant lands,	$	2	97			
	Interest on 4 per ct. bonds,		1,985	00			
	Corporation tax on rail-roads,		450	00			
	Contingent account,		15	00			
						2,452	97
Feb.	Entries of vacant lands,	$	455	40			
	Corporation tax on rail roads,		350	00			
						805	40
March.	Entries of vacant lands,	$	315	58			
	Corporation tax on rail-roads,		25	00			
						340	58
April.	Entries of vacant lands,					125	75
May.	" " "					113	05
June.	" " "					51	91
July.	Interest on 4 per ct. bonds,					1,985	00
Aug.	Entries of vacant lands,					533	72
Sept.	" " "					167	68
Oct.	Corporation tax on rail-roads,					50	00
Nov.	Entries of vacant lands,					122	27
					$	6,920	48

STATEMENT B.

Educational Fund Receipts for fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1888.

1887				
Dec.	Entries of vacant lands,		$ 1,389	40
1888				
Jan.	Interest on 4 per ct. bonds,		1,985	00
Feb.	Entries of vacant lands,		307	05
March.	" " "		570	89
April.	" " "		806	94
May.	" " "		868	08
June.	" " "		1,196	79
July.	" " "	$ 452 67		
	Interest on 4 per ct. bonds,	1,985 00		
			$ 2,437	67
Aug.	Entries of vacant lands,		635	87
Sept.	" " "		780	13
Oct.	" " "		235	33
Nov.	" " "		189	86
			$ 11,403	01

STATEMENT C.

Educational Fund Disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886					
Dec.	Survey of swamp lands,			$	409 05
1887					
Jan.	Survey of swamp lands,	$	382 52		
	Public Schools,		223 05		
					605 57
Feb.	Corporation tax on railroads,		25 00		
	Survey of swamp lands,		323 73		
					348 73
March.	Survey of swamp lands,				368 43
April.	" " "				461 84
May.	" " "				464 45
June.	" " "				447 37
July.	" " "				459 11
Aug.	" " "				459 77
Sept.	" " "		488 06		
	Board Education expense account,		43 40		
					531 46
Oct.	Survey of swamp lands,				489 09
Nov.	" " "				479 34
				$	5,524 21

STATEMENT D.

Educational Fund Disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887							
Dec.	Survey of swamp lands,				$	498	32
1888							
Jan.	Survey of swamp lands,					378	35
Feb.	" " "	$	346	32			
	Expense account,		66	21			
						412	53
March.	Survey of swamp lands,					316	38
April.	" " "		420	09			
	Expense account,		2	40			
						422	49
May.	Survey of swamp lands,	$	433	70			
	Expense account,		1	10			
						434	80
June.	Survey of swamp lands,					505	64
July.	" " "					600	44
Aug.	" " "					208	33
Sept.	" " "		751	91			
	Expense account,		91	65			
						843	56
Oct.	Survey of swamp lands,					412	26
Nov.	" " "		499	61			
	Expense account,		50	15			
						549	76
					$	5,582	86

STATEMENT E.

Aggregate of Receipts and Disbursements of the Educational Fund for each month of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1887.

YEAR.	MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1886	December,	$ 172 15	$ 409 05
1887	January,	2,452 97	605 57
	February,	805 40	348 73
	March,	340 58	368 43
	April,	125 75	461 84
	May,	113 05	464 45
	June,	51 91	447 37
	July,	1,985 00	459 11
	August	533 72	459 77
	September,	167 68	531 46
	October,	50 00	489 09
	November,	122 27	479 34
		$ 6,920 48	$ 5,524 21

STATEMENT F.

Aggregate of Receipts and Disbursements of the Educational Fund for each month of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1888.

YEAR.	MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1887	December,	$ 1,389 40	$ 498 32
1888	January,	1,985 00	378 35
	February,	307 05	412 53
	March,	570 89	316 38
	April,	806 94	422 49
	May,	868 08	434 80
	June,	1,196 79	505 64
	July,	2,437 67	600 44
	August,	635 87	208 33
	September,	780 13	843 56
	October,	235 33	412 26
	November,	189 86	549 76
		$ 11,403 01	$ 5,582 86

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF PUBLIC FUND.

Balance to credit of Public Fund December 1st, 1886,	$ 172,327	06		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1887,	850,177	70		
			1,022,504	76
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887,			885,389	78
Balance to credit of this Fund December 1st, 1887,			$ 137,114	98
Balance to credit of the Public Fund December 1st, 1887,	137,114	98		
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888,	724,506	45		
			861,621	43
Disbursements of Public Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888,			819,029	02
Balance to credit of this Fund December 1st, 1888,			$ 42,592	41

STATEMENT G.

Aggregate of Receipts and Disbursements of Public Fund for each month of the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887.

YEAR.	MONTH.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
1886	December,	$ 31,784	41	$ 41,419	16
1887	January,	223,724	85	88 870	75
	February,	110,976	64	63,871	57
	March,	119,100	12	105,540	60
	April,	76,760	22	42,607	99
	May,	49,924	64	187,631	96
	June,	39,494	07	34,903	76
	July,	30,452	77	88,221	75
	August,	36,027	76	42,059	41
	September,	86,530	16	25,961	40
	October,	26,403	78	89,852	71
	November,	18,998	28	74,448	72
		$ 850,177	70	$ 885,389	78

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS

For fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887, and fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888.

	Fiscal Year 1887.	Fiscal Year 1888.
Public Taxes applicable to general purposes,	$ 512,435 16	$ 430,380 70
Special taxes applicable to interest on debt,	27,692 33	28,730 27
Drummers' Tax,	35,275 00	400 00
Fertilizer Tax,	36,500 00	36,000 00
Tax on Sewing Machine licenses,	1 400 00	1,200 00
Land sold for taxes,	6,414 13	
Sale of old and useless arms,	3,000 00	6,406 97
Dividends from N. C. R. R. Co.,	154,674 00	165,972 00
Fees from Secretary State,	5,597 54	2,020 23
Fees from Private Secretary,	937 81	401 49
Fees from State Treasurer,	20 50	24 00
Tax on Bank Stock,	5,721 78	5,690 81
Special tax on Banks,	3,325 00	2,025 00
Tax on receipts of N. C. R. R. Co.,	4,419 07	5,331 56
" Insurance Companies,	19,026 39	14,332 10
" Corporations,	1,150 00	
" Express Companies,	384 79	451 19
" Itinerant Photographers,	180 00	30 00
" " Opticians,		60 00
" " Dentists,	90 00	
" Theatres,	225 00	
Tax on Telegraph and Telephone Companies,	1,621 28	1,031 63
Tax on Sleeping Car Companies,	500 00	
Tax on Seals,	160 08	636 19
Public Printing charged to Institions and refunded,	1,004 67	
Railroad property tax,	13,051 73	15,377 50
Railroad franchise tax,	1,891 28	2,033 56
Amount carried forward,	$ 836,697 54	$ 718,535 20

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS—CONTINUED.

	Fiscal Year 1887.	Fiscal Year 1888.
Amount brought forward,	$ 836,697 54	$ 718,535 20
Weights and Measures,	2 72	170 30
W. N. C. Insane Asylum, building account refunded,	10,596 19	
Sale of old Executive Mansion lots,	300 00	415 00
Sale of wrecked property,	61 24	
" Journals,	8 00	1 00
" Reports,	1,434 04	2,328 45
" Laws,	74 50	40 00
" Code,	42 25	42 75
Quarantine Regulations,	275 00	150 00
State Guard refunded,	25 97	136 75
Indigent pupils,	578 50	875 00
Contingencies, refunded,	31 50	
Blank books,	57 25	
General Assembly, refunded,	1 00	
Interest on Alexander Co. bonds,		852 00
Special fees from Secretary State,		960 00
Total Receipts,	$ 850,177 70	$ 724,506 45

STATEMENT H.

Aggregate Receipts and Disbursements of Public Fund for each month of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1888.

YEAR.	MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1887	December,	$ 92,364 59	$ 84,975 14
1888	January,	165,295 71	85,060 74
	February,	79,612 48	44,336 20
	March,	106,794 87	61,055 45
	April,	39,934 96	147,435 89
	May,	61,467 21	76,522 13
	June,	8,226 43	51,560 16
	July,	33,892 28	57,723 57
	August,	10,860 14	44,209 74
	September,	80,999 07	35,429 59
	October,	20,345 52	45,761 82
	November,	24,713 19	84,958 59
		$ 724,506 45	$ 819,029 02

STATEMENT I.

Public Fund Receipts for the two fiscal years ending Nov. 30, 1887, *and November* 30*th*, 1888.

		1886		1887	
Dec.	Public and Special Taxes,	$ 17,784	03	$ 90,982	95
	Tax on Drummers Licenses,	2,600	00		
	Tax on Fert'zrs Licenses,	1,500	00	1,000	00
	" " Itiner'nt Dentists,	30	00		
	" " Theatres,	175	00		
	" " Bank Stock,	281	25		
	Land sold for taxes,	6,414	13		
	Sale of old and useless Arms,	3,000	00		
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. & B.,			35	00
	Tax on Sewing Machine Licenses,			200	00
	Tax on Telephone and Telegraph Companies,			146	64
		$ 31,784	41	$ 92,364	59
		1887		1888	
Jan.	Public and Special Taxes,	$ 182,015	69	$ 151,585	43
	Blank Books,	32	50		
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. & B.,	150	00	440	00
	Tax on Drummers Licenses,	15,200	00		
	Tax on Fert'zer Licenses,	11,500	00	11,000	00
	" " Sewing Machine Licenses,	200	00		
	Tax on Corporations,	300	00		
	" " Exp'ss Comp'nies	121	32	157	90
	" " Ins. Companies,	276	45	304	21

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
Jan.	Tax on Itinerant Photographers,	$ 30	00	$	
	Tax on Telephone Companies,	1,043	07		70
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,			84	83
	Tax on Theatres,	50	00		
	" " Itiner'nt Opticin's			60	00
	Railroad Franchise Tax,			6	24
	" Property Tax,			218	12
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum (Building Account Refunded),	10,000	00		
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum,	596	19		
	Fees from Private Sec'y,	227	56	79	65
	" " Secretary State	1,619	87	180	53
	License Tax on Banks,	25	00		
	Quarantine Regulations,	100	00		
	Sales of Code,	5	00	23	75
	Sales of Laws,	1	50	25	25
	Sales of Supreme Court Reports,	204	73	959	50
	State Guard (amount refunded),	25	97	105	00
	Tax on Seals,			64	60
		$ 223,724	85	$ 165,295	71
Feb.	Public and Special Taxes,	$ 86,606	85	$ 65,497	00
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. & B.,	90	00	205	00
	Tax on Drummer's Licenses,	10,800	00		
	Tax on Ferti'z'rs Licenses	12,500	00	12,000	00
	" " Corporations,	700	00		
	" " Telegraph Companies,	143	55		

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
Feb.	Special Tax on Banks,	$ 75	00	$ 150	00
	Sale of wrecked property,	61	24		
	Interest on Alexander Co. Bonds,			500	00
	Railroad Property Tax,			283	04
	Special Fees from Secretary State,			960	00
	State Guard (amount refunded),			17	44
		$ 110,976	64	$ 79,612	48
March.	Public and Special Taxes	$ 31,192	37	$ 20,706	09
	Indigent Pupils Institution D & D. & B.,	108	50		
	Stationery,	24	75		
	Tax on Drummer's Licenses,	3,200	00		
	Tax on Sewing Machine Licenses,			200	00
	Tax on Fertili'er Licenses	7,000	00	7,500	00
	" " Corporations,	150	00		
	" " Itiner'nt Dentists,	30	00		
	Special Tax on Banks,	25	00		
	Gener'l Assembly refn'd'd	1	00		
	N. C. R. R. Dividends,	77,337	00	77,796	00
	Contingencies (refunded)	31	50		
	Railroad Franchise Tax,			2	60
	Railroad Property Tax,			550	70
	Sale of old and useless Arms,			39	48
		$ 119,100	12	$ 106,794	87

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
April.	Public and Special Taxes,	$ 64,042	29	$ 25,006	05
	Indigent Pupils, Institution D. & D. & B.,	170	00	80	00
	Tax on Drum'rs' Licenses,	800	00	100	00
	" " Fertiliz'r Licenses	2,000	00	2,000	00
	Tax on Sewing Machine Licenses,	200	00	400	00
	Tax on Bank Stock,	124	75		
	Tax on Express Companies,	87	72	91	75
	Tax on Itinerant Photographers,	60	00		
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	7,862	23	9,21?	72
	Tax on Seals,	45	60	287	97
	Fees from Secretary State,	640	71	161	33
	Fees from Private Secretary,	301	43	146	45
	Sales of Code,	15	00	4	75
	" " Journals,	2	00		
	" " Laws,	1	50	6	00
	Sales of Supreme Court Reports,	334	88	401	85
	Tax on Telephone and Telegraph Companies,	72	11		
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,			156	59
	State Guard (amount refunded)			13	26
	Special Tax on Banks,			225	00
	Sale of old Executive Mansion lot,			225	00
	Sale of old and useless Arms,			1,136	75
	Railroad Property Tax,			276	13
	" Franchise Tax,			3	86
		$ 76,760	22	$ 39,934	96

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
May.	Public and Special Taxes,	$ 47,539	29	$ 60,323	39
	Additional Taxes 1882,	1,227	88		
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. & B.,	20	00	55	00
	Tax on Drummer's Licenses,	200	00	100	00
	Tax on Sewing Machine Licenses,	400	00		
	Tax on Telephone Companies,	3	54	75	05
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,	119	93	138	77
	Fees from State Treasurer,	14	00		
	Special Tax on Banks,	100	00		
	Sale of old Executive Mansion lot,	300	00		
	Tax on Fert'zer Licenses,			500	00
	Railroad Property Tax,			120	00
	Special Tax on Banks,			125	00
	Tax on Itinerant Photographers,			30	00
		$ 49,924	64	$ 61,467	21
June.	Public and Special Taxes,	$ 38,249	07	$ 6,267	15
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. & B.,	20	00		
	Tax on Drummer's Licenses,	800	00		
	Tax on Sewing Machine Licenses,	200	00	200	00
	Tax on Bank Stock,	200	00	430	00
	Special Tax on Banks,	25	00	1,200	00
	Railroad Franchise Tax,			4	08

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
June.	Sale of old Executive Mansion lots,			$ 75	00
	State Guard (refunded),			1	05
	Weights and Measures,			49	15
		$ 39,494	07	$ 8,226	43
July.	Public and Special Taxes,	$ 15,478	07	$ 18,244	60
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	1,100	00	200	00
	Fees from Private Secretary,	325	47	138	94
	Fees from Secretary State,	3,294	13	1,432	17
	Sale of Laws,	34	00	1	50
	Sale of Supreme Court Reports,	458	85	618	45
	Sale of Code,			5	00
	Indigent Pupils, Institution D. & D. & B.,			60	00
	Sale of old Executive Mansion lot,			115	00
	Sale of old and useless arms,			3,470	00
	Tax on Railroads (gross receipts),			5,331	56
	Tax on Telephone and Telegraph Companies,			85	51
	Special Tax on Banks,	1,275	00	75	00
	Tax on Bank Stock,	3,280	60	2,619	52
	Tax on Express Cos,	85	90	107	76
	Tax on Insurance Cos,	5,036	94	1,273	27
	Tax on Itinerant Photographers,	60	00		
	Tax on Seals,	22	33	112	50
	Tax on Telephone Cos,		40		
	Tax on Telegraph Cos,	1	08	1	50
		$ 30,452	77	$ 33,892	28

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
Aug.	Public and Special Taxes 1886,	$ 29,067	90	$ 7,488	49
	Indigent Pupils, Institution D. & D. & B.,	20	00		
	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	300	00		
	Fees from State Treasurer,	6	00		
	Railroad Franchise Tax,	363	83	142	36
	Railroad Property Tax,	2,952	13	1,263	32
	Special Tax on Banks,	950	00	25	00
	Tax on Bank Stock,	1,835	18	1,940	97
	Tax on Itinerant Photographers,	30	00		
	Tax on Sleeping Car Companies,	500	00		
	Weights and Measures,	2	72		
		$ 36,027	76	$ 10,860	14
Sept.	Tax on Drummers' Licenses,	$ 275	00		
	Public Printing (refund'd)	1,004	67		
	N. C. R. R. Dividends,	77,337	00	$ 78,096	00
	Railroad Franchise Tax,	308	64	172	43
	Railroad Property Tax,	2,781	78	1,657	65
	pecial Tax on Banks,	300	00		
	Tax on Railroad Companies (gross receipts),	4,419	07		
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,	104	00	138	67
	Tax on Fertilizer Licenses,			500	00
	Fees from State Treasurer,			10	00
	Interest on Alexander Co. bonds,			352	00
	Tax on Bank Stock,			72	32
		$ 86,530	16	80,999	07

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
Oct.	Public and Special Taxes,	$ 10,441	39		
	Tax on Fertilizer Licenses,	500	00	$ 500	00
	Tax on Sewing Machine License,	200	00		
	Fees from Private Secretary,	83	35	36	45
	Fees from Secretary State,	42	83	246	20
	Fees from State Treasurer,		50	14	00
	Railroad Franchise Tax,	1,191	51	543	06
	Railroad Property Tax,	7,317	82	4,406	71
	Sales of Code,	14	25	9	25
	Sales of Journal,	6	00	1	00
	Sales of Laws,	37	50	7	25
	Sales of Reports,	435	58	348	65
	Special Tax on Banks,	100	00	125	00
	Tax on Express Companies,	89	85	93	78
	Tax on Insurance Companies,	5,850	77	3,541	90
	Tax on Seals,	92	15	171	12
	Tax on Telephone Companies,		28		
	Weights and Measures,			121	15
	N. C. R. R. Dividends,			10,080	00
	Tax on Bank Stock,			100	00
		$ 26,403	78	$ 20,345	52
Nov.	Public and Special Taxes,	$ 16,482	66	$ 13,009	82
	Tax on Fertilizer Licenses,	1,500	00	1,000	00
	Tax on Sewing Machine Licenses,	200	00	200	00
	Quarantine Regulations,	175	00	150	00
	Railroad Franchise Tax,	27	30	1,158	93
	Railroad Property Tax,			6,601	83

STATEMENT I—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
Nov.	Special Tax on Banks,	$ 450	00	$ 100	00
	Tax on Itinerant Dentists,	30	00		
	Tax on Telegraph Companies,	133	32	137	19
	Sales of old and useless arms,			1,761	24
	Tax on Bank Stock,			528	00
	Tax on Telephone and Telegraph Companies,			66	18
		$ 18,998	28	$ 24,713	19

STATEMENT K.

Public Fund Disbursements for the fiscal years ending November 30th, 1887, and November 30th, 1888.

		1886		1887	
Dec.	Adjutant General,			$ 2	25
	Agricultural Societies,	$ 50	00		
	Appropriation Disabled Soldiers,	240	00	240	00
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Appropriation Heating Public Buildings,			35	00
	Bureau Labor Statistics,			412	00
	Capitol Square,	61	13	45	60
	Convict Account,	698	47	541	42
	Department Public Instruction,	83	33	83	33
	Executive Department,	180	00	150	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	39	50	31	80
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. & B.,	553	50	825	00
	Interest on 4 per cent. debt	88	00	148	00
	Interest on 6 per cent. debt	540	00	3,270	00
	Judiciary,	486	66	1,091	66
	N. C. Insane Asylum,			10,000	00
	Pensions,	9,899	50	15,215	00
	Public Printing,	2,536	00	457	21
	Public Tax Refunded,	7	50		
	Quarantine Regulations,	135	00	135	00
	Settling Taxes,	42	00	142	20
	State Boundary Line,	664	26		
	" Canvassing Board,	8	00		
	" Department,	83	33	83	33
	" Guard,	300	00		
	" Library,	111	69	109	33
	" Penitentiary,			50,000	00
	Superintendent Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	Supreme Court and Library Building,	8,000	00		

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1886		1887	
Dec.	W. N. C. Insane Asylum (Building Account),	$ 5,000	00		
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum (Support Account),	8,575	00	$ 100	00
	Treasury Department,	129	16	129	16
	Weights and Measures,	4	05		
	Contingencies,	2,757	25	1,582	02
		$ 41,419	16	$ 84,975	14

		1887		1888	
Jan.	Adjutant General,	$ 325	44	$ 203	74
	Agricultural Department,	7,500	00		
	Appropriation Disabled Soldiers,			120	00
	Appropriation Heating Public Buildings,			234	65
	Auditor's Department,	708	32	708	33
	Bureau Labor Statistics,			70	00
	Capitol Square,	34	70	48	63
	Convict Account,	388	27	800	48
	Department Public Instruction,	458	33	458	33
	Executive Department,	960	00	1,041	66
	" Mansion,	35	00		
	Fugitives from Justice,	31	50	295	55
	Indigent Pupils Institution D. & D. & B.,	70	00	20	00
	Interest on 4 per cent. debt	23,261	00	24,692	00
	Interest on 6 per cent. debt	300	00	750	00
	Judiciary,	10,591	66	9,946	66
	N. C. Insane Asylum,	5,000	00		
	Normal Schools,			2,000	00
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	2,500	00	2,500	00
	Pensions,	5,809	85	9,964	70
	Public Printing,	2,445	80	1,228	89

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
Jan.	Public Tax Refunded,	$ 109	11		
	Quarantine Regulations,	250	00	$ 425	75
	Settling Taxes,	419	00	478	50
	State Board Health,	500	00	500	00
	" Boundary Line,	44	75	717	50
	" Department,	833	33	833	33
	" Guard,			940	00
	" Library,	84	15	155	63
	" Penitentiary,			15,000	00
	Superintendent Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	Treasury Department,	504	16	1,254	16
	University of N. C.,	7,500	00	7,500	00
	Weights and Measures,	25	00	25	00
	Contingencies,	3,263	98	2,084	75
	General Assembly,	14,854	90		
		$ 88,870	75	$ 85,060	74
Feb.	Adjutant General,	$ 75	00	$ 4	75
	Agricultural Department,			6,000	00
	Appropriation Disabled Soldiers,	240	00		
	Appropriation Heating Public Buildings,			213	41
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Bureau Labor Statistics,			279	25
	Capitol Square,	33	98	28	63
	Convict Account,	893	95	551	15
	Department Public Instruction,	83	33	183	33
	Executive Department,	150	00	200	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	309	67	56	10
	Institution D. & D. & B.,	10,000	00		
	Interest on 4 per ct. debt,	1,453	00	1,170	00
	Interest on 6 per ct. debt,			150	00
	Judiciary,	562	39	483	16
	N. C. Insane Asylum,			10,000	00
	Normal Schools,			2,000	00

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
Feb.	Pensions,	$ 733	20	$ 2,465	00
	Public Printing,	2,049	66	905	44
	Public Tax, refunded,	303	02	34	60
	Settling Taxes,	152	10	121	20
	Special Fees from Secretary State,			854	40
	State Boundary Line,	683	25		
	State Canvassing Board,	8	00		
	State Department,	83	33	83	33
	State Library,	153	75	107	17
	State Penitentiary,	15,000	00		
	State Guard,			370	50
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	Treasury Department,	879	16	129	16
	Weights and Measures,	5	95	6	25
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum,	10,000	00	15,000	00
	Contingencies,	2,172	60	2,793	54
	General Assembly,	17,700	40		
		$ 63,871	57	$ 44,336	20
March.	Adjutant General,	$ 4	33	$ 19	15
	Appropriation Disabled Soldiers,	480	00	360	00
	Appropriation Heating Public Buildings,			7,314	57
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	166	66
	Bureau Labor Statistics,			382	90
	Capitol Square,	87	75	58	10
	Convict Account,	920	55	724	77
	Department Public Instruction,	183	33	83	33
	Eastern N. C. Insane Asylum,			25,000	00
	Executive Department,	150	00	1,050	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	200	00	248	50
	Interest on 4 per ct. debt,	28,742	00	1,305	00
	Interest on 6 per ct. debt,	2,940	00	270	00

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
March.	Institution D. & D. & B.,			$ 15,000	00
	Indigent Pupils, Institution D. & D. & B.,	$ 20	00		
	Judiciary,	836	66	2,401	66
	Normal Schools,	2,000	00	750	00
	N. C. Insane Asylum,	5,000	00		
	Penitentiary Sund'y Sch'l,	50	00	50	00
	Pensions,	817	80	677	75
	Public Printing,	1,428	05	1,053	03
	Public Tax refunded,	421	91	429	65
	Settling Taxes,	98	20	52	90
	State Boundary Line,	980	00		
	State Department,	83	33	916	66
	State Guard,			33	50
	State Library,	79	30	107	94
	State Penitentiary,	20,000	00		
	Superintendent Capitol,	62	50	125	00
	Treasury Department,	135	41	129	16
	Weights and Measures,	1	75	25	00
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum,	10,091	66	100	00
	Contingencies,	2,279	32	2,220	22
	General Assembly,	27,363	42		
		$ 105,540	60	$ 61,055	45
April.	Adjutant General,	$ 156	50	$ 82	47
	Agricultural Department,			17,000	00
	Appropriation Disabled Soldiers,	240	00	480	00
	Appropriation Heating Public Buildings,			7	89
	Auditor's Department,	708	33	625	00
	Bureau Labor Statistics,	517	95	210	00
	Capitol Square,	79	65	226	73
	Convict Account,	1,200	39	1,309	88
	Department Public Instruction,	608	33	558	33
	Executive Department,	960	00		

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
April.	Fugitives from Justice,	$ 37	31	$ 13	00
	General Assembly,	100	85		
	Interest on 4 per ct. debt,	688	00	28,553	00
	Interest on 6 per ct. debt,	10,560	00	11,310	00
	Institution D. & D. & B.,			10,000	00
	Judiciary,	8,946	93	9,251	66
	N. C. Industr'l Association,	250	00		
	N. C. Insane Asylum,			10,000	00
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	2,500	00	2,500	00
	Pensions,	253	80	269	10
	Public Printing,	3,400	19	2,852	93
	Public Tax refunded,	44	19		
	Quarantine Regulations,	210	00	265	00
	Settling Taxes,	156	10	69	60
	State Board of Health,	500	00	500	00
	State Department,	833	33		
	State Guard,	400	75		
	State Library,	105	62	100	45
	State Penitentiary,			25,000	00
	Superintendent Capitol,	62	50		
	Treasury Department,	1,241	66	1,254	16
	University of N. C.,	6,250	00	6,250	00
	Weights and Measures,	80	80	28	68
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum,			15,000	00
	Contingencies,	1,514	81	3,718	01
		$ 42,607	99	$ 147,435	89
May.	Adjutant General,	$ 13	85	4	45
	Agricultural Department,	24,000	00		
	Appropriation Disabled Soldiers,	360	00	600	00
	Appropriation Heating Public Buildings,			4,050	05
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Blank Books (amount refunded)	8	50		
	Bureau Labor Statistics,			234	20

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
May.	Capitol Square,	$ 30	63	$ 26	88
	Convict Account,	1,167	90	1,090	45
	Department Public Instruction,	83	33	83	33
	Eastern N. C. Insane Asylum,	25,000	00		
	Executive Department,	150	00	300	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	343	75	29	10
	General Assembly,	100	00		
	Interest on 4 per ct. debt,	1,232	00	305	00
	Interest on 6 per ct. debt,	61,350	00	53,805	00
	Institution D. & D. & B.,	15,000	00		
	Judiciary,	726	66	486	66
	N. C. Industrial Association,	100	00		
	N. C. Insane Asylum,	25,000	00	10,000	00
	Pensions,	521	70	697	00
	Public Printing,	2,576	72	1,136	04
	Public Tax refunded,	169	94	525	20
	Quarantine Regulations,	12	65		
	Settling Taxes,	70	40	84	35
	State Department,	83	33	83	33
	State Guard,	1,677	80	16	67
	State Library,	141	50	166	63
	State Penitentiary,	25,000	00		
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	Treasury Department,	129	16	129	16
	Contingencies,	2,436	31	2,522	80
		$ 187,631	96	$ 76,522	13
June.	Adjutant General,	$ 87	50	$ 291	88
	Agricultural Department,			500	00
	Appropriation Disabled Soldiers,	840	00	720	00
	Appropriation Heating Public Buildings,			3,425	18
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
June.	Board Internal Improvements,	$ 9	00		
	Bureau Labor Statistics,	232	05	$ 206	00
	Capitol Square,	27	38	37	72
	Convict Account,	700	90	467	35
	Department Public Instruction,	233	33	183	33
	Executive Department,	250	00	200	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	11	00		
	General Assembly,	250	00		
	Interest on 4 per ct. debt,	30	00	398	00
	Interest on 6 per ct. debt,	600	00	9,675	00
	Institution D. & D. & B.,			12,000	00
	Judiciary,	1,931	76	866	66
	Normal Schools,	3,000	00	3,000	00
	Pensions,	28	20	161	50
	Public Printing,	2,122	53	495	42
	Public Tax refunded,	738	87	94	18
	Quarantine Regulations,			99	43
	Settling Taxes,	16	60	19	60
	State Boundary Line,			778	88
	State Department,	83	33	83	33
	State Guard,	1,500	00	41	75
	State Library,	121	85	252	27
	State Penitentiary,	20,000	00		
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	125	00
	Treasury Department,	129	16	129	16
	Weights and Measures,	1	00	74	15
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum,	100	00	15,100	00
	Contingencies,	1,713	47	2,051	04
		$ 34,903	76	$ 51,560	16
July.	Adjutant General,	$ 12	56	$ 24	32
	Appropriation Disabled Soldiers,	240	00	240	00
	Auditor's Department,	708	33	708	33

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
July.	Board of Internal Improvements,	$ 51	90		
	Bureau Labor Statistics,	213	00	$ 208	25
	Capitol Square,	52	60	29	13
	Convict Account,	601	00	461	95
	Department Public Instruction,	558	33	458	33
	Distributing Laws,	201	98		
	Executive Department,	900	00	950	00
	Fugitives from Justice,			200	00
	General Assembly,	100	00		
	Governor's Mansion,			1	00
	Indigent Pupils, Institution D. & D, & B.,	20	00		
	Institution D. & D. & B.,	12,000	00		
	Interest on 4 per ct. debt,	20,220	00	24,814	00
	Interest on 6 per ct. debt,	210	00	4,875	00
	Judiciary,	8,256	66	7,611	66
	N. C. Insane Asylum,	10,000	00		
	Normal Schools,	500	00	1,130	50
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	2,500	00	2,500	00
	Pensions,	126	90	25	50
	Public Printing,	2,482	44	1,169	83
	Public Tax refunded,	7	25	190	00
	Quarantine Regulations,	335	00	373	00
	Roster N. C. Troops in Mexican War,			20	80
	Settling Taxes,	14	60	30	00
	State Board of Health,	500	00	500	00
	State Department,	833	33	833	33
	State Guard,	1,800	00	520	00
	State Library,	104	74	89	50
	Treasury Department,	879	16	879	16
	University of N. C.,	7,500	00	7,500	00
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum,	15,000	00		
	Contingencies,	1,291	97	1,379	98
		$ 88,221	75	$ 57,723	57

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
Aug.	Adjutant General,	$ 67	03	$ 16	96
	Agricultural Societies,			100	00
	Appropriation Disabled Soldiers,	240	00	120	00
	Appropriation Heating Public Buildings,	7	50		
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Bureau Labor Statistics,	248	25	233	95
	Capitol Square,	31	38	29	63
	Convict Account,	814	85	778	72
	Department Public Instruction,	83	33	83	33
	Executive Department,	216	66	200	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	18	00	93	50
	Interest on 4 per ct. debt,	2,398	00	27,000	00
	Interest on 6 per ct. debt,	240	00	1,830	00
	Judiciary,	1,676	66	1,031	66
	N. C. Insane Asylum,			5,000	00
	Normal Schools,	500	00		
	Public Printing,	754	55	651	13
	Public Tax refunded,	511	37		
	Pensions,			51	00
	Settling Taxes,	62	00	15	00
	State Department,	83	33	83	33
	State Guard,	316	40	542	75
	State Library,	152	65	159	48
	State Penitentiary,	20,000	00		
	Superintendent Capitol,	125	00		
	Treasury Department,	504	16	129	16
	Weights and Measures,	25	00		
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum,	10,000	00	5,000	00
	Contingencies,	2,899	96	976	81
		$ 42,059	41	$ 44,209	74

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
Sept.	Adjutant General,	$ 47	09	$ 163	25
	Agricultural Department,			500	00
	" Societies,			50	00
	Appropriation Centennial Celebration,	500	00		
	Appropriation Heating Public Buildings,			258	00
	Appropriation Disabled Soldiers,	360	00	240	00
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Bureau Labor Statistics,	225	00	214	15
	Capitol Square,	26	88	38	85
	Convict Account,	1,324	25	733	50
	Department Public Instruction,	83	33	83	33
	Executive Department,	150	00	150	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	314	54	281	70
	Governor's Mansion,			2	25
	Interest on 4 per cent. debt	2,648	00	1,149	00
	Interest on 6 per cent. debt	150	00	1,860	00
	Judiciary,	1,277	36	2,422	06
	N. C. Insane Asylum,	11,000	00	5,000	00
	Normal Schools,	1,250	00	1,250	00
	Pensions,			17	00
	Public Printing,	1,862	15	854	49
	Public Tax refunded,	352	23	63	09
	State Boundary Line,			500	00
	" Department,	83	33	83	33
	" Guard,	600	00	2,052	61
	" Library,	125	21	192	27
	" Penitentiary,			5,000	00
	Superintendent Capitol,	62	50	125	00
	Treasury Department,	129	16	504	16
	Weights and Measures,			121	15
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum,	100	00	10,100	00
	Contingencies,	3,207	04	1,337	07
		$ 25,961	40	$ 35,429	59

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
Oct.	Adjutant General,	$ 305	25	$ 150	00
	Agricultural Societies,	1,550	00	1,500	00
	Appropriation Disabled Soldiers,	360	00	480	00
	Appropriation Heating Public Buildings,	37	54		
	Appropriation Heating Supreme Court and Library Buildings	2,000	00		
	Auditor's Department,	708	33	708	33
	Bureau Labor Statistics,	211	00	227	25
	Capitol Square,	38	25	30	23
	Convict Account,	955	75	875	46
	Department Public Instruction,	558	33	458	33
	Executive Department,	953	33	150	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	117	45	107	75
	Interest on 4 per ct. debt,	28,255	00	1,074	00
	Interest on 6 per ct. debt,	11,190	00	5,730	00
	Judiciary,	10,176	66	8,146	66
	Normal Schools,	1,500	00	1,250	00
	Oxford Orphan Asylum,	2,500	00	2,500	00
	Pensions,			14	75
	Public Printing,	1,621	68	1,322	26
	Public Tax refunded,	150	17		
	Quarantine Regulations,	501	00	420	00
	Railroad Franchise Tax refunded,			4	08
	Roster N. C. Troops in Mexican War,	171	68		
	Settling Taxes,	25	20		
	State Boundary Line,	200	00		
	State Board of Health,	500	00	500	00
	State Department,	833	33	83	33
	State Guard,	600	00		
	State Guard (special),			39	70
	State Library,	104	11	204	36

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
Oct.	State Penitentiary,			$ 5,000	00
	Superintendent Capitol,	$ 62	50	62	50
	Treasury Department,	879	16	1,254	16
	University of N. C.,	6,250	00	6,250	00
	Weights and Measures,	25	00	63	45
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum,	15,000	00	5,000	00
	Contingencies,	1,511	99	2,155	22
		$ 89,852	71	$ 45,761	82
Nov.	Adjutant General,	180	69	2	66
	Agricultural Department,	2,000	00	500	00
	Appropriation Disabled Soldiers,	480	00	240	00
	Appropriation Heating Public Buildings,	61	40		
	Auditor's Department,	83	33	83	33
	Board Internal Improvements,	9	00		
	Bureau Labor Statistics,	207	70	211	70
	Capitol Square,	26	88	26	88
	Convict Account,	1,181	17	907	98
	Department Public Instruction,	83	33	83	33
	Executive Department,	150	00	900	00
	Fugitives from Justice,	71	10	217	00
	General Assembly,	30	37		
	Interest on 4 per ct. debt,	995	00	1,154	00
	Interest on 6 per ct. debt,	64,230	00	62,400	00
	Judiciary,	626	66	2,981	66
	N. C. Insane Asylum,			5,000	00
	N. C. Industrial Association,	650	00		
	Normal Schools,	500	00	750	00
	Pensions,	31	10	25	50
	Public Printing,	654	62	1,012	49
	Public Tax refunded,	42	32	152	12

STATEMENT K—*Continued.*

		1887		1888	
Nov.	Settling Taxes,	$ 11	00	$ 37	40
	State Department,	83	33	833	33
	State Canvassing Board,			65	80
	State Guard,	300	00		
	State Guard (special),			26	34
	State Library,	106	63	131	48
	Superintendent of Capitol,	62	50	62	50
	Treasury Department,	504	16	129	16
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum,			5,000	00
	Contingencies,	1,086	43	1,884	41
	Weights and Measures,			139	52
		$ 74,448	72	$ 84,958	59

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Balance to credit of this fund November 30th, 1886,	$ 23,223	38		
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887,	6,920	48		
			$ 30,143	86
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887,			5,524	21
Balance to credit of this fund November 30th, 1887,			$ 24,619	65
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888,			11,403	01
			$ 36,022	66
Disbursements of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888,			5,582	86
Balance to credit of this fund November 30th, 1888,			$ 30,439	80

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR OF THE STATE

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

DOCUMENT No. 5.] [Session 1889.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, February 1st, 1887.

His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—In pursuance of the requirements of the statute, I have the honor to hand you herewith, for your information, the Annual Report of this Department, showing the receipts and disbursements of the revenues of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1887.

You will find, by reference to General Statement on page 8, that there were outstanding against the Treasurer, at the close of the fiscal year, warrants which aggregated $31,230.90. Of this sum $29,945.50 is chargeable to the Pension Appropriation, (Chap. 214, Laws 1885,) and is to be accounted for in the fact that the State Board of Inquiry, named in the act, found it impossible, on account of the large number of claimants and the necessary time required to examine each claim, as well as the certificates forwarded by the clerks of the various Superior Courts, that those borne on the rolls were still entitled to the benefits of the appropriation, to make the apportionment in time for the department to have

each separate warrant drawn and mailed so that they might be presented for payment before the close of the fiscal year. These, with all other outstanding warrants, are therefore chargeable to the disbursement account for the current year.

There are now borne on the pension rolls 3,524 pensioners, and of this number 2,476 are widows and 1,048 soldiers; and besides there are many hundred claims held on account of the absence of certain proofs required by the Board. There will be observed, by reference to Statements E and F, foot notes, which it is hoped will be found fully explanatory.

At the proper time the recommendations made in my last Annual Report, in regard to "Drummer's Licenses," etc., etc., will be renewed, to the end that the law may be amended, if in the judgment of the next Legislature it should be deemed wise.

The Addenda, which will be found on pages 299 and 300, show the latest (1887) assessed value of real and personal property by counties, and foots up an aggregate of $210,035,453 against $202,893,502 for the year 1886, making an increase of $7,141,933.

Statement M will be found especially interesting, as it not only shows the amount of the property and franchise tax paid by the different railroads of the State (property paying $14,499.32 and franchise $1,891.28), but it further shows, so far as reported, the number of miles of railroad, value per mile, value of track, value of rolling stock, and all other property including capital stock, etc., etc.

This table is compiled from the returns made to the department under Sections 46, 47 and 48, Chap. 137, Laws 1887, known as the Machinery Act.

Very respectfully,

W. P. ROBERTS,
State Auditor.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the State Treasury December 1st, 1887. Page 8.

STATEMENT A,

Showing the monthly Receipts and Disbursements of the General Educational Fund. Page 9.

STATEMENT B,

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Educational Fund were derived. Page 10.

STATEMENT C,

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Educational Fund were made. Page 12.

STATEMENT D,

Showing the monthly Receipts and Disbursements of the Public Fund. Page 13.

STATEMENT E,

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund were derived. Pages 14 and 15. Same in detail, pages 17 to 50, inclusive.

STATEMENT F,

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund were made. Pages 51 and 52. Same in detail, pages 53 to 186, inclusive.

STATEMENT G,

Showing the gross amount of Taxes for the year 1886, derived from the several subjects of taxation in the counties of the State. Pages 187 to 283, inclusive.

STATEMENT H,

Showing the aggregate gross amount of State and County Taxes, derived from the various subjects of taxation in the State, as taken from such lists as are on file for the year 1886. Pages 284, 285 and 286.

STATEMENT I,

Showing the number of acres of land, value of land, value of town lots, aggregate value of land and town lots, number and value of horses, mules, jacks, jennies, goats, cattle, hogs and sheep, value of farming utensils, money on hand, solvent credits, stock in incorporated companies, other personal property and railroad franchise, aggregate value of all personal property, and aggregate value of real and personal property in every county in the State. (See folding table that follows page 286).

STATEMENT J,

Showing the number of white and colored polls in the several counties of the State, as per returns. Pages 287 to 289, inclusive.

STATEMENT K,

Showing the gross amount of taxes levied in the various counties, payable to the County Treasurers, during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1886, for school purposes; also giving the sources from which said taxes were derived. Pages 290 to 293, inclusive. This statement also includes a column which shows amount of county taxes levied for all county purposes for the same year, 1886.

STATEMENT L,

(*Comparative*).

Showing the number of acres of land, number of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., also the value of the same, including town property, farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, etc., in the State for the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886. Pages 294 to 296, inclusive.

RECAPITULATION,

Showing the value of real and personal property in the State. Page 297.

STATEMENT M,

Showing the amount of railroad property and franchise, number of miles, value per mile, etc., etc., so far as reported. (See folding table following page 296).

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the State for each fiscal year, from 1868 to 1887, inclusive. Page 298.

ADDENDA.

Pages 299 and 300.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in hands State Treasurer December 1st, 1886:				
Educational Fund,	$ 23,223	38		
Public Fund,	172,327	06		
			$ 195,550	44
Receipts for the year 1887:				
Educational Fund,	$ 6,920	48		
Public Fund,	847,864	36	854,784	84
Taxes of 1885 rec'd in 1887,			18,845	29
			$ 1,069,180	57
Disbursements for year 1887:				
Educational Fund,	$ 5,524	21		
Public Fund,	886,334	02		
Bal. Pension Appropriation,	29,945	50	921,803	73
			$ 147,376	84
Sundry amounts, such as taxes due from Sheriffs and Railroad Companies, charged to State Treasurer, rec'd after the close of the fiscal year,	$ 16,532	38		
Warrants issued in 1886 paid in 1887,	341	16	16,873	54
			$ 130,503	30
Outstanding Warrants:				
General,	$ 1,285	40		
Pension,	29,945	50	31,230	90
			$ 161,734	20
Balance in hands of State Treasurer December 1st, 1887:				
Educational Fund,	$ 24,619	65		
Public Fund,	137,114	55	$ 161,734	20

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

STATEMENT A,

SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1886	December,	$ 172 15	$ 409 05
1887	January,	2,452 97	605 57
	February,	805 40	348 73
	March,	340 58	368 43
	April,	125 75	461 84
	May,	113 05	464 45
	June,	51 91	447 37
	July,	1,985 00	459 11
	August,	533 72	459 77
	September,	167 68	531 46
	October,	50 00	489 09
	November,	122 27	479 34
		$ 6,920 48	$ 5,524 21

STATEMENT B,

SHOWING THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE DERIVED.

Entries on vacant lands,	$ 2,060	48
Contingent account,	15	00
Incorporation tax on railroads,	875	00
Interest on 4 per cent. State coupon bonds,	3,970	00
	$ 6,920	48

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

	ENTRIES ON VACANT LANDS.		
	Rec'd of sundry persons on the above acc't during the month of December, 1886,	$ 172	15
	" " January, 1887,	2	97
	" " February, "	455	40
	" " March, "	315	58
	" " April, "	125	75
	" " May, "	113	05
	" " June, "	51	91
	" " July, "		
	" " August, "	533	72
	" " September, "	167	68
	" " October, "		
	" " November, "	122	27
	CONTINGENCIES.		
1887 Jan.	Rec'd of W. G. Lewis, agent, for timber cut from State lands on Simmons Bay,	15	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

STATEMENT B—CONTINUED.

	INCORPORATION TAX ON RAILROADS.		
1887	Rec'd of sundry persons on the above acc't during the month of January,	450	00
	" " February,	350	00
	" " March,	25	00
	" " October,	50	00
	INTEREST ON 4 PR. CT. STATE COUPON BONDS.		
1887	Rec'd of D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, on above account, during the month of January,	1,985	00
	For month of July,	1,985	00
		$ 6,920	48

STATEMENT C,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE MADE.

	APPORTIONMENT TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		
1887			
Jan.	Paid B. H. Cozart, Treasurer Granville County, for balance due that county under the apportionment made by the State Board Education, Aug. 29, 1887,	$ 223	05
	CONTINGENCIES.		
1887			
Sept.	Paid W. J. Sloan, for articles furnished W. G. Lewis, agent, etc.,	39	00
	A. Williams & Co., for transit books and level for W. G. Lewis, agent Board Education,	4	40
	INCORPORATED TAX REFUNDED.		
1887			
Feb.	Paid J. B. Martin, for amount refunded on bill to incorporate Cashie & Roanoke Railroad,	25	00
	SURVEY OF SWAMP LANDS.		
	Paid W. G. Lewis, engineer and agent State Board Education, salary for self and expenses of survey party on the above account, during the year,	5,232	76
		$ 5,524	21

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

STATEMENT D.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1886	December,	$ 52,499 26	$ 41,338 38
1887	January,	355,694 04	90,875 52
	February,	79,860 36	63,275 28
	March,	108,697 36	105,765 64
	April,	15,718 83	45,089 23
	May,	36,200 92	190,739 68
	June,	35,382 55	30,059 63
	July,	47,854 87	90,077 01
	August,	20,072 45	40,318 88
	September,	84,585 53	26,347 80
	October,	8,764 57	89,028 74
	November,	2,533 62	73,418 23
		$ 847,864 36	$ 886,334 02

STATEMENT E,

EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE DERIVED.

Public taxes,	$ 505,612	20
Taxes to pay interest,	26,386	99
Blank books,	57	25
Drummer's licenses,	35,275	00
Fertilizer licenses,	36,500	00
Contingencies,	31	50
Indigent pupils,	593	50
Fees from Private Secretary,	937	81
Fees from Secretary of State,	5,597	54
Tax on telegraph and telephones,	1,621	28
Tax on express companies,	384	79
Tax on itinerant dentists,	90	00
Tax on itinerant photographers,	180	00
Tax on seals,	160	08
Tax on theatres,	225	00
Sales of The Code,	34	25
Sales of the of the Journal,	8	00
Sales of the Reports,	1,434	04
Sales of the Laws,	74	50
Tax on bank stock,	5,946	78
Special tax on bank stock,	2 975	00
License tax on banks,	125	00
Tax on insurance companies,	19,026	39
Quarantine Regulations,	275	00
N. C. Railroad dividends,	154,674	00
Tax on sewing-machines,	1,400	00
Weights and measures,	2	72
Tax on palace cars,	500	00
Public Printing refunded,	1,004	67
Tax on N. C. R. R. gross receipts,	4,419	07
Fees from State Treasurer,	20	50
W. N. C. Insane Asylum,	10,596	19
Legislative Dep'tment (am't. refund'd),	1	00
Sale of wrecked property,	61	24

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

STATEMENT E—CONTINUED.

Sale of old and useless arms,	3,000	00
State Guard (amount refunded),	25	94
Land sold for taxes,	6,414	13
Incorporation taxes,	1,150	00
Sale of lot in old Executive Mansion grounds,	300	00
Railroad property tax,	*14,499	32
Railroad franchise tax,	1,891	28
Additional taxes,	4,352	49
	$ 847,864	36

*Of this amount $347.85 was refunded on account of error in returns.

NOTE TO STATEMENT E.

The foregoing receipts ($847,864.36) are subject to deductions, as follows:		
Tax on fertilizer licenses, to be specially applied to the Department of Agriculture, and is not a part of the ordinary revenue	$	36,500 00
Dividends from the North Carolina Railroad Company, received under the amended decree of the U. S. Circuit Court in the Swasey suit, for the purpose of paying the interest on the 6 per cent. State bonds		154,674 00
	$	191,174 00
Deducting the above amounts, the legitimate receipts from the ordinary revenues for the fiscal year are	$	656,590 36

NOTE.—The amount of Taxes for School and County Purposes of Wake County, page 275, will be found in the Table on page 293.

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

	DRUMMERS' LICENSES.		
1886	Received of sundry persons on the above account during this year, as follows:		
Dec.	Farrell & Co, Philadelphia,	$	100 00
	T. A. Bryan & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Saller, Lewin & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Bay State Shoe and Leather Co., New York,		100 00
	May & Vaught, New Orleans,		100 00
	Jas. R. Clark & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Jas. K. P. Pine, New York,		100 00
	Worth & Worth, Wilmington, N. C.,		100 00
	Wm. Bryce & Co., New York,		100 00
	G. M. Gittinger, Boston,		100 00
	Bernheim, Baner & Co., New York,		100 00
	Penny & Johnson, New York,		100 00
	Lilly Brockell, Brockton,		100 00
	Cloutman, Denham & Co., Boston,		100 00
	Chas. Lippincott, Philadelphia,		100 00
	Royal Baking Powder Co., New York,		100 00
	L. Boyden & Co., Newark,		100 00
	Carlin & Fulton, Baltimore,		100 00
	Hill Bros., New York,		100 00
	B. C. Bebb & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	Mendelbaum & Frank, Baltimore,		100 00
	Findley, Roberts & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	McTeers, Payne, Burger & Hood, Knoxville,		100 00
			100 00
	W. P. Harvey & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Austin Herr, West Washington,		100 00
	R. Walter's Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
1887			
Jan.	Biddle Hardware Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Hiram W. Davis & Co., Cincinnati		100 00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	Frank & Adler, Baltimore,	$	100 00
Jan.	J. W. Bringham & Co., Boston,		100 00
	Stoneburner & Richards, Baltimore,		100 00
	Hood, Bonbright & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Burnheim, Baner & Co., New York,		100 00
	Austin Fields & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Frank & Hammerslaugh, Baltimore,		100 00
	Bangs, Bard & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	E. D. Winstead, Milton,		100 00
	S. W. Venable, Petersburg,		100 00
	Payne, Linn & Morriss, Winston,		100 00
	R. Walter's Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	Frank E. Block, Atlanta,		100 00
	Chas. Tayler, Baltimore,		100 00
	J. B. Brown, Baltimore,		200 00
	Etheridge & Moore, Norfolk,		100 00
	O. F. Day, Son & Co., Baltimore		100 00
	Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Edell Bros., Richmond,		200 00
	H. W. Roundtree & Bro., Richmond,		100 00
	I. Whitehill & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	I. Whitehill & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	I. Whitehill & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Henry Maslin & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Dickson & Watson, Asheville,		100 00
	Mechant & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Ambach, Burgunder & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Z. Hofheimer & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Hammerslaugh & Bros., New York,		100 00
	Ives & Bonar, New York,		100 00
	Giles & Murchison, Wilmington,		100 00
	Austin, Nichols & Co., New York,		100 00
	L. C. Younger, Richmond		100 00
	Naumburgh, Kraus, Laner & Co., New York,		100 00
	Southern Railway Supply Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Hall's Safe and Lock Co., Cincinnati,		100 00

Year ending Novembèr 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	Willimantic Linen Co., New York,	$ 100	00
Jan.	Brown, Davis & Co., Richmond,	200	00
	Ambach, Burgunder & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	A. Brafman & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	Lone Jack Cigarette Co., Lynchburg,	100	00
	Jacob Cohen, Petersburg,	100	00
	W. & T. Allen & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	J. Leopold & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Robert Harriss & Bro., Reidsville,	100	00
	L. H. Miller, Baltimore,	100	00
	D. Lowenburg Boot & Shoe Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	J. O. Connor & Co., Knoxville,	100	00
	Bodeker Bros., Richmond,	100	00
	Egbert G. Leigh, Jr. & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	The Emerson & Fisher Co., Cincinnati,	100	00
	Henry K. Wampall & Co., Philadelphia	100	00
	Wm. Kinmir & Co., Lynchburg,	100	00
	Augustine & Glover, Richmond,	100	00
	Tucker & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Wallace Bros., Statesville,	100	00
	J. J. Haines & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Tucker & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Frank & Adler, Baltimore,	100	00
	Chapman & Grant, Westfield,	100	00
	J. A. Edmondson & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	R. R. Roberts & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Moses Cohen & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	Moses Cohen & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	Loeb & Louchiem, Philadelphia,	100	00
	Spragins, Stover & Craddock, Baltimore,	100	00
	Willhouse & Son, Atlanta,	100	00
	Buch, Cator & Neer, Baltimore,	100	00
	J. Harzberg & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Spragins, Stover & Craddock, Baltimore,	100	00
	The Richmond Tobacco Co., Richmond	100	00
	The Richmond Tobacco Co., Richmond	100	00
	C. W. Thorn & Co., Richmond,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	Wilson, Palmer & Co., Baltimore,	$	100 00
Jan.	Vacuum Oil Co., Rochester,		100 00
	Morrison, Herriman & Co., New York,		100 00
	Creighton, Disney & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Spragins, Stover & Craddock, Baltimore,		100 00
	Wittknowsky & Baruch, Charlotte,		100 00
	Hornthal & Deiches, Baltimore,		100 00
	Mayer & Ross, Charlotte,		100 00
	Phillips Bros. & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Alfred Benjamin & Co., New York,		100 00
	J. L. Folk & Co., New York,		100 00
	C. C. Covington & Co., Wilmington,		100 00
	C. W. Thorn, Richmond,		100 00
	Pritzfelder, Kline & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg,		100 00
	Powell Snyder, Asheville,		100 00
	Geo. R. French & Son, Wilmington,		100 00
	Strouse Bros., Baltimore,		100 00
	Conrad B. Day & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Robert K. Davies & Co., New York,		100 00
	Johnson & Ramsay, Salisbury,		100 00
	Carroll, Adams & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Carroll, Adams & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Brooks, Jenkins & Hutchinson, Baltimore,		100 00
	Lee Ray Davidson, New York,		100 00
	Edwin Bates & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Aug. Nuncher & Bro., Baltimore,		100 00
	Henry Keidell & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Henderson, Laws & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Guggenheimer & Adlesdorf, Baltimore,		100 00
	Jno. A. Homer & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Hayes, Murray & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	W. J Gore, Son & Co., Wilmington,		100 00
	Haynes, Henson & Co., Knoxville,		100 00
	Spragins, Stover & Craddock, Baltimore,		100 00

Year ending November 30th, 1887

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	Cone, Shields & Co., Knoxville,	$	100 00
Jan.	Tarrant & Co., New York,		100 00
	Springs & Burwell, Charlotte,		100 00
	Stanford Mfg Co., New York,		100 00
	Wm. B. Price Mfg Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Alsop, Mosley & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	John Sutton & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	C. S. Parson & Sons, New York,		100 00
	A. C. Dillert, Columbia,		100 00
	C. H. Gorden & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	Jas. Bailey & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	Johnson, Sutton & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Hodges Bros., Baltimore,		100 00
	L. Simon & Co., Wilmington,		200 00
	V. O. Thompson & Co., Winston,		100 00
	Chambers, Walker & Co., Lynchburg,		100 00
	Garrett & Son, Columbus,		100 00
	Bierman, Heidelburg & Co., New York		100 00
	Hall, Powers & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Hamburger Bros., Norfolk,		100 00
	M. H. Lanchismer & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	F. Stern & Co., Detroit,		100 00
	Vaughan & Pepper, Winston,		100 00
	Rouse, Hempstone & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Rouse, Hempstone & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Wineman Bros. & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	M. Rosenbaum & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	Donnan & Cannon, Richmond,		100 00
	M. Friedman & Son, Baltimore,		100 00
	Sargent & Co., New York,		100 00
	Hinshaw & Medears, Winston,		100 00
	Tucker, Smith & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	Crane Brud. Mfg Co., Cincinnati,		100 00
	Alden & Bro. Co., St. Louis,		100 00
	Jno. S. Snedeker, New York,		100 00
	R. E. Gist & Co., Lynchburg,		100 00
	Goldsborough, Meyer & Pitts, Baltimore,		200 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887.			
Feb.	Marguize & Varney, Boston,	$ 100	00
	John A. Holmes & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Randolph Mfg Co., Franklinsville,	100	00
	Hauff & Strause, Philadelphia,	100	00
	Meyer & Hirshinger, Charlotte,	100	00
	Isaac Greenbaum & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	Hornthal, Whitehead, Weissman & Co., New York,	100	00
	Thisman & Morriss, Richmond,	100	00
	Eagle Lye Works, Milwaukee,	100	00
	Patapsco Baking Powder Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	M. D. Long & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	A. H. Motley & Co., Reidsville,	100	00
	Boykin, Carmer & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Grambling, Spalding & Co., Atlanta,	100	00
	J. H. Winkilman & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	M. Stein & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	Ashton Starke, Richmond,	100	00
	Lethco & Montgomery, Spartanburg,	100	00
	Mathai, Ingram & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Creighton, Disney & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	St. John, Kerkham & Co., New York,	100	00
	Witz, Bridler & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	F. W. Deval & Co., New York,	100	00
	Taylor Bros. & Co., Winston,	100	00
	Witz, Bridler & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Kentucky Flour Co., Louisville,	100	00
	J. W. Hunter & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Alsop, Mosley & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Findley, Roberts & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Grandy & Taylor, Norfolk,	100	00
	Meyer, Reinhard & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	W. A. Tattle & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	M. Milheiser & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Sample, Andes & Co., Knoxville,	100	00
	J. & H. Mann, Baltimore,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	Lowenburg & Hecht, Norfolk,	$ 100	00
Feb.	Young, Smyth, Fried & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Brown, Weddington & Co., Charlotte,	100	00
	Smith N. Brickhouse & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Gates & Brown, Richmond,	100	00
	James Y. Whitted, Durham,	100	00
	Crews & Wimbish, Danville,	100	00
	Stokes & Simmons, Richmond,	100	00
	Creighton, Disney & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Bangs, Bards & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Heller Bros. & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Stevenson & Slingleiff, Baltimore,	100	00
	Ivey, Owen & Co., Lynchburg,	100	00
	James C. Gittings & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	R. B. Porter & Son, Baltimore,	100	00
	C. G. Bailey, Elbaville,	200	00
	Buck, Cater & Neer, Baltimore,	100	00
	Callen & Newman, Knoxville,	100	00
	Findley, Roberts & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Yancey & Bosher, Richmond,	100	00
	Yancey & Bosher, Richmond,	100	00
	H. Sampson & Co., Reidsville,	100	00
	Johnson, Sutton & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Norris, Vey & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Harrelson & Crump, Richmond,	100	00
	Wingo, Ellett & Crump, Richmond,	100	00
	Croombs & Strouse, Baltimore,	100	00
	Harriss & Flippen, Greensboro,	100	00
	Guggenheimer & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Martin & Powers, Richmond,	100	00
	A. J. Gray & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Elhart & Heller, Baltimore,	100	00
	Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., New York	100	00
	A. J. Larabee & Co., Albany,	100	00
	Stephen, Putney & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	C. F. Harvey, Raleigh,	100	00
	Jas. G. Johnson & Co., New York,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	Tyson & Jones, Carthage,	$ 100	00
Feb.	L. C. Younger, Richmond,	100	00
	Martin & Powers, Richmond,	100	00
	Hood, Bombright & Co., Philadelphia,	100	00
	Warner Bros., New York,	100	00
	Snediker & Roynton, New York,	100	00
	Taylor & Bolling, Richmond,	100	00
	L. W. Davis, Norfolk,	100	00
	Henry S. King & Sons, Baltimore,	100	00
	James Harriss & Sons, Boston,	100	00
	Adams, Bulk & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Old Dominion Paper Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	S. N. Brickhouse & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	Geo. H. Zeigler, Philadelphia,	100	00
	Standard Wagon Co., Atlanta,	100	00
	Jacob Hecht & Co., Norfolk,	100	00
	J. Regenstein & Co., Atlanta,	100	00
	Walkins, Cottrell & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Weisiger & Taffany, Richmond,	100	00
	J. E. Gilmer, Winston,	100	00
	Walkins, Cottrell & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	B. Sturman & Son, New York,	100	00
	W. H. Wetmore & Co., Raleigh,	100	00
	L. Gerstle, Union Depot,	100	00
	Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Hodges Bros., Baltimore,	100	00
	Drewry & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	M. Cohen & Son, Petersburg,	100	00
	Luther Sheldon, Norfolk,	100	00
	James D. Patton & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Cook Carriage Co., Cincinnati,	100	00
	Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore,	100	00
	Witt & Watkins, Lynchburg,	100	00
	Willimantic Linen Co., Willimantic,	100	00
March.	A. K. Hawkes, Atlanta,	100	00
	R. S. Fowle & Son, Washington,	100	00
	Potts, Stokes & Co., Richmond,	100	00
	Geo. A. Smith, Richmond,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	Spindle, Windle & Co., Norfolk,	$	100 00
March.	B. Wilkins & Sons, Baltimore,		100 00
	Diamond Match Co., New York,		100 00
	John Lucon & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	W. M. C. Watkins, Milton,		100 00
	C. S. Parsons & Sons, New York,		100 00
	Walters & Jordan, Norfolk,		100 00
	Leach, Page & Arendell, Raleigh,		100 00
	Rogge & Koch, Baltimore,		100 00
	Morriss, Bear & Co., Wilmington,		100 00
	Slater, Myers & Co., Richmond,		100 00
	J. H. Schoolfield, Danville,		100 00
	W. N. Wilson & Co., Charlotte,		100 00
	F. A. Davis & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	B. E. Vaughan & Co., Lynchburg,		100 00
	Va. Nail and Iron Works, Lynchburg,		100 00
	D. W. Glon & Co., Baltimore,		100 00
	The Sherwin Williams Co., New York,		100 00
	W. A. Bailey & Co., Advance,		200 00
	Blood Balm Co., Atlanta,		100 00
	Geo. A. Clark & Bro., New York,		100 00
	Morriss & Son Mfg Co., Durham,		100 00
	Charles Wright & Co., Detroit,		100 00
	J. C. Dodson & Co., Pilot Mountain,		100 00
	Sweet Water Mill Co., Sweet Water,		100 00
	Hamburger Bros., Norfolk,		100 00
	W. F. Allen & Co., Norfolk,		100 00
April.	M. S. Brown, Salisbury,		100 00
	Whitehall, Tatum & Co., Philadelphia,		100 00
	The Pomona Hill Nurseries, Pomona,		100 00
	William Sauter, Baltimore,		100 00
	C. Hamlin & Co., Winston,		100 00
	D. S. Brown & Co., New York,		100 00
	J. S. Westbrook & Co., Faison,		100 00
	Chappel, Chase, Maxwell & Co., New York,		100 00
May.	Brown, Sapp & Co., Kernersville,		100 00
	T. A. Williams & Co., Norfolk,		100 00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	N. W. Craft, Shore,	$ 100	00
June.	W. P. Pickett, High Point,	100	00
	Robt. P. Voight, Norfolk,	100	00
	Wallace Bros., Statesville,	100	00
	C. S. Parsons & Sons, New York,	100	00
	The Walter A. Taylor Co., Atlanta,	100	00
	C. E. Graham, Asheville,	100	00
	Adrian & Vollers, Wilmington,	100	00
July.	Sharp, Taylor & Perkins, New York,	100	00
	McGahan, Bates & Co., Charlotte,	100	00
	H. Wiel & Bros., Goldsboro,	100	00
	H. Sonneborne & Co., Baltimore,	100	00
	Bailey Bros., Winston,	100	00
	S. Wittowsky, Charlotte,	100	00
	R. W. Hicks, Wilmington,	100	00
	Bostic Bros. & Wright, Shelby,	100	00
	Grandy & Taylor, Norfolk,	100	00
	D. L. Gore, Wilmington,	100	00
	Williams, Rankin & Co., Wilmington,	100	00
Aug.	Burwell & Drum, Charlotte,	100	00
	Walters & Martin, Norfolk,	100	00
	G. W. Helme, Helmetta,	100	00
Sept.	Franklinsville Mfg, Franklinsville,	100	00
	H. Bond, Deputy Sheriff, amounts collected by him at various times from parties violating Section 28, Chapter —, Laws of 1883–'5,	175	00

FERTILIZE LICENSES.

1886	Received of sundry persons on the above account, as follows:		
Dec.	Walton, Whann & Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Walton, Whann & Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	John R. Long & Co., Baltimore,	500	00
1887			
Jan.	Symington Bros. & Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington,	500	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	Etiwan Phosphate Co., Charleston,	$ 500	00
Jan.	Atlantic Phosphatic Co., Charleston,	500	00
	Lord & Polk Co., Odessa,	500	00
	G. Ober & Sons Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Ashepoo Phosphate Co., Charleston,	500	00
	G. Ober & Sons Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Walton & Whann Co., Wilmington.	500	00
	Joshua Walker, Baltimore,	500	00
	Rasin Fertilizer Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Goldsboro Oil Co., Goldsboro,	500	00
	Acme Mfg Co., Wilmington,	500	00
	Stone Phosphate Co., Charleston,	500	00
	Stone Phosphate Co., Charleston,	500	00
	Geo. L. Arps, Norfolk,	500	00
	Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works, Baltimore,	500	00
	Geo. W. Grafflin, Baltimore,	500	00
	Durham Fertilizer Co., Durham,	500	00
	Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Co., Charleston,	500	00
	Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Co., Charleston,	500	00
	Wando Phosphate Co., Charleston,	500	00
	Wando Phosphate Co., Charleston,	500	00
Feb.	S. W. Travers & Co., Richmond,	500	00
	Baltimore Guano Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	E. J. Powers, Wilmington,	500	00
	Lorentz & Rittler, Baltimore,	500	00
	Lorentz & Rittler, Baltimore,	500	00
	Royster & Strudwick, Norfolk,	500	00
	Raleigh Oil Mill and Fertilizer Co., Raleigh,	500	00
	The R. J. Rush Company, Baltimore,	500	00
	The Quinnipian Co., New London,	500	00
	Davie & Whittle, Petersburg,	500	00
	Maryland Fertilizer Mfg Co., Baltimore	500	00
	Piedmont Guano and Mfg Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Baltimore Guano Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington,	500	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	S. W. Travers & Co., Richmond,	$ 500	00
Feb.	Joshua Walker, Baltimore,	500	00
	Piedmont Guano and Mfg Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Zell Guano Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Chemical Co. of Canton, Baltimore,	500	00
	Freeman, Mason, Loyd & Dryden, Norfolk,	500	00
	Freeman, Mason, Loyd & Dryden, Norfolk,	500	00
	The Zell Guano Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Rasin Fertilizer Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	John S. Reese & Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Read & Co., New York,	500	00
March.	American Fertilizer Co., Norfolk,	500	00
	Chesapeake Guano Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Enterprise Fertilizer Co., Tarboro,	500	00
	Acme Mfg Co., Wilmington,	500	00
	Bradley Fertilizer Co., Boston,	500	00
	Bradley Fertilizer Co., Boston,	500	00
	John Merryman & Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	John Guyer, Millford,	500	00
	Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington,	500	00
	Zell Guano Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Allison & Addison, Richmond,	500	00
	Allison & Addison, Richmond,	500	00
	Patapsco Guano Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Davie & Whittle, Petersburg,	500	00
April.	The Clark Cove Guano Co., New Bedford,	500	00
	The Southern Fertilizing Co., Richmond	500	00
	Lister's Agl Chemical Works, New York	500	00
	John S. Reese & Co., Baltimore,	500	00
Oct.	Walton & Whann Co., Wilmington,	500	00
Nov.	Baugh & Sons Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Ashepoo Phosphate Co., Charleston,	500	00
	Elliso Phosphate Co., Charleston,	500	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

	BLANK BOOKS.		
1887.	Received of sundry sheriffs on the above account, as follows:		
Jan.	J. D. Sutton, sheriff Lenoir county,	$ 24	00
	B. C. Blalock, sheriff Stanly county,	8	50
Feb.	O. C. Wheeler, sheriff Guilford county,	24	75
	CONTINGENCIES.		
March.	Received of C. M. Roberts for rent of fruit stand in rotunda,	31	50
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., Raleigh, N. C., for P. O. box rent for House of Representatives,	1	00
	FEES FROM PRIVATE SECRETARY.		
Jan.	Received of C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to the Governor, for fees collected during 4th quarter, 1886, less 5 per cent. commission on the same,	133	75
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to the Governor, for fees collected during 4th quarter, 1886, less 5 per cent. commission,	93	81
April.	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for fees collected on 118 grants at $1.25 each, less 5 per cent. commission,	140	13
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for fees on 54 commissions at $2.00 each, and seal 204 on same at $1.00 each, less 5 per cent commission,	161	30
July.	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for fees collected on account of seal tax on grants during 2d quarter, 1887, less 5 per cent. commission,	245	82

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887 July.	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for fees collected on commissions, and seal tax on same, during 2d quarter, 1887, less 5 per cent. commission,	$ 79	65
Oct.	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for seal tax on grants for the 3d quarter, 1887,	85	50
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for fees on commissions, and seal tax on the same for 3d quarter, 1887,	83	35
	FEES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.		
Jan.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for fees collected from sundry sources, 4th quarter, 1886,	1,619	87
April.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for fees collected from sundry sources, first quarter, 1887,	640	71
July.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for fees collected from sundry sources during 2d quarter, 1887,	3,294	13
Oct.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, fees collected from sundry sources during 3d quarter, 1887,	42	83
	FEES FROM STATE TREASURER.		
May.	Received of Mrs. M E. Mayhew, for registration of 28 bonds,	14	00
Aug.	Dr. D. Lucas, Enfield, N. C., for registration fees on 12 bonds,	6	00
Oct.	Frank P. Venable, for registering one 4 per cent. bond,		50

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

	INDIGENT PUPILS, DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.		
1886.	Received of sundry persons on the above account, as follows:		
Dec.	Milton McNeil, sheriff of Wilkes county,	$	15 00
1887.	Sundry persons and sheriffs of sundry		
Jan.	counties,		375 00
Feb.	Berry Bryant, Richmond county,		15 00
	O. C. Wheeler, Guilford county,		15 00
	W. M. Black, Moore county,		60 00
	A. F. Torn, Columbus county,		25 00
March.	A. Nixon, sheriff Lincoln county,		48 50
	F. D Markham, sheriff Durham county,		20 00
June.	John Boyer, sheriff Forsyth county,		20 00
	INCORPORATION TAX.		
1887	Received of sundry persons for tax on bill of incorporation, as follows:		
Jan.	Blackwell Durham Corporation Tobacco Co,		25 00
	Shepherd's Point Land Co.,		25 00
	North Carolina Phosphate Co.,		25 00
	New Hanover Transit Co.,		25 00
	J. M. Odell, for the J. M. Odell Mfg Co.,		25 00
	Durham Land and Security Co.,		25 00
	Carolina Mfg Co.,		25 00
	The Gay Mfg Co.,		25 00
	Jno. Tull, for Piedmont Cranbury Turnpike Co.,		25 00
	C. M. Steadman, for Carolina Insurance Co., of Wilmington, N. C.,		25 00
	J. S. Murrow, for Savings and Deposits Bank of N. C.,		25 00
	T. H. Sutton, for Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.,		25 00
Feb.	Bank of Clarendon, Wilmington, N. C.,		25 00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	Western Carolina Savings Bank, Asheville, N. C.,	$ 25	00
Feb.	Southport Terminal Co.,	25	00
	Mutual Benefit Fire Insurance Association,	25	00
	N. C. Iron and Steel Co.,	25	00
	Henderson Water Works Co.,	25	00
	A. B. Chapin, for Washington Mutual Benefit Association,	25	00
	Real Estate Improvement Co.,	25	00
	Durham Gas Co.,	25	00
	South Atlantic Telephone Co.,	25	00
	Piedmont Land Co., of N. C.,	25	00
	People's Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.,	25	00
	Piedmont Bank, Morganton, N. C.,	25	00
	Newbern Cotton and Grain Exchange,	25	00
	The Fidelity Savings and Trust Co.,	25	00
	Durham, N. C.,	25	00
	The Monkey Island Club,	25	00
	Alleghany Mining and Improvement Co., limited,	25	00
	Valley River Mining Co.,	25	00
	Atlantic Mutual Life Assurance Co., of N. C.,	25	00
	Northeast River Drainage and Land Co.,	25	00
	Enterprise Land and Lumber Co.,	25	00
	Bank of Mt. Airy, N. C.,	25	00
	Wilmington Street Railway Co.,	25	00
	N. C. Estate Co., limited,	25	00
	Cherokee Land and Mining Co.,	25	00
	Leak, Wall & McRae,	25	00
	Winston Land and Improvement Co.,	25	00
	C. E. Graham Mfg Co.,	25	00
March.	Fayetteville Real Estate Agency	25	00
	Eastern Carolina Land Co.,	25	00
	Transmontane Real Estate and Trust Co.,	25	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887 March.	French Broad Transmontane and Lumber Co.,	$ 25	00
	The Peoples Telegraph Co.,	25	00
	South Atlantic Telegraph Co.,	25	00
	LAND SOLD FOR TAXES.		
1886 Dec.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for net amount of taxes on land sold for taxes and purchased by the State,	6,414	13
	LICENSE TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
1887 Jan.	Received of Auburn Art Union on above account,	30	00
April.	Received of Jas. A. Small, Haw River, N. C., for license tax as itinerant photographer for one year from date,	30	00
	C. F. Bartlett, Company Shops, N. C., for license tax as itinerant photographer for one year from date,	30	00
July.	D. K. Jones, for license tax as itinerant photographer for one year from date,	30	00
	J. R. Jones, for license tax as itinerant photographer for one year from date,	30	00
Aug.	W. S. Cooper, for tax as itinerant photographer for one year from date, Aug. 15, 1887,	30	00
1886	LICENSE TAX ON ITINERANT DENTISTS.		
Dec.	Received of J. E. Cartland, Edenton, N. C., for license as itinerant dentist for one year from date,	30	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	Dr. James Baker, Wilmington, on the		
March.	above account,	$ 30	00
Nov.	Jas. A. Hurdle, for tax on itinerant		
	dentist, for one year from date,	30	00
	LICENSE TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.		
1887			
Jan.	Received of Domestic Sewing Machine		
	Co., of Richmond, Va.,	200	00
April.	American B. H. O. Sewing Machine Co.,	200	00
May.	The Singer Manufacturing Co., New		
	Jersey,	200	00
	The White Sewing Machine Co., Cleve-		
	land, Ohio,	200	00
June.	The New Home Sewing Machine Co.,		
	of Orange, Mass.,	200	00
Oct.	The Davis Sewing Machine Co., of		
	Watertown, N. J.,	200	00
Nov.	The Domestic Sewing Machine Co., of		
	Richmond, Va.,	200	00
	N. C. R. R. DIVIDENDS.		
1887	Received on above account, as follows:		
March.	P. B. Ruffin, treasurer N. C. R. R., for		
	3 per cent. dividends on 25,777 shares		
	of stock in N. C. R. R., due March 1,		
	1887,	77,331	00
	P. B. Ruffin, treasurer N. C. R. R., for		
	3 per cent. dividends on 2 shares of		
	stock in N. C. R. R., due March 1,		
	1887,	6	00
Sept.	P. B. Ruffin, treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.,		
	for 2d payment of 3 per cent divi-		
	dends, No. 25, due Sept. 1, 1887, on		
	25,777 shares stock in N. C. R. R.,	77,331	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887 Sept.	P. B. Ruffin, treasurer N. C. R. R. Co., for 3 per cent. dividends on 2 shares of stock in N. C. R. R. Co., due Sept. 1, 1887,	$ 6	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING REFUNDED.		
1887 Sept.	Received of the following Institutions for amounts refunded to State, these amounts having been paid for printing out of State Treasury upon warrant of the Auditor, to-wit:		
	N. C. Insane Asylum,	219	76
	N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	92	80
	N. C. State Penitentiary,	191	98
	N. C. State Agricultural Department,	338	35
	W. N. C. Insane Asylum,	161	78
	PUBLIC AND SPECIAL TAXES, 1886.		
1886	Received of sundry sheriffs on the above account, as follows:		
Dec.	Jos. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell county,	2,329	20
	J. T. Ellington, sheriff Johnston county	10,198	18
	E. A. Moffitt, sheriff Randolph county,	7,585	85
	B. C. Blalock, sheriff Stanly county,	4,055	63
	Milton McNeal, sheriff Wilkes county,	3,623	68
	B. S. Graves, sheriff Caswell county,	6,054	56
	W. J. Hardison, sheriff Martin county,	4,636	78
1887 Jan.	Mayer Hahn, sheriff Craven county,	6,906	12
	S. W. Brewer, sheriff Chatham county,	7,917	09
	W. C. Abernathy, sheriff Gaston county,	6,892	27
	S. L. Yount, sheriff Catawba county,	6,964	26
	Jas. T. Hunter, sheriff Alamance county	7,957	50
	W. S. Clark, sheriff Bladen county,	4,122	89
	Jas. G. Kenan, sheriff Duplin county,	4,104	59

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	H. B. Funnell, sheriff Hyde county,	$ 2,209	43
Jan.	J. B. Blanton, sheriff Rutherford county	4,028	81
	A. M. Sharpe, sheriff Alexander county	2,420	50
	Ed. R. Outlaw, sheriff Bertie county,	5,623	55
	John B. Russell, sheriff Carteret county	2,070	97
	Nathan McMinn, sheriff Transylvania county,	1,539	26
	W. H. Leatherwood, sheriff Haywood county,	4,088	54
	J. P. Arrington, sheriff Nash county,	6,392	61
	F. F. Cohoon, sheriff Pasquotank county	4,031	44
	W. S. Pugh, sheriff Dare county,	705	76
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick county	2,540	08
	J. W. Buchanan, sheriff Mitchell county	1,317	47
	W. Propst, sheriff Cabarrus county,	7,131	60
	J. W. Crowell, sheriff Wilson county,	8,868	48
	S. E. Koonce, sheriff Jones county,	1,779	61
	Rob't White, sheriff Perquimans county	3,027	65
	W. J. Floyd, sheriff Robeson county,	9,281	80
	P. D. Leonard, sheriff Davidson county	7,232	77
	J. D. Sutton, sheriff Lenoir county,	5,901	69
	J. A. Green, sheriff Harnett county,	2,608	22
	J. W. Hampton, sheriff Polk county,	1,934	83
	Alfred Nixon, sheriff Lincoln county,	5,049	35
	A. B. Panther, sheriff Cherokee county,	1,978	32
	E. Murrill, sheriff Onslow county,	2,951	84
	L. F. Wright, sheriff Camden county,	1,460	59
	M. B. Lassiter, sheriff Montgomery county,	2,859	32
	R. T. Hodges, sheriff Beaufort county,	6,174	50
	J. P. Horn, sheriff Union county,	7,692	08
	M. S. Justus, sheriff Henderson county,	4,303	93
	J. S. Mitchell, sheriff Hertford county,	4,631	05
	B. Hill, sheriff Sampson county,	5,491	55
	S. H. Manning, sheriff New Hanover county,	17,134	93
	D. A. Grantham, sheriff Wayne county	11,574	64

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	Dempsey Spruill, sheriff Washington		
Jan.	county,	$ 2,279	16
	A. C. Ward, sheriff Pender county,	3,078	07
	J. C. Warren, sheriff Chowan county,	2,566	58
	Neil McQueen, sheriff Cumberland county,	7,895	83
	J. A. Crowder, sheriff Anson county,	5,300	74
	B. Jones, sheriff Tyrrell county,	1,507	04
	W. J. Griffith, sheriff Mecklenburg county,	20,329	06
	D. E. Riddick, sheriff Gates county,	2,644	35
	J. P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county,	999	69
	W. M. Hooper, tax collector Jackson county,	1,912	39
	C. C. Krider, sheriff Rowan county,	9,882	69
	R. Craven, sheriff Graham county,	763	67
	W. H. Bray, sheriff Currituck county,	1,852	26
	W. H. Harrington, tax collector Pitt county,	8,527	46
	W. H. Smith, sheriff Vance county,	5,748	61
	T. F. Roland, sheriff Yancey county,	1,293	98
	D. B. Hooker, sheriff Pamlico county,	1,276	67
	Luby Harper, sheriff Greene county,	4,149	95
	M. H. Tuttle, sheriff Caldwell county,	3,081	87
	J. R. Nowell, sheriff Wake county,	24,643	34
Feb.	D. F. Baird, sheriff Watauga county,	2,808	57
	W. C. Mendenhall, tax collector Swain county,	1,483	21
	Berry Bryant, sheriff Richmond county	6,361	72
	O. C. Wheeler, sheriff Guilford county,	12,088	88
	W. M. Black, sheriff Moore county,	5,940	78
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell county,	10,189	70
	Stephen Venable, sheriff Surry county,	4,525	97
	W. F. Thompson, sheriff Alleghany county,	1,245	89
	Thos. K. Miller, sheriff Ashe county,	3,235	69
	A. F. Torn, sheriff Columbus county,	4,252	33
	J. D. Hamlin, sheriff Yadkin county,	3,308	08

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	F. D. Markham, sheriff Durham county	$ 11,848	84
March.	M. N. Hamrick, sheriff Cleveland county	7,777	64
April.	J. P. Lockey, sheriff Burke county,	3,170	90
May.	R. J. Lewis, sheriff Halifax county,	9,220	28
	J. R. Rich, tax collector Buncombe county,	12,744	39
	Rufus I. Dalton, sheriff Stokes county,	3,451	20
	A. H. Galloway, sheriff Rockingham county,	9,647	58
June.	John Boyer, sheriff Forsyth county,	12,166	51
	H. C. Kearney, sheriff Franklin county,	6,277	45
	John K. Hughes, sheriff Orange county,	5,595	38
	W. A. Bailey, sheriff Davie county,	3,531	23
	M. F. Stancill, sheriff Northampton county,	6,566	98
July.	H. C. Bourne, sheriff Edgecombe county,	11,685	90
	C. G. Mitchell, sheriff Person county,	4,796	76
	Geo. C. Fitts, sheriff Warren county,	4,613	01
	C. W. Tweed, tax collector Madison county,	3,250	05
	J. A. Crews, sheriff Granville county,	8,534	45
Aug.	R. A. Jacobs, tax collector Macon county,	2,560	55
	ADDITIONAL TAXES.		
	Received of J. R. Nowell, sheriff Wake county, on the above account for taxes on Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for the years 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1885, obtained by compromise in law suit,	3,124	61
	Received of Battle Bryant, late sheriff of Edgecombe county, balance due State for the year 1882,	1,227	88
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
1887 Jan.	Received of W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, on above account,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887 Nov.	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for fees collected from vessels subject to quarantine,	$ 175	00
	RAILROAD FRANCHISE TAX.		
1887	Received of sundry persons on the above account, as follows:		
Aug.	J. H. Sharpe, treasurer Carolina Central	248	81
	Raleigh & Augusta R. R. Co.,	115	02
Sept.	J. F. Post, Jr., treasurer Midland N. C. Railroad Co.,	7	26
	J. F. Post, Jr., treasurer Albemarle & Raleigh Railroad Co.,	13	00
	J. F. Post, Jr., treasurer W. C. & A. R. R. Co.,	119	21
	J. B. Martin, attorney for Cashie and Roanoke R. R. Co.,	1	20
	Danville, Mocksville & Southwest R. R. Co.,	2	56
	Jamesville & Washington R. R. Co.,	2	84
	Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co.,	68	45
	Howard N. Johnson, treasurer Cashie & Chowan R. R. Co.,	2	40
	Alma & Little Rock R. R. Co.,	7	60
	Louisburg R. R. Co.,	2	60
	Pittsboro R. R. Co.,	1	32
	Norfolk Southern R. R. Co.,	70	25
	J. M. Gardner, treasurer Warrenton R. R.,	1	94
	W. G. McIntyre, treasurer Cincinnati, Charleston & Chicago R. R.,	7	01
	W. L. Smith, treasurer New Hanover Transit Co.,	1	00
Oct.	Suffolk Lumber Co.,	1	02
	Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R. Co.,	113	73

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887 Oct.	W. E. Turner, treasurer Richmond & Danville R R. Co., for franchise tax on the following roads, viz:		
	North Carolina,	$ 477	14
	Western N. C.,	297	63
	North Western N. C.,	38	14
	Asheville & Spartanburg,	12	75
	Piedmont,	104	66
	Chester & Lenoir,	19	20
	Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta,	20	90
	Atlanta & Charlotte A. L.,	103	74
	Milton & Southern Line,		20
	University,	2	40
Nov.	Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. for franchise tax on Atlantic, Penn. & Ohio Railroad Co. for the year 1887,	27	30

RAILROAD PROPERTY TAX.

1887	Received of sundry Rail Road Companies for property tax as follows:		
Aug.	Jno. H. Sharpe, Treasurer Carolina Central R. R. Co.,	2,460	13
	Raleigh & Augusta R. R. Co.,	472	52
	W. Moncure for Palmetto R. R. Co.,	19	48
	North Carolina R. R.,	804	40
	Warrenton R. R.,	18	06
	Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta,	900	78
	Atlantic & North Carolina,	850	44
	University R. R.,	38	79
	Louisburg,	18	80
	Pittsboro,	8	68
	Danville, Mocksville & South Western,	30	54
	Western North Carolina,	2,717	38
	Midland North Carolina,	57	23
	Milton & Southerlin,	9	80
	Cape Fear & Y. V. R. R.,	1,113	88
	Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio,	532	70

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	North Western North Carolina,	$ 176	04
Aug.	Wilmington, Chad. & Conwayboro,	276	13
	Jamesville & Washington,	52	15
	Chester & Lenoir N. G.,	456	80
	Asheville & Spartanburg,	701	25
	Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta,	80	53
	Atlanta & Charlotte A. L.,	428	62
	Albemarle & Raleigh,	309	04
	Piedmont,	739	35
	Norfolk Southern,	250	65
Sept.	Cashie & Roanoke R. R. Co.,	144	20
	Alma & Little Rock R. R. Co.,	22	39
	Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago R. R. Co.,	283	04
	Suffolk & Carolina R. R. Co.,	218	12
	New Hanover Transit Co.,	11	95
	Suffolk Lumber Co.,	50	98
	Cashie & Chowan R. R. & Lumber Co.,	106	47
Oct.	Wilmington Railway Bridge Co.,	120	00
Nov.	East Tenn. & W. N. C. R. R. Co.,	18	00
	SALES OF THE CODE.		
1887	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary		
Jan.	of State, on above account,	5	00
April.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for sale of three copies of The Code,	15	00
Oct.	W. L Saunders, Secretary of State, for sale of The Code, 3d quarter, 1887,	14	25
	SALE OF THE JOURNAL OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.		
1887	Received of sundry persons for sale of Journal on above account, as follows:		
April.	W. L. Saunders, for sale of 2 Journals,	2	00
Oct.	W. L. Saunders, for sale of Journals during 3d quarter,	6	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

	SALES OF THE LAWS OF 1885.		
1887	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary		
Jan.	of State,	$ 1	50
April.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for sale of one copy of the Laws,	1	50
July.	W. L. Saunders, for amount received from sale of Laws,	34	00
Oct.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for sale of Laws during 3d quarter,	37	50
	SALE OF LOT ON OLD EXECUTIVE MANSION SQUARE.		
1887	Received of W. C. Stronach, Agent, for		
May.	sale of lot,	200	00
	W. C. Stronach, Agent, for part of purchase money for lot No. 22, on above account,	100	00
	SALE OF OLD AND USELESS ARMS.		
1886	Received of A. M. Scales, Governor, for		
Dec.	amount received for useless arms belonging to the State,	3,000	00
	SALE OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.		
1887			
Jan.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on above account,	204	73
April.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for sale of Supreme Court Reports, less 5 per cent. commissions,	334	88
July.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for annual received from sale of S. C. Reports, 2d quarter, 1887,	458	85

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887 Oct.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for sale of N. C. Reports during 3d quarter, 1887,	$ 435	58
	SALE OF WRECKED PROPERTY.		
1887 Feb.	Received of John W. Evans, Clerk Superior Court of Dare county, for amount paid into his office by commissioner of wrecks from sale of wrecked property,	61	24
	SPECIAL TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
1887	Received of sundry persons on above account during this month, as follows:		
July.	S. H. Buchanan,	25	00
	Barnard and Sluder,	25	00
	C. M. Brown,	25	00
	Bank of Lexington,	25	00
	Bank of Oxford,	100	00
	Bank of Durham,	100	00
	Davis & Wiley,	25	00
	Bank of Durham,	200	00
	Peoples Bank of Monroe,	50	00
	E. S. Edmondson,	25	00
	Green, Foy & Co.,	50	00
	H. D. Lee & Co.,	50	00
	Jas. W. Hollingsworth,	25	00
	Bank of Reidsville,	100	00
	B. F. Mayhew,	25	00
	Pamlico Insurance & Banking Co.,	125	00
	Green, Foy & Co.,	100	00
	French Broad Bank,	25	00
	Exchange Bank of Mt. Airy,	25	00
	Clinton Loan Association,	50	00
	Citizens Bank of Reidsville,	100	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	Bank of Asheville,	$ 200	00
Aug.	A. F. Johnson, Cashier Clinton Loan Association,	100	00
	J. T. Pullen, Cashier Raleigh Saving's Bank,	25	00
	S. D. Wallace, Bank of New Hanover,	550	00
	J. B. Bonner, Aurona, N. C.,	25	00
	C. M. Brown, Washington, N. C.,	25	00
	Buchanan & Murchison, Jonesboro, N.C.	25	00
Sept.	Bank of Reidsville,	200	00
	R. L. Dangerfield, Cashier, Bank of Henderson,	75	00
	W. P. Bangham, for Washington Branch	25	00
Nov.	Branch & Co.,	25	00
	Geo. H. P. Cole,	25	00
	E. Morehead & Co.,	400	00
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
1886			
Dec.	Received of Geo. P. McNeill, People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.,	281	25
1887			
Jan.	W. P. Bangham,	25	00
Feb.,	Guirkin & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C., for license tax as bankers for 3 years to October, 1886,	75	00
March.	Guirkin & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.,	25	00
April.	A. F. Johnson, Cashier, Clinton, N. C., for tax on 49,900 shares bank stock,	124	75
May.	J. R. & B. Hathuray, Edenton, N. C., for tax on capital employed as bankers, for one year from May 1, 1887,	25	00
	J. R. & B. Hathuray, for tax on capital employed for three years, from May 1, 1884, to May 1, 1887,	75	00
June.	J. W. Alspaugh, Winston, N. C., for 20 cents tax on capital employed,	200	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	D. W. Shuler, Hickory, N. C., tax on capital employed, less than $25,000 for one year from Nov. 3d, 188 ,	$ 25	00
July.	Received of sundry persons for 20 cents tax on value of bank stock and deposits of non-residents, during this month, as follows:		
	Neill Ellington, Cashier,	200	50
	C. H. Belvin, Cashier,	297	50
	C. M. Worth, Cashier,	100	00
	J. H. Foust, Cashier,	75	00
	W. H. Hunt, Cashier,	120	00
	G. H. Roberts, Cashier,	230	00
	S. D. Wallace, Cashier,	510	00
	A. G. Burnizer, Cashier,	280	00
	Geo. H. Brown, Cashier,	65	80
	H. C. Brown, Cashier,	49	90
	W. H. Penland, Cashier,	170	00
	William Huske, Cashier,	340	40
	J. R. Holland, Cashier,	329	50
	A. F. Johnson, Cashier,	99	80
	G. H. Jones, Cashier,	21	20
	R. L. Watt, Cashier,	43	00
	R. M. Sloan, Cashier,	100	00
	S. C. White, Cashier,	200	00
	D. W. Shuler, Cashier,	48	00
Aug.	Received of sundry persons on the above account during this month, as follows:		
	M. P. Pegram, Cashier 1st National Bank, Charlotte,	480	00
	J. A. Gray, Wachovia National Bank, Winston,	300	00
	D. C. Waddell, Bank of Asheville,	189	36
	John Hutchinson, 1st National Bank, Wilson,	102	00
	H. M. Bowden, 1st National Bank, Wilmington,	367	43

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887	W. H. Fitzguard, People's Bank, Mon-		
Aug.	roe,	$ 70	56
	M. Waddell, Pamlico Insurance and Banking Co.,	86	03
	W. E. Bruse, President French Broad Bank,	32	00
	J. T. Pullen, Cashier Raleigh Savings Bank,	7	80
	G. P. McNeill, People's Bank, Fayette- ville,	200	00
Oct.	S. H. Loftin, Kinston, N. C., from Oct. 1, 1887, to Oct. 1, 1888,	25	00
	Ward & Co., Murfreesboro, N. C., from Oct. 6, 1887, to Oct. 6, 1888,	25	00
	Guirkin & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C., from October 1, 1887, to Oct. 1, 1888,	25	00
	W. P. Braugham, Warrenton, N. C., from Oct. 1, 1887, to Oct. 1, 1888,	25	00
	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
1887			
Jan.	Received of Southern Express Compa- ny on above account,	121	32
April.	Southern Express Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts for quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	87	72
July.	Southern Express Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts for 2d quarter, 1887,	85	90
Oct.	Southern Express Co. for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts in North Caro- lina for quarter ending September 3d, 1887.	89	85
1887	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
Jan.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, on above account,	276	45

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887 April.	W. L. Saunders, Sec. of State, for amount of taxes collected from sundry insurance companies, 1st quarter, 1887,	$ 7,862	23
July.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for taxes collected from sundry insurance companies during 2d quarter, 1887,	5,036	94
Oct.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount taxes received from insurance companies during 3d quarter, 1887,	5,850	77
	TAX ON PALACE CARS.		
	Received of sundry persons on above account, as follows:		
	A. S. Wemsheimer, Secretary Pullman Palace Car Co.,	500	00
	TAX ON RAILROAD COMPANIES.		
	Received of sundry companies on above account, as follows:		
	W. E. Turner, Treasurer R. & D. R. R. Co., for $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. on $883,813.96, State tax on gross receipts of N. C. R. R., from August 1st, 1886, to June 30th, 1887,	4,419	07
	TAX ON SEALS.		
1887 April.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for 96 impressions of official seal, less 5 per cent. commissions,	45	60
July.	W L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for 47 impressions of official seal at 50 cents, less 5 per cent. commissions,	22	33
Oct.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for 14 impressions of official seal, less commissions,	6	65

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

	TAX ON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.		
1887			
Jan.	Received of sundry companies on the above account, as follows:		
	S. E. McClure, Superintendent of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company,	$ 955	24
	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., for quarter ending Dec. 21st, 1886	87	83
Feb.	C. L. McArthur, manager of W. U. Telegraph Company, for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts for quarter ending December 31, 1886,	143	55
April.	C. E. McClure, Sup't Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts in this State, quarter ending March 31, 1887	72	11
May.	H. D. Robinson, manager W. U. Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said company for 1st quarter, 1887,	119	93
	B. J. & R. E. Best, for 2 per cent tax on gross receipts of the Telephone Co. operating from Goldsboro to Snow Hill, from May 15th, 1885, to April 15th, 1887,	3	54
July.	D. S. Hudgins, for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts for six months ending June 30th, 1888, on telephone line from Pittsboro to Moncure,	1	08
	B. J. & R. E. Best, for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts on telephone line from Snow Hill to Goldsboro, during 2d quarter, 1887,		40

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887 Sept.	H. D. Robinson, manager W. U. Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts in N. C., for quarter ending June 30th, 1887,	$ 104	00
Oct.	B. J. & R. E. Best, for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of Telephone Co., operating between Snow Hill and Goldsboro, 3d quarter, 1887,		28
Nov.	H. D Robinson, Manager Western Union Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. gross receipts for quarter ending November 30th, 1887,	133	32
	TAX ON THEATRES.		
1886 Dec.	Received of Smith & Brown, Winston, N. C., on the above account,	75	00
	C. W. Lambeth, Clerk, &c., Raleigh, N. C., on above account,	100	00
1887 Jan.	Stokes & Geer, on above account,	50	00
	STATE GUARD.		
1887 Jan.	Received of Johnstone Jones, for return of balance of amount paid in January, 1886, for expenses of trip to Washington on military business under order of the Governor,	25	94
	WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.		
1887 Jan.	John A. Dickson, Secretary and Treasurer W. N. C. Insane Asylum, unexpended balance of appropriation for the completion of said institution,	10,000	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1887 Jan.	John A. Dickson, Secretary and Treasurer of W. N. C. Insane Asylum, the unexpended balance of appropriation for furnishing the north wing of said institution,	$ 596	19
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
1887 Aug.	C. M. Roberts, for weights and measures for D. F. Ratliffe, Rockingham county,	2	72

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

STATEMENT F,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENT OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE MADE.

Adjutant General's Department,	$ 1,246	09
Agricultural Department,	33,500	00
Agricultural Societies,	1,600	00
Appropriation to Disabled Soldiers (special),	4,200	00
Auditor's Department,	3,499	95
Blank Books, amount refunded,	8	50
Board of Internal Improvement,	69	90
Bureau of Labor Statistics,	1,854	95
Capitol Square,	531	21
Centennial Celebration,	500	00
Convict Account, conveying convicts to place of assignment,	10,894	55
Department of Public Instruction,	3,099	96
Eastern N. C. Insane Asylum,	25,000	00
Executive Department,	5,169	99
Fugitives from Justice,	1,489	82
Governor's Mansion,	35	00
Heating Capitol and Supreme Court Buildings,	106	44
Indigent Pupils at Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	663	50
Interest on 4 per cent. State Debt,	110,010	00
Interest on 6 per cent. State Debt,	152,310	00
Judiciary,	46,676	72
Legislative Department,	60,499	94
Normal Schools,	9,250	00
N. C. Industrial Association,	1,000	00
N. C. Insane Asylum,	56,000	00
N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	37,000	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Oxford Orphan Asylum,	$ 10,000	00
Penitentiary,	100,000	00
Penitentiary Sunday School,	50	00
Pensions,	18,222	05
Public Printing,	23,934	39
Public Tax Refunded,	2,853	12
Quarantine Regulations,	1,578	65
Roster of Troops in Mexican War,	171	68
Settling State Taxes, 1886,	1,061	40
State Board Health,	2,000	00
State Boundary Line,	2,572	26
State Canvassing Board,	16	00
State Department,	3,999	96
State Guard,	7,494	95
State Library,	1,391	20
Supreme Court and Library Building,	10,000	00
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds,	750	00
Treasury Department,	6,043	67
University of North Carolina,	27,500	00
Weights and Measures,	168	55
W. N. C. Insane Asylum (building account),	5,000	00
W. N. C. Insane Asylum (support account),	68,866	66
Contingencies,	26,442	96
	$ 886,334	02

NOTE TO STATEMENT F.

The foregoing disbursements ($886,334.02) are subject to deduction of special items, as follows :

Agricultural Department—being tax on fertilizers	$ 33,500	00
Interest on 6 per cent. State Debt	152,310	00
Governor's Mansion	35	00
	$ 185,845	00
Leaving the legitimate disbursements, including interest on 4 per cent. State Debt, ($110,010)	$ 703,189	02

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
1886			
Dec.	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on one box guns for State arsenal,	$ 3	85
1887			
Jan.	New York & Wilmington S. S. Line, for freight on arms, &c., from Wilmington to New York, shipped by Adjutant General's Department,	8	78
	Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for necessary articles of hardware, &c., furnished the State Arsenal,	2	31
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., for freight on sundry packages for Adjutant General's Department,	2	50
	A. H. Haynes, for work done in State Arsenal, repairing guns, &c.,	8	00
	Johnstone Jones, for salary as Adjutant General, for the 4th quarter, 1886,	150	00
	Richmond & Danville Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on goods, &c., for State Arsenal,	4	33
	Johnstone Jones, salary as Adjutant Goneral, 3d quarter, 1886,	150	00
Feb.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General of North Carolina, on account of expenses in preparing a Roster of N. C. Troops in the service of the United States in the war with Mexico,	75	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	Johnstone Jones, salary as Adjutant General, for quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	$ 150	00
	Seth Nowell, for drayage on sundry articles for Adjutant General's Department,	1	50
	A. H. Haynes, for sundry repairs done in State Arsenal,	5	00
May.	Seth Nowell, for drayage on 16 loads for State Arsenal,	4	00
	A. H. Haynes, for sundry work done in State Arsenal,	9	85
June.	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight on one box of guns and one box cartridges, State Arsenal,	6	45
	Richmond & Danville Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on 5 boxes of military supplies for State Arsenal,	8	92
	F. A. Olds, Quartermaster General, salary for November and December, 1886, and January, February, March, April and May, 1887, at $13.50 per month,	87	50
July.	Paid Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co., freight and drayage on 4 boxes of guns for State Arsenal,	8	06
	Seth Nowell, drayage at sundry times for State Arsenal,	4	50
	Richmond & Danville Rail Road Co., freight and drayage on sundry articles for State Arsenal,	3	50
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., freight and drayage on 3 boxes guns for State Arsenal,	4	75
	Richmond & Danville Rail Road Co., freight and drayage on tents, poles, &c., for State Arsenal,	3	50

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887	Richmond & Danville Rail Road Co.,		
July.	freight and drayage on tents, poles,		
	&c., for State Arsenal,	$ 4	91
Aug.	Paid Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles of hardware, &c., furnished State Arsenal,	1	23
	Seth Nowell, for freight and drayage on sundry articles for State Arsenal,	2	50
	Richmond & Danville Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on tents and poles for State Arsenal,	4	14
	Richmond & Danville Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on tents and poles for State Arsenal,	8	88
	A. H. Haynes, for repairs to sundry articles in State Arsenal,	58	55
Sept.	Paid Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on one box merchandise for State Arsenal,		72
	Richmond & Danville Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on five boxes military supplies for State Arsenal,	6	07
Oct.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for salary, quarter ending Sept. 30, 1887,	150	00
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for salary, quarter ending June 30, 1887,	150	00
	Seth Nowell, for drayage for State Arsenal,	5	25
Nov.	Fred. A. Olds, for services as Quartermaster General and Acting Ordnance Officer, for June, July, Septtember, October and November, 1887,	100	00
	Richmond & Danville Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on gun springs, guns, &c., for State Arsenal,	5	57
	Richmond & Danville Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on one box guns for State Arsenal,	2	12

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Nov.	A. H. Haynes, for services and repairs in State Arsenal,	$ 41	50
	J. C. S. Lumsden, for repairs in State Arsenal,	2	35
	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
1887 Jan.	D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex officio* Agricultural Department, for amount in hands of State Treasurer, received by him from sale of fertilizer licenses,	6,500	00
	D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex officio* Agricultural Department, for amount in hands of State Treasurer, received by him on account of fertilizer licenses,	1,000	00
May.	D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex officio* Department of Agriculture, for amount due the Department under chapter 274, Laws of 1876–'77,	24,000	00
Nov.	D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex offirio* N. C. Agricultural Department, for amount in hands of State Treasurer, from sale of fertilizer licenses,	2,000	00
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
1886 Dec.	Thomas H. Battle, Secretary and Treasurer Rocky Mount Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for annual appropriation,	50	00
1887 March.	W. G. Upchurch, President N. C. Agricultural Society, for the payment of sundry premiums, as specified in chap. 2, section 2218 of The Code,	1,500	00
Oct.	Paid D. W. Shuler, Treasurer Catawba Industrial Association, for the benefit of said Association,	50	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	APPROPRIATION TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
1886			
Dec.	T. D. Lattimore, Clerk Superior Court Cleveland county, for annual pension to T. W. Bridgers, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	$ 120	00
1887			
Feb.	William A. White, Clerk Superior Court Warren county, for annual pension to B. P. Robertson, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the Confederate States, due September 18, 1886,	120	00
	J. J. White, Clerk Superior Court Madison county, for annual pension to Geo. W. Callaway, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the Confederate States,	120	00
March.	J. T. McIntosh, Clerk Superior Court Alexander county, for annual pension to Peter Phillips, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	W. S. Dosher, Clerk Superior Court Brunswick county, for annual pension to Samuel J. Somersette, who lost both hands while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	J. K. Boone, Clerk Superior Court Haywood county, for annual pension to James Griffith, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	W. T. Reynolds, Clerk Superior Court Buncombe county, for annual pension to A. N. Rogers, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States, due April 8th, 1887,	$ 120	00
	J. T. McIntosh, Clerk Superior Court Alexander county, for annual pension to J. N. Goforth, who lost both arms while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Chas. D. Upchurch, Clerk Superior Court Wake county, for annual pension to W. H. Hamilton, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
May.	J. J. White, Clerk Superior Court Madison county, for annual penson to Hiram Hollifield, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Albert A. Holton, Clerk Superior Court Guilford county, for annual pension to W. N. Stewart, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	John C. Pass, Clerk Superior Court Person county, for annual pension to John True, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	H. T. Phillips, Clerk Superior Court Davidson county, for annual pension to Alex. Hedge, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 May.	Milton McNeil, Clerk Superior Court Wilkes county, for annual pension to Geo. P. Johnson, who lost both arms while in the service of the late Confederate States,	$ 120	00
June.	T. B. Ray, Clerk Superior Court Yancey county, annual pension to W. D. Williamson, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	D. W. Patrick, Clerk Superior Court Greene county, for annual pension to Calvin Forrest, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Geo. C. McLarty, Clerk Superior Court Union county, for annual pension to W. B. McLain, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	D. C. Mangum, Clerk Superior Court Durham county, for annual pension to W. B. Bennett, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
July.	S. Van Arminge, Clerk Superior Court New Hanover county, for annual pension to George Pearman, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States.	120	00
	C. B. Townsend, Clerk Superior Court Robeson county, for annual pension to W. J. Humphrey, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Aug.	J. T. McIntosh, Clerk Superior Court Alexander county, for annual pension to Noah A. Childers, who lost both hands while in the service of the late Confederate States,	$ 120	00
	J. T. McIntosh, Clerk Superior Court Alexander county, for annual pension to James M. Watts, who lost one arm and the use of the other while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	J. R. Young, Clerk Superior Court Vance county, for annual pension to A. T. Dent, who lost one arm and one leg while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
Sept.	John W. Evans, Clerk Superior Court Dare county, for annual pension to Zion Flowers, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	W. M. Baldwin, Clerk Superior Court Columbus county, for annual pension to Daniel Long, who lost both legs while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	W. M. Baldwin, Clerk Superior Court Columbus county, for annual pension to Henry Vines, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	C. G. Cain, Clerk Superior Court Cumberland county, for annual pension to Daniel Matthews, who lost both hands while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	W. M. White, Clerk Superior Court Warren county, for annual pension to B. P. Robertson, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	$ 120	00
Oct.	Charles D. Upchurch, Clerk Superior Court Wake county, for annual pension to W. D. Mintz, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	J. B. Moore, Clerk Superior Court Pender county, for annual pension to David J. Moore, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	D. A. McDonald, Clerk Superior Court Moore county, for annual pension to Malcom McNeil, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	J. K. Boone, Clerk Superior Court Haywood county, for annual pension to William Massay, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	J. K. Boone, Clerk Superior Court Haywood county, for annual pension to Weldon N. Edwards, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
Nov.	J. J. White, Clerk Superior Court Madison county, for annual pension to D. F. Wood, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Nov.	J. J. White, Clerk Superior Court Madison county, for annual pension to Charles Gutra, who lost his eye-sight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	$ 120	00
	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
1886 Dec.	C. E.Cross, for salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor of State, for the month of November, 1886,	83	33
1887 Jan.	W. P. Roberts, for salary as Auditor of State, quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1886,	375	00
	W. P. Roberts, Auditor of State, for amount allowed him for extra clerical assistance, quarter ending Dec, 31st, 1887,	250	00
	C. E. Cross, for 24 days' services as Clerk to Auditor of State, during December, 1886,	66	66
	J. D. Boushall, for 6 days' services as Clerk to Auditor of State, during December, 1886,	16	66
Feb.	J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, for salary, month of January, 1887,	83	33
March.	J. D. Boushall, for salary as Chief Clerk to State Auditor, for month of February, 1887,	83	33
April.	W. P. Roberts, salary as Auditor of State, quarter ending March 31, 1887,	375	00
	W. P. Roberts, Auditor of State, amount allowed him for extra clerical assistance, quarter ending March 31, 1887,	250	00
	J. D. Boushall, salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor of State, month of March, 1887,	83	33

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 May.	J. D. Boushall, for salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor of State, for the month of April, 1887,	$ 83	33
June.	J. D. Boushall, salary as Chief Clerk to State Auditor, for the month of May, 1887,	83	33
July.	W. P. Roberts, salary as Auditor of State, for quarter ending June 30th, 1887,	375	00
	W. P. Roberts, Auditor of State, amount allowed him for extra clerical assistance, quarter ending June 30, 1887,	250	00
	J. D. Boushall, salary as Chief Clerk to Auditor of State, during June, 1887,	83	33
Aug.	J. D. Boushall, Clerk to State Auditor, for salary for month of July, 1887,	83	33
Sept.	J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, for salary for the month of August, 1887,	83	33
Oct.	W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, salary for quarter ending September 30th, 1887,	375	00
	W. P. Roberts, Auditor, for amount allowed him for extra clerical assistance, third quarter, 1887,	250	00
	J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, salary for the month of September, 1887,	83	33
Nov.	J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, for salary for the month of October, 1887,	83	33
	BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.		
1887 June.	Paid E. C. Smith, for a compensation for one day's services as a member of the Board,	3	00
	Samuel F. Mordecai, for same,	3	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 June.	C. H. Armfield, one day's services as Secretary to said Board,	$ 3	00
July.	S. F. Mordecai, for per diem and expenses as a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, four days' services,	24	20
	E. C. Smith, for per diem and expenses as a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, four days' services,	24	70
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for one day's services as Secretary to Board of Internal Improvements,	3	00
Nov.	S. F. Mordecai, for one day's attendance as a member of said Board,	3	00
	E. C. Smith, for one day's attendance as a member of said Board,	3	00
	W. N. Scales, for one day's services as Secretary to said Board,	3	00
	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.		
1887 April.	W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month ending March 31st, 1887,	270	10
	W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of April, 1887,	247	85
June.	W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of May, 1887,	232	05
July.	W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for June, 1887,	213	00
Aug.	W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for month of July, 1887,	248	25

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for August, 1887,	$ 225	00
Oct.	W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for benefit of the said Bureau, for the month of September, 1887,	211	00
Nov.	W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for benefit of the said Bureau, during the month of October, 1887,	207	70
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
1886 Dec.	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square,	26	88
	William Brown, for trimming 42 trees in Capitol Square,	8	40
	Thos. Donaldson, for 30 loads of manure furnished Capitol Square,	22	50
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for necessary tools, &c., furnished Capitol Square,	1	60
	Seth Nowell, for hauling 8 loads trash for Capitol Square,	1	75
1887 Jan.	Thomas H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles furnished Capitol Square,	1	10
	Robert Hines, services as gardener in Capitol Square,	33	60
Feb.	Robert Hines, services as gardener in Capitol Square,	26	88
	John C. Jordan, for repairs on sundry articles for Capitol Square,	1	50
	C. H. Perry, for 16 loads of sand for Capitol Square,	5	60
March.	Robert Hines, services as gardener in Capitol Square,	26	88
	Andrew Jackson, for 4½ days' work in Capitol Square,	3	37
	Jas. McKimmon & Co., for bill of chemicals for Capitol Square,	57	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	Robert Hines, services as gardener in Capitol Square,	$ 26	88
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for hardware furnished for Capitol Square,	4	65
	Williamson & Upchurch, for 20 sacks Land Plaster for Capitol Square,	26	00
	Hopes Bro. & Thomas, for one dozen Norway Maple trees, furnished Capitol Square,	12	00
	Calvin Strickland, for 7½ days' work in Capitol Square,	5	62
	John Ashe, for 6 days' work in Capitol Square,	4	50
May.	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square,	26	88
	Cain Hinton, for 5 days' work in Capitol Square,	3	75
June.	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square,	26	88
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for one potato digger furnished Capitol Square,		50
July.	Robt. Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square,	33	60
	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for hardware furnished for Capitol Square,	19	00
Aug.	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square,	26	88
	James Hines, for 5 days' work in Capitol Square,	3	75
	James Haywood, for mowing grass in Capitol Square,		75
Sept.	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square,	26	88
Oct.	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square,	33	60
	Thomas H Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles hardware furnished Superintendent Capitol Square,	4	65

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Nov.	Robert Hines, for services as gardener in Capitol Square,	$ 26	88
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
1886 Dec.	Sundry Sheriffs, for per diem and expenses incurred in conveying convicts to the Penitentiary during this month as follows:		
	C. G. Mitchell, sheriff Person county, one convict,	24	70
	C. C. Krider, sheriff Rowan county, four convicts,	50	30
	C. M. Cook, sheriff Edgecombe county, one convict,	24	85
	J. P. Arrington, sheriff Nash county, two convicts,	27	50
	J. L. Halin, sheriff Craven county, four convicts,	53	50
	D. W. Southerlin, sheriff Duplin county, two convicts,	25	40
	P. D. Leonard, sheriff Davidson county, one convict,	40	60
	R. T. Hodges, sheriff Beaufort county, seven convicts,	153	25
	W. E. Black, sheriff Moore county, one convict,	16	35
	James M. Spell, sheriff Sampson county, two convicts,	28	20
	John B. Chesson, sheriff Washington county, two convicts,	47	07
	R. T. Hodges, sheriff Beaufort county, two convicts,	59	60
	J. H. Gilmer, sheriff Guilford county, two convicts,	14	50
	J. E. Vann, sheriff Hertford county, two convicts,	38	30

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	J. M. Smith, sheriff Richmond county,		
Dec.	five convicts,	$ 43	40
	R. A. Watson, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	30	70
	Jas. R. Hatch, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	20	25
1887			
Jan.	H. C. Kearney, sheriff Franklin county, one convict,	12	40
	H. C. Tayloe, deputy sheriff Anson county, two convicts,	26	40
	James Elder, deputy sheriff New Hanover county, one convict,	24	35
	G. W. King, deputy sheriff Wake county, ten convicts,	10	00
	Jas. R Rodwell, sheriff Warren county, two convicts,	16	70
	J. A. Lumsden, deputy sheriff Columbus county, one convict,	28	42
	Jos. Cobb, sheriff Edgecombe county, four convicts,	56	10
	W. M. King, sheriff Pitt county, four convicts,	84	70
	R. M. Sharpe, sheriff Alexander county, one convict,	36	40
	T. B. Knight, deputy sheriff Rockingham county, four convicts,	44	80
	D. D. Livingstone, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	30	00
Feb.	R. O. Patterson, deputy sheriff Buncombe county, three convicts,	103	80
	M. F. Stancill, sheriff Northampton county, three convicts,	48	65
	B. F. Bullock, deputy sheriff Granville county, six convicts,	50	55

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Feb.	J. R. Smith, sheriff Wayne county, four convicts,	$ 34	80
	S. L. Yount, sheriff Catawba county, six convicts,	93	45
	F. J. Floyd, sheriff Robeson county, ten convicts,	102	00
	J. D. Sutton, sheriff Lenoir county, five convicts,	52	20
	W. P. Snakenburg, deputy sheriff Wilson county, two convicts,	21	35
	R. E. Young, deputy sheriff Mecklenburg county, two convicts,	34	15
	J. M. Smith, sheriff Richmond county, three convicts,	36	50
	John Boyer, sheriff Forsyth county, three convicts,	37	95
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell county, three convicts,	72	00
	D. W. Fuller, sheriff Johnston county, seven convicts,	36	85
	W. E. Hight, deputy sheriff Vance county, four convicts,	18	80
	B. A. Horne, deputy sheriff Union county, four convicts,	54	80
	Topley Portlock, special police from Norfolk county, Va., for capture and conveyance to the penitentiary one J. N. Needham, an escaped convict,	54	35
	J. R. Johnston, deputy sheriff Forsyth county, for per diem and expenses incurred in carrying six convicts to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Rail Road,	29	05
	W. C Troy, Superintendent convicts, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	12	70

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 March.	H. J. Godwin, deputy sheriff Bertie county, two convicts,	$ 62	25
	R. J. Lewis, sheriff Halifax county, four convicts,	48	00
	C. C. Krider, sheriff Rowan county, one convict,	22	20
	R. T. Hodges, sheriff Beaufort county, four convicts,	96	40
	J. D. Hamlin, sheriff Yadkin county, one convict,	32	25
	Hugh Martin, for capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	23	10
	A. C. Vann, deputy sheriff Hertford county, one convict,	30	00
	H. C. Lamb, sheriff Guilford county, one convict,	11	40
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell county, one convict,	31	05
	H. Rector, deputy sheriff Henderson county, one convict,	71	05
	J. A. Hamilton, deputy sheriff Alamance county, one convict,	12	70
	J. F. Venable, for reward for capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	10	00
	R. M. Ruse, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture of an escaped convict,	12	10
	James Bird, for reward for the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	5	00
	D. W. Rivenbark, deputy sheriff Pender county, four convicts,	46	00
	W. N. Kennedy, deputy sheriff Davidson county, one convict,	20	20
	B. A. Berry, deputy sheriff Burke county, two convicts,	44	70
	R. J. Lewis, sheriff Halifax county, one convict,	17	75

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 March.	J. H. Hodges, deputy sheriff Beaufort county, one convict,	$ 42	75
	J. E. McEwen, sheriff Wilkes county, two convicts,	65	15
	J. P. Pickett, deputy sheriff Durham county, seven convicts,	21	10
	J. H. Johnson, deputy sheriff Bladen county, four convicts,	68	60
	J. R. Smith, sheriff Wayne county, one convict,	12	50
	Jas. R. Rodwell, sheriff Warren county, one convict,	13	85
	W. C. Abernathy, sheriff Gaston county, five convicts,	77	60
	F. F. Cohoon, sheriff Pasquotank county, one convict,	37	85
	J. D. Finlason, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	12	00
April.	J. E. McEwen, sheriff Wilkes county, one convict,	60	10
	T. J. Harris, deputy sheriff Wake county, two convicts,	4	00
	C. H. Foy, sheriff Jones county, two convicts,	26	40
	E. A. Moffitt, sheriff Randolph county, one convict,	25	45
	J. M. Betts, deputy sheriff Randolph county, five convicts to Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Rail Road,	35	30
	S. H. Manning, sheriff New Hanover county, six convicts,	60	00
	J. K. Hughes, sheriff Orange county, two convicts, two trips,	17	25
	H. D. Potter, sheriff Greene county, one convict,	21	00
	A. Nixon, sheriff Lincoln county, five convicts,	81	70

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	Nathan McMinn, sheriff Transylvania county, one convict,	$ 65	05
	J. W. Bailey, deputy sheriff Davie county, two convicts,	38	40
	William Cross, deputy sheriff Mecklenburg county, one convict,	24	45
	Thos. K. Miller, sheriff Ashe county, two convicts,	87	90
	D. E. Riddick, sheriff Gates county, one convict,	42	40
	B. C. Blalock, sheriff Stanly county, two convicts,	40	45
	J. L. Hayes, sheriff Watauga county, one convict,	52	60
	E. Murrill, sheriff Onslow county, one convict,	40	25
	L. C. Williams, deputy sheriff Hertford county, one convict,	35	50
	J. J. Hunt, deputy sheriff Cleveland county, twelve convicts,	237	05
	J. R. Smith, sheriff Wayne county, three convicts,	26	45
	B. S. Graves, sheriff Caswell county, five convicts,	54	60
	W. H. Leatherwood, sheriff Haywood county, one convict,	58	75
	J. E. Saunders, sheriff Montgomery county, for reward and expenses incurred in returning to the Penitentiary one George Boggan, an escaped convict,	38	34
May.	J. T. Dupree, sheriff Edgecombe county, four convicts,	61	55
	J. W. Buchanan, sheriff Mitchell county, one convict,	63	75
	John H. Wood, sheriff Rutherford county, one convict,	41	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 May.	J. D. Hamlin, sheriff Yadkin county, one convict,	$ 30	40
	J. W. Propst, sheriff Cabarrus county, five convicts,	59	40
	G. A. Herring, sheriff Pender county, one convict,	20	70
	B. F. Bullock, sheriff Granville county, four convicts,	34	50
	J. W. Hampton, sheriff Polk county, three convicts.	95	70
	J. J. Ashe, sheriff Macon county, three convicts,	138	95
	M. N. Hamrick, sheriff Cleveland county, one convict,	38	35
	T. F. Rowland, sheriff Yancey county, one convict,	52	15
	C. C. Krider, Jr., sheriff Rowan county, four convicts,	51	30
	A. B. Tunnell, sheriff Hyde county, one convict,	52	85
	J. W. Crowell, sheriff Wilson county, one escaped convict,	24	70
	W. H. McCormick, one escaped convict,	34	95
	J. P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county, one convict,	85	40
	A. Nixon, sheriff Lincoln county, one convict,	29	35
	R. J. Dalton, sheriff Stokes county, three convicts to C. F. & Y. V. R. R.,	8	00
	W. B. Burnett, sheriff New Hanover county, one convict,	23	85
	S. W. Brewer, sheriff Chatham county, one convict,	9	55
	R. J. Lewis, sheriff Halifax county, four convicts,	44	50
	F. J. Floyd, sheriff Robeson county, four convicts,	52	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887	J. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell county,		
May.	four convicts,	$ 110	00
June.	S. L. Horton, for one convict escaped,	10	00
	D. T. Luddereth, sheriff Cherokee county, one convict,	87	15
	J. T. Davis, deputy sheriff Durham county, two convicts.	7	05
	W. H. McCormick, sheriff, one convict escaped,	34	85
	W. H. Smith, sheriff Vance county, three convicts,	20	20
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell county, three convicts,	61	20
	R. B. Blackledge, deputy sheriff Craven county, five convicts,	62	85
	J. A. Hamilton, sheriff Alamance county, one convict,	10	70
	W. N. Kinney, deputy sheriff Davidson county, two convicts,	23	05
	J. W. Crowell, sheriff Wilson county, one convict,	19	25
	J. M. Smith, sheriff Richmond county, three convicts,	36	75
	J. L. Hayes, sheriff Watauga county, two convicts,	73	75
	J. A. Adams, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery to the Penitentiary of John Gaskins, an escaped convict,	36	90
	J. A. Hodges, deputy sheriff Beaufort county, one convict to Penitentiary,	44	75
	John Boyer, sheriff Forsyth county, sixteen convicts to Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Rail Road,	56	60
	E. B. Wheeler, deputy sheriff Guilford county, four convicts,	27	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 June.	John Holloway, deputy sheriff New Hanover county, one convict to Penitentiary,	$ 21	35
	J. W. Wilson, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of two escaped convicts to the Penitentiary,	24	50
	F. F. Cohoon, sheriff Pasquotank county, one convict to the Penitentiary,	43	00
July.	W. M. Worley, deputy sheriff Buncombe county, one convict,	48	05
	Neill McQueen, sheriff Cumberland county, ten convicts to Penitentiary and seven to Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Rail Road at sundry times,	129	10
	Joe Bernard, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of Sam Hairston to the Penitentiary, an escaped convict,	175	05
	A. B. Cole, reward for capture of John Brown,	10	00
	Jas. R. Rodwell, sheriff Warren county, one convict,	13	85
	W. A. Finley, reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of Edmond Lewis to the Penitentiary, an escaped convict,	44	70
	Thomas J. Harris, deputy sheriff Wake county, one convict,	2	75
	D. P. Yount, deputy sheriff Catawba county, one convict,	30	30
	M. S. Justus, sheriff Henderson county, three convicts,	124	15
	C. D. Wilkie, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery to Penitentiary of William Johnson, an escaped convict,	15	05

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Aug.	John H. Brown, deputy sheriff New Hanover county, four convicts,	$ 50	75
	J. M. Worley, deputy sheriff Buncombe county, one convict,	47	80
	L. F. Wright, sheriff Camden county, one convict,	43	05
	N. McPhail, sheriff Columbus county, five convicts,	69	70
	M. A. Chandly, sheriff Madison county, one convict,	41	60
	James Elder, deputy sheriff New Hanover county, one convict,	24	35
	J. A. Green, sheriff Harnett county, one convict,	27	75
	Jos. Cobb, sheriff Edgecombe county, three convicts,	51	45
	E. O. Johnson, sheriff Mecklenburg county, two convicts,	31	40
	J. K. Hughes, sheriff Orange county, three convicts,	18	65
	W. E. Black, deputy sheriff Moore county, one convict,	19	30
	B. A. Berry, sheriff Burke county, one convict,	34	45
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell county, one convict,	29	30
	W. N. Hamrick, sheriff Cleveland county, three convicts,	74	00
	D. W. Fuller, sheriff Johnston county, six convicts,	33	95
	F. J. Floyd, sheriff Robeson county, eight convicts,	86	25
	J. D. Sutton, sheriff Lenoir county, three convicts,	37	05
	W. W. Krider, deputy sheriff Rowan county, three convicts,	30	10

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Aug.	W. J. Hicks, attorney for F. L. Hood, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	$ 63	95
Sept.	Thomas K Miller, sheriff Ashe county, three convicts,	132	65
	Neill McQueen, sheriff Cumberland county, five convicts to Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Rail Road,	57	60
	O. C. Wheeler, sheriff Guilford county, two convicts,	17	55
	W. M. Worley, deputy sheriff Buncombe county, one convict,	49	30
	J. A. Crowder, sheriff Anson county, seven convicts,	81	45
	J. T. Collins, deputy sheriff Pender county, five convicts,	51	25
	J. C. Ray, deputy sheriff Watauga county, one convict,	55	85
	W. C. Hardison, deputy sheriff Martin county, two convicts,	34	85
	W. F. Thompson, deputy sheriff Alleghany county, one convict,	76	35
	M. A. Apple, reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery to the Penitentiary one Robert Wharton, an escaped convict,	26	65
	James G. Kenan, sheriff Duplin county, three convicts,	45	40
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick county, six convicts,	104	70
	J. M. & J. W. Bishop, for reward for the recapture of John Cardwell, an escaped convict, under sentence of death, in Wilkes county,	200	00
	Lyda Allison, for reward for capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	10	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	E. L. Sides, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	$ 11	00
	John R. Smith, sheriff Wayne county, two convicts,	15	45
	J. P. Horne, sheriff Union county, four convicts,	51	70
	W. H. Leatherwood, sheriff Haywood county, one convict,	61	35
	E. A. Moffitt, sheriff Randolph county, two convicts,	33	00
	W. C. Hickey, sheriff Mitchell county, two convicts,	77	60
	J. E. McEwen, sheriff Wilkes county, three convicts,	102	85
	B. A. Horne, deputy sheriff Union county, one convict,	24	55
	Daniel Hamred, deputy sheriff New Hanover county, seven convicts,	81	75
Oct.	J. A. Hamilton, sheriff Alamance county, two convicts,	13	85
	D. G. Bingham, sheriff Jackson county, two convicts,	66	75
	R. W. King, deputy sheriff Pitt county, four convicts,	83	90
	J. M. Smith, sheriff Richmond county, three convicts,	37	25
	J. D. Hamlin, sheriff Yadkin county, three convicts,	62	65
	Stewart Ellison, deputy sheriff Wake county, one convict,	3	00
	Thomas Harvey, deputy sheriff Greene county, one convict,	19	55
	T. F. Winslow, sheriff Perquimans county, one convict,	43	40
	A. Nixon, sheriff Lincoln county, one convict,	31	70

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Oct.	D. E. Orrell, deputy sheriff Davie county, two convicts,	$ 37	35
	W. C. Abernathy, sheriff Gaston county, two convicts,	49	35
	D. F. Riddick, sheriff Gates county, two convicts,	45	25
	M. F. Stancill, sheriff Northampton county, two convicts,	24	50
	N. S. Clark, deputy sheriff Chatham county, two convicts,	13	55
	H. C. Kearney, sheriff Franklin county, two convicts,	25	25
	F. J. Floyd, sheriff Robeson county, two convicts,	27	30
	C. H. Williams, deputy sheriff Sampson county, five convicts,	45	20
	John R. Smith, sheriff Wayne county, two convicts,	16	45
	J. D. Askew, deputy sheriff Hertford county, one convict,	31	25
	C. G. Ross, deputy sheriff Durham county, one convict,	5	55
	W. S. Clark, sheriff Bladen county, four convicts,	71	30
	Joseph Cobb, sheriff Edgecombe county, one convict,	27	30
	H. B. Smith, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	30	70
	W. H. Creekmeer, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	43	85
	W. M. Hoyle, for capture and delivery of two escaped convicts,	10	00
	Joe Bernard, reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of two escaped convicts,	102	10

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Nov.	W. S. Mauney, deputy sheriff Cleveland county, two convicts,	$ 41	80
	B. C. Blalock, sheriff Stanly county, one convict,	37	80
	John B. Chesson, sheriff Washington county, three convicts,	98	60
	J. R. Patterson, sheriff Cabarrus county, two convicts,	28	85
	R. V. McElroy, sheriff Graham county, one convict,	71	40
	C. H. Foy, sheriff Jones county, two convicts,	27	55
	H. J. Goodwin, deputy sheriff Bertie county, three convicts,	103	90
	John H. Wood, deputy sheriff Rutherford county, two convicts,	59	25
	D. L. Withers, deputy sheriff Rockingham county, six convicts,	72	30
	John Boyer, deputy sheriff Forsyth county, three convicts to the Penitentiary and nine to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Rail Road,	62	90
	W. P. Snakenburg, deputy sheriff Wilson county, seven convicts,	43	45
	E. Murrell, sheriff Onslow county, three convicts,	70	50
	A. B. Credle, deputy sheriff Hyde county, two convicts,	54	45
	H. C. Kearney, sheriff Franklin county, five convicts,	27	05
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell county, one convict,	23	15
	B. S. Graves, sheriff Caswell county, three convicts,	40	25
	W. S. Field, deputy sheriff Lenoir county, two convicts,	22	45
	J. W. Hampton, sheriff Polk county, one convict,	48	05

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Nov.	R. I. Dalton, sheriff Stokes county, one convict to the Penitentiary and two to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Rail Road,	$ 43	65
	R. J. Lewis, deputy sheriff Halifax county, three convicts to Penitentiary, two trips,	48	50
	W. L. Fuller, deputy sheriff Johnston county, two convicts,	14	70
	W. W. Krider, deputy sheriff Rowan county, one convict,	21	45
	W. E. Black, reward and expenses incurred in capture and return of W. W. Frozier, an escaped convict, to the Penitentiary,	44	65
	B. F. Turlington, reward and expenses incurred in arrest and return of Fuller Hansay, an escaped convict, to the Penitentiary,	38	77
	T. J. Allison, reward and expenses incurred in capture and return of John Lazenby, an escaped convict, to the Penitentiary,	22	20
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
1886 Dec.	John Devereux, for salary as clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction, for month of November, 1886,	83	33
1887 Jan.	S. M. Finger, salary as Superintendent of Public Instruction, quarter ending December 31st, 1886,	375	00
	John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, month of December, 1886,	83	33
Feb.	John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for month of January, 1887,	83	33

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 March.	John Devereux, for salary as clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, for month of February, 1887,	$ 83	33
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for traveling expenses,	100	00
April.	S. M. Finger, for salary as Superintendent Public Instruction, quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	375	00
	John Devereux, salary as clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, for the month of March, 1887,	83	33
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for additional expenses under section 2542 of The Code,	150	00
May.	John Devereux, for salary as clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction,	83	33
June.	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for travelling expenses in the interest of public schools,	150	00
	John Devereux, for salary as clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, for the month of May, 1887,	83	33
July.	S. M. Finger, for salary as Superintendent Public Instruction, quarter ending June 30th, 1887,	375	00
	John Devereux, for salary as clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, for month of June, 1887,	83	33
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, to defray travelling expenses in interest of public schools,	100	00
Aug.	John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, for salary for July, 1887,	83	33
Sept.	John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, for salary for August, 1887,	83	33

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Oct.	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for third quarter, 1887,	$ 375	00
	John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for the month of September, 1887,	83	33
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, to defray travelling expenses in the interest of public schools,	100	00
Nov.	John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, for salary for the month of October, 1887,	83	33
	EASTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.		
1887 May.	D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex officio* Eastern N. C. Insane Asylum, for annual appropriation to said Asylum for the fiscal year, 1887,	25,000	00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
1886 Dec.	C. H. Armfield, for salary as Private Secretary to the Governor, for the month November, 1886,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Executive Clerk, for the month of November, 1886,	50	00
	A. M. Scales, for rent of Governor's Mansion for November, 1886,	30	00
1887 Jan.	A. M. Scales, for salary as Governor, quarter ending December 31st, 1886,	750	00
	C. H. Armfield, salary as Private Secretary to the Governor, month ending December 31st, 1886,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, salary as Executive Clerk, month of December, 1886,	50	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887	A. M. Scales, Governor, for rent of Gov-		
Jan.	ernor's Mansion, month of December, 1886,	$ 30	00
	A. M. Scales, Governor, for rent of Gov- ernor's Mansion, month of January, 1887,	30	00
Feb.	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to Governor, salary for the month of January, 1887,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for month of January, 1887,	50	00
March.	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to the Governor, for salary for the month of February, 1887,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, for sal- ary for the month of February, 1887,	50	00
April.	A. M. Scales, salary as Governor, quar- ter ending March 31st, 1887,	750	00
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to Governor, salary for month of March, 1887,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, salary as Executive Clerk, for the month of March, 1887,	50	00
	A. M. Scales, Governor, for rent of Gov- ernor's Mansion for the months of February and March, 1887,	60	00
May.	C. H. Armfield, for salary as Private Secretary to the Governor for the month of April, 1887,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Executive Clerk for the month of April, 1887,	50	00
June.	C. H. Armfield, for salary as Private Secretary to the Governor, for the month of May, 1887,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, for salary as Executive Clerk, for the month of May, 1887,	50	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 June.	A. M. Scales, Governor, for house rent for the months of April, May and June, 1887,	$ 100	00
July.	A. M. Scales, salary as Governor, quarter ending June 30th, 1887,	750	00
July.	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for June, 1887,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for June, 1887,	50	00
Aug.	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for July, 1887,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for July, 1887,	50	00
	A. M. Scales, Governor, for house rent for July, 1887,	33	33
	A. M. Scales, Governor, for house rent for August, 1887,	33	33
Sept.	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for August, 1887,	100	00
	W N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for August, 1887,	50	00
Oct.	A. M. Scales, Governor, salary third quarter, 1887,	750	00
	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for September, 1887,	100	00
	W. N. Scales. Executive Clerk, salary for September, 1887,	50	00
	A. M. Scales, for house rent for the months of September, 1887, ($33.33), and for balance on October, November, December, 1886, and for January, February and March, 1887, ($20.00),	53	33
Nov.	C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for October, 1887,	100	00
	W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for October, 1887,	50	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	GOVERNOR'S MANSION.		
1887			
Jan.	A. W. Shaffer, for survey and map of Governor's old mansion grounds, by order of Governors T. J. Jarvis and A. M. Scales, for Centennial Graded School,	$ 35	00
	FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.		
1886			
Dec.	Raleigh News & Observer, for advertising Governor's proclamation, offering rewards for Bob Jones and Frank Broadfoot, fugitives from justice,	19	50
	The Asheville Advance, for advertising Governor's proclamation, offering rewards for E. W. Ray, W. A. Anderson and A. B. Ingram, fugitives from justice,	16	00
1887			
Jan.	Raleigh News & Observer, advertising Governor's proclamation, offering rewards for John E. Green and Walter Bingham, fugitives from justice,	20	50
	Raleigh News & Observer, advertising Governor's proclamation, offering reward for Thomas Brinkley, a fugitive from justice,	11	00
	Z. V. Welch, sheriff Swain county, for compensation and expenses incurred by him in bringing one Aaron B. Ingram, a fugitive from justice, from Indian Territory, upon a requisition of the Governor,	289	17
Feb.	Raleigh News & Observer, for advertising Governor's proclamation, offering reward for Dr. T. C. Powell, a fugitive from justice,	11	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Feb.	Raleigh News & Observer, for advertising Governor's proclamation, offering reward for Thomas Young, a fugitive from justice,	$ 9	50
March.	Z. V. Welch, agent and attorney for R. S. Gogan and M. Mayfield, for the capture of Aaron B. Ingram, a fugitive from justice, for whom the Governor had offered a reward of two hundred dollars,	200	00
	The Weekly Tarboro Southerner, for advertising Governor's proclamation, offering reward for Dr. T. C. Powell, a fugitive from justice,	5	00
	S. L. Stephens, for expenses incurred in returning a fugitive from justice to Caswell county,	32	31
April.	J. M. Glascock, constable, Halifax county, Va, for expenses incurred in the capture of Wilson Lea, a fugitive from justice from Caswell county,	7	75
May.	Raleigh News & Observer, for advertising Governor's proclamation, offering reward for one B. B. Thompson, a fugitive from justice,	11	00
	W. H. Deaver, special agent of the State, for balance of compensation due him as such special agent, and for services rendered by him in the discovery and apprehension of the persons charged with the murder of the Joyce family in Buncombe county, N. C.,	200	00
	E. C. Smith and Josephus Daniels, attorneys for W. H. Flowers and S. W. & C. H. Westbrook, for reward offered by the Governor for the arrest of one Pat Brewer, charged with murder in Orange county, N. C.,	125	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 June.	Raleigh News & Observer, for advertising Governor's proclamation, offering reward for Cæsar Wooten, a fugitive from justice,	$ 11	00
July.	C. Lewis, agent for State, for carrying Marshall Horn from Marion, S. C., to Lumberton, N. C., a fugitive from justice,	13	00
Aug.	Tarboro Southerner, for advertising Governor's proclamation, offering reward for John Harrison, a fugitive from justice,	5	00
	W. F. Thompson, sheriff Alleghany county, per diem and expenses incurred in capture and imprisonment of one Grant Privett, a fugitive from justice,	75	07
Sept.	N. McPhail, sheriff Columbus county, for expenses incurred in arresting J. J. Buffkin, a fugitive from justice in the State of Georgia, by requisition of the Governor,	65	85
	W. F. Thompson, for per diem and expenses in going to Virginia in pursuit of a fugitive from justice, by requisition of the Governor,	14	90
	N. McPhail, sheriff Columbus county, expenses incurred in the arrest and delivery of W. P. Rhodes, a fugitive from justice,	22	50
	F. T. Skipper, for per diem and expenses incurred in trip to New York and arrest of Josephine McElroy, alias Rose Nesbitt, a fugitive from justice,	96	45

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	D. A. Grantham, agent, for per diem and expenses incurred in conveying J. S. Wiggins, a fugitive from justice, from Williamsburg county, S. C., to Wayne county, N. C., by requisition of Governor,	$ 39	77
Oct.	C. H. Lewellen, per diem and expenses incurred in conveying John Whitaker, a fugitive from justice, from Portsmouth to Raleigh,	33	10
	The Asheville Citizen, for advertising Governor's proclamation offering reward for George Cabiness,	10	00
	The Messenger Publishing Co., Wilmington, N. C., advertising the Governor's proclamation offering reward for Anthony McCormick,	17	00
	N. McPhail, sheriff Columbus county, expenses incurred in the arrest of James Joyner, under requisition,	19	65
	W. N. Hamrick, sheriff Cleveland county, per diem and expenses incurred in trip to South Carolina in capture and return of a fugitive from justice under requisition,	37	70
Nov.	Raleigh News & Observer, for advertising Governor's proclamation, offering reward for Sam Underwood.	11	00
	P. B. Fetzer, per diem and expenses incurred in case of Robert Hinson, arrested in Chesterfield county, S C., and brought to Cabarrus county, N. C.,	33	85
	J. W. Crowell, sheriff Wilson county, per diem and expenses incurred in capture and return to justice one Sylvester Grimes,	26	25

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	HEATING CAPITAL AND SUPREME COURT BUILDING.		
1887			
Aug.	News & Observer, for advertising proposals for heating Capitol and Supreme Court Buildings,	$ 7	50
Oct.	Arthur Winslow, engineer, etc., for making blue prints of plans for heating Capitol and Supreme Court Building and furnishing material for same,	37	54
Nov.	W. J. Hicks, Warden of Penitentiary, for expenses of trip to Washington, D. C., to investigate subject of heating, etc.,	53	40
	News & Observer, for advertising proposals for heating Capitol and Supreme Court Buildings,	8	00
	INDIGENT PUPILS.		
1886			
Dec.	W. J. Young, Principal of N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, for amount expended by him for clothing and travelling expenses for sundry pupils at the said Institution,	553	50
1887			
Jan.	W. J. Young, Superintendent N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, for clothing and travelling expenses of four indigent pupils for 1885,	70	00
March.	W. J. Young, Superintendent of N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, for clothing and travelling expenses of one indigent pupil from Anson county,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 July.	Adam Stearns, of Cabarrus county, for clothing furnished Maggie Tucker, an indigent of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, during session 1886–'87,	$ 20	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
1886 Dec.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	88	00
1887 Jan.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	23,261	00
Feb.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	1,453	00
March.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	28,742	00
April.	Interest on four per cent. State debt this month, paid by treasurer,	688	00
May.	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	1,232	00
June.	Paid sundry persons interest on four per cent. State debt duing this month,	30	00
July.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	20,220	00
Aug.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	2,398	00
Sept.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	2,648	00
Oct.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	28,255	00
Nov.	Paid sundry persons during this month interest on four per cent. State debt,	995	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
1886 Dec.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	540	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887	Paid sundry persons on above account		
Jan.	during this month,	$ 300	00
March.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	2,940	00
April.	Interest on six per cent. State debt this month, paid by treasurer,	10,560	00
May.	Paid sundry persons on above account this month,	61,350	00
June.	Paid sundry persons interest on six per cent. State debt during this month,	600	00
July.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	210	00
Aug.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	240	00
Sept.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	150	00
Oct.	Paid sundry persons on above account during this month,	11,190	00
Nov.	Paid sundry persons during this month interest on six per cent. State debt,	64,230	00
	JUDICIARY.		
1886			
Dec.	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal to the Supreme Court, for the month of November, 1886,	41	66
	R. H. Bradley, for services as Librarian to the Supreme Court, for the month of November, 1886,	25	00
	A. W. Graham, Solicitor *pro tem.* Fifth Judicial District, for attendance on the Superior Court of Person county, November Trem, 1886,	20	00
	J. A. Long, Solicitor *pro tem.* Fifth Judicial District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Caswell county, November Term, 1886,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Dec.	Harvey Bingham, Solicitor *pro tem.*, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Stanley, Iredell, Cabarrus and Rowan counties, Fall Term, 1886,	$ 80	00
	D Worthington, Solicitor Third Judicial District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Nash county, November Term, 1886,	20	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Twelfth District, one certificate,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, one certificate,	20	00
	G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor Twelfth District, one certificate,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, two certificates,	40	00
	G. L. Hyman, Solicitor *pro tem.* Second District, one certificate,	20	00
	Jas. D. McIver, Solicitor Seventh District, two certificates,	40	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, five certificates,	100	00
1887 Jan.	W. N. H. Smith, salary as Chief Justice Supreme Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	A. S. Merrimon, salary as Associate Justice Supreme Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Thomas S. Ashe, salary as Associate Justice Supreme Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Thos. S. Kenan, for salary as Supreme Court Clerk for six months, ending December 31st, 1886,	150	00
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal to Supreme Court for month of December, 1886,	41	66

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Jan.	R. H. Bradley, salary as Librarian to Supreme Court for month of December, 1886,	$ 25	00
	W. M. Shipp, salary as Judge of Superior Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	J. C. L. Gudger, salary as Judge of Superior Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Jas. E. Shepherd, salary as Judge of Superior Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Fred. Philips, salary as Judge of Superior Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	H. G. Connor, salary as Judge of Superior Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Walter Clark, salary as Judge of Superior Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	John A. Gilmer, salary as Judge of Superior Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	E. T. Boykin, salary as Judge of Superior Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Jas. C. MacRae, salary as Judge of Superior Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	W. J. Montgomery, salary as Judge of Superior Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	J. F. Graves, salary as Judge of Superior Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	A. C. Avery, salary as Judge of Superior Court, 4th quarter, 1886,	625	00
	Jas. E. Boyd, Solicitor Fifth District, one certificate,	20	00
	G. S. Furgeson, Solicitor Twelfth District, one certificate,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, one certificate,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, two certificates,	40	00
	H. Bingham, Solicitor Eighth District, one certificate,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Jan.	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, one certificate,	$ 20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, one certificate,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, one certificate,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, one certificate,	20	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, salary as Attorney General and Supreme Court Reporter, quarter ending December 31st, 1886,	500	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, amount allowed for clerical assistance for the year 1887,	300	00
Feb.	R. H. Bradley, for services as Librarian to Supreme Court, for the month of January, 1887,	25	00
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal to Supreme Court, for the month of January, 1887,	41	66
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Cabarrus county, January Term, 1887,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Pitt county, January Term, 1887,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of New Hanover county, January Term, 1887,	20	00
	Thomas Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, attendance upon Rockingham Superior Court, January Term, 1887,	20	00
	Mrs. C. B. Ashe, Administratrix of Judge Thos. S. Ashe, deceased, late Associate Justice Supreme Court, for salary to the 4th day of February, 1887,	235	73

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Feb.	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Wilson county, January Term, 1887,	$ 20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Franklin county, January Term, 1887,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Robeson county, February Term, 1887,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Iredell county, February Term, 1887,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, attendance upon the Superior Courts of Johnston and Harnett counties, Spring Term, 1887,	40	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, attendance upon the Superior Courts of Duplin county, February Term, 1887,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Lenoir county, February Term, 1887,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Richmond county, February Term, 1887,	20	00
March.	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal to the Supreme Court for the month of February, 1887,	41	66
	R. H. Bradley, for services as Librarian to Supreme Court for month of February, 1887,	25	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Catawba and Union counties,	40	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 March.	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Mecklenburg county,	$ 20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Rowan county,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Wake county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Vance county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Beaufort county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, Sampson county,	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Eleventh District, Forsyth and Yadkin counties,	40	00
	G. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Halifax county,	20	00
	F. N. Strudwick, Solicitor Fifth District, Chatham county,	20	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General and Supreme Court Reporter, for attendance upon the Supreme Court, February Term, 1887,	100	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Davidson county,	20	00
	T. Hubbard Argo, Attorney for T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Wayne county,	20	00
	Thos. S. Kenan, Supreme Court Clerk, for preparing docket for February Term, 1887,	50	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Sixth District, Cumberland county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, Pender county,	20	00
	Jas. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Madison county,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 March.	J. R. Strayhorn, Solicitor Fifth District, Chatham, Durham, Guilford and Granville counties,	$ 100	00
	Jas. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Buncombe county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, Carteret county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Currituck, Camden and Pasquotank counties,	60	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Randolph county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solictor Second District, Warren county,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District. Bladen and Columbus counties	40	00
	Samuel C. White, Attorney for Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Alleghany and Wilkes counties,	40	00
April.	W. N. H. Smith, salary as Chief Justice Supreme Court, quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	625	00
	A. S. Merrimon, salary as Associate Justice Supreme Court, quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	625	00
	J. J. Davis, salary as Associate Justice Supreme Court from February 12th to March 31st, 1887,	340	27
	Theo. F. Davidson, salary as Attorney General and Supreme Court Reporter, quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	500	00
	R. H. Bradley, salary as Marshal to Supreme Court for month of March, 1887,	41	66
	R. H. Bradley, services as Librarian to Supreme Court for month of March, 1887,	25	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	William M. Shipp, salary as Judge Superior Court, quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	$ 625	00
	A. C. Avery, salary as Judge Superior Court, quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	625	00
	J. H. Merrimon, salary as Judge Superior Court, quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	625	00
	James E. Shepherd, salary as Judge Superior Court, quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	625	00
	Fred. Phillips, salary as Judge Superior Court, quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	625	00
	H. G. Connor, salary as Judge Superior Court, quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	625	00
	Walter Clark, salary as Judge Superior Court, quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	625	00
	John A. Gilmer, salary as Judge Superior Court, quarter ending March 31, 1887,	625	00
	E. T. Boykin, salary as Judge Superior Court, quarter ending March 31, 1887,	625	00
	Jas. C. McRae, salary as Judge Superior Court, quarter ending March 31, 1887,	625	00
	W. J Montgomery, salary as Judge Superior Oourt, quarter ending March 31, 1887,	625	00
	J. F. Graves, salary as Judge Superior Court, quarter ending March 31, 1887,	625	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Jones county, March Term, 1887,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Perquimans county, Spring Term, 1887,	$ 20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, Brunswick county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Pitt county, March Term, 1887,	20	00
	S. C. White, Cashier, Agent for O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Onslow county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	S. C. White, Cashier, Agent for F. I Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Lincoln county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Chowan county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	F. Hubbard Argo, for T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Wake county, March Term, 1887,	20	00
	G. H. White, Solicitor Second District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Northampton county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	Samuel C. White, Cashier, Agent for Thomas Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Davie county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Montgomery county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	Samuel C. White, Cashier, Attorney for F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Gaston county, Spring Term, 1887,	$ 20	00
	Samuel C. White, Cashier, Attorney for O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, attendance upon Superior Court of New Hanover county, April Term, 1887,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Stanly county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Gates county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Wayne county, April Term, 1887,	20	00
	Sam. C. White, Cashier, Attorney for F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Cleveland county, April Term, 1887,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Hertford county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Moore county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, attendance upon the Superior Courts of Edgecombe and Craven counties, Spring Term, 1887,	40	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, attendance upon the Superior Courts of Martin and Franklin counties, March and April Terms, 1887,	$ 40	00
	Sam. C. White, Cashier, Attorney for Jas. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, attendance upon the Superior Courts of Haywood and Transylvania counties, Spring Term, 1887,	40	00
May.	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal to the Supreme Court, for the month of April, 1887,	41	66
	R. H. Bradley, for services as Librarian to the Supreme Court, for the month of April, 1887,	25	00
	Samuel C. White, Cashier, Attorney for I. R. Strayhorn, Solicitor for Fifth District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Orange and Caswell counties, March and April Terms, 1887,	40	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, attendance Wake Superior Court, April Term,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, attendance Washington Superior Court, Spring Term,	20	00
	Samuel C. White, agent for O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, attendance Sampson Superior Court, May Term, 1887,	20	00
	Samuel C. White, agent for F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, attendance Rutherford Superior Court, April Term, 1887,	20	00
	Isaac R. Strayhorn, Solicitor Fifth District, attendance on Person Superior Court, May Term, 1887,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 May.	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, attendance on Anson Superior Court, May Term, 1887,	$ 20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, attendance on Tyrrell Superior Court, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	Samuel C. White, agent for Jas. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, attendance Jackson Superior Court, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, attendance Stokes, Surry and Wilkes Superior Courts, Spring Term, 1887,	60	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, attendance Nash Superior Court, May Term,	20	00
	F. W. Barnes, agent for D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, attend ance Greene Superior Court, April Term, 1887,	20	00
	W. H. Bower, Solicitor Tenth District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Ashe, McDowell, Watauga, Mitchell, Caldwell, Burke, Henderson and Yancey counties, Fall Term, 1886,	160	00
	George H. White, Solicitor Second Dis trict, for attendance Bertie Superior Court, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance Dare Superior Court, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, for attendance Cumberland Superior Court, May Term, 1887,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 May.	Samuel C. White, agent for B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Rowan, May Term,	$ 40	00
	Samuel C. White, agent for O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Pender county, May Term, 1887,	20	00
	Samuel C. White, Agent, for F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Polk county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Hyde county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Halifax county, May Term, 1887,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Vance, May Term, 1887,	20	00
June	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Marshal to the Supreme Court, for the month of May, 1887,	41	66
	R. H. Bradley, for salary as Librarian to the Supreme Court, for the month of May, 1887,	25	00
	Samuel C. White, Cashier, Attorney for Thomas Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, for attendance on the Superior Court of Forsyth county, May Term, 1887,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance upon Superior Court of Pamlico county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 June.	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Robeson county, May Term, 1887,	$ 20	00
	Samuel C. White, Cashier, Attorney for James M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Clay and Macon counties, Spring Term, 1887,	40	00
	Samuel C. White, Cashier, Attorney for James M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Cherokee county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	Samuel C. White, Cashier, Attorney for B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Iredell county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Chowan county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Beaufort county, Spring Term, 1887,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Richmond county, June Term, 1887,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Wilson county, June Term, 1887,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 June.	W. H. Bower, Solicitor Tenth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Watauga (June) Ashe (March) Watauga (April) Ashe (May) Yancey, McDowell, Mitchell, Henderson, Burke and Caldwell counties, Spring Term, 1887,	$ 200	00
	Samuel C. White, Cashier, Attorney for B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Davidson county, June Term, 1887,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, June Term, 1887,	20	00
	Thomas S. Kenan, Supreme Court Clerk, for recording proceedings of Supreme Court, February and October Terms, 1887,	95	10
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Hertford county, June Term, 1887,	20	00
	Samuel C. White, Cashier, Attorney for James M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Swain and Graham counties, June and Spring Terms, 1887,	40	00
July.	Thomas S. Kenan, Supreme Court Clerk, salary for six months, ending June 30, 1887,	150	00
	Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General and Supreme Court Reporter, salary for six months, ending June 30, 1887,	500	00
	R. H. Bradley, Marshal to Supreme Court, salary for the month of June, 1887,	41	66

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 July.	R. H. Bradley, Librarian to Supreme Court, salary for the month of June, 1887,	$ 25	00
	W. N. H. Smith, Chief Justice Supreme Court, salary for quarter ending June 30, 1887,	625	00
	A. S. Merrimon, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for quarter ending June 30, 1887,	625	00
	J. J. Davis, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for quarter ending June 30, 1887,	625	00
	Paid Superior Court Judges, salary for quarter ending June 30, 1887, as follows:		
	J. F. Graves, Judge Ninth District,	625	00
	W. J. Montgomery, Judge Eighth District,	625	00
	J. C. McRae, Judge Seventh District,	625	00
	E. T. Boykin, Judge Sixth District,	625	00
	John A. Gilmer, Judge Fifth District,	625	00
	Walter Clark, Judge Fourth District,	625	00
	H. G. Conner, Judge Third District,	625	00
	Fred. Philips, Judge Second District,	625	00
	James E. Shepherd, Judge First District,	625	00
	J. H. Merrimon, Judge Twelfth District,	625	00
	A. C. Avery, Judge Tenth District,	625	00
	W. M. Shipp, Judge Eleventh District,	625	00
	Samuel C. White, agent for James M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Buncombe county, June Term, 1887,	20	00
	Thomas M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth Distict, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Wake county, July Term, 1887,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Aug.	R. H. Bradley, Marshal to Supreme Court, salary for the month of July, 1887,	$ 41	66
	R. H. Bradley, Librarian to Supreme Court, for salary for July, 1887,	25	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, for attendance upon Superior Court of Cumberland county, July Term, 1887,	20	00
	Samuel C. White, attorney for J. M. Moody, Solicitor for Twelfth District, for attendance upon Superior Court Madison county, August Term, 1887,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, for attendance upon Superior Court of Columbus county, August Term, 1887,	20	00
	Samuel C. White, attorney for I. R. Strayhorn, Solicitor Fifth District, for attendance on the Superior Courts of Granville, Durham, Chatham, (May Term) and Alamance and Guilford counties, June Term, 1887,	100	00
	F. Hubbard Argo, attorney for T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Harnett county, August Term, 1887,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Moore county, August Term, 1887,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Johnston county, August Term, 1887,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Aug.	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Wake county, August Term, 1887,	$ 20	00
	Samuel C. White, attorney for F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Cleveland, Alexander and Catawba counties, July and August Terms, 1887,	60	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Rowan and Iredell counties, August Term, 1887,	40	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Robeson county, August Term, 1887,	20	00
Sept.	R. H. Bradley, Librarian to Supreme Court, salary for August, 1887,	25	00
	R. H. Bradley, Marshal to Supreme Court, salary for August, 1887,	41	66
	Jas. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Buncombe county, August Term, 1887,	20	00
	Samuel C. White, Cashier, Attorney for O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Lenoir county, August Term, 1887,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, September Term, 1887,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Martin county, September Term, 1887,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Davidson county, September Term, 1887,	$ 20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Anson and Brunswick counties, September Term, 1887,	40	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Currituck county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Wayne county, September Term, 1887,	20	00
	S. C. White, Cashier, Attorney for O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Duplin and Pender counties, September Term, 1887,	40	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance upon Superior Court, Camden county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	Thomas Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, for attendance upon Superior Courts Surry, Alleghany, Rocking ham, Stokes and Wilkes counties, Summer and Fall Terms, 1887,	100	00
	D Worthington, Solicitor Third District, for attendance upon Superior Court Pitt county, September Term, 1887,	20	00
	Samuel C. White, Cashier, attorney for James M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, for attendance upon Superior Court Haywood and Transylvania counties, Fall Term, 1887,	40	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	Thos. S. Kenan, Supreme Court Clerk, for recording judgments and proceedings, February Term, 1887, and preparing dockets for September Term, 1887,	$ 100	70
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, for attendance upon the Superior Court Warren county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance upon Superior Court Pasquotank county, Fall Term 1887,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Court Richmond county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
Oct.	Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General and Supreme Court Reporter, salary for 3d quarter, 1887,	500	00
	R. H. Bradley, Librarian to Supreme Court, for salary for the month of September, 1887,	25	00
	R. H. Bradley, Marshal to Supreme Court, salary the month of September, 1887,	41	66
	W. N. H. Smith, Chief Justice Supreme Court, salary for 3d quarter, 1887,	625	00
	Jos. J. Davis, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary 3d quarter, 1887,	625	00
	A. S. Merrimon, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	625	00
	W. M. Shipp, Judge of Superior Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	625	00
	A. C. Avery, Judge of Superior Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	625	00
	Fred. Philips, Judge of Superior Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	625	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Oct.	J. F. Graves, Judge of Superior Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	$ 625	00
	J. H. Merrimon, Judge Superior Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	625	00
	Jas. E. Shepherd, Judge Superior Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	625	00
	H. G. Connor, Judge Superior Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	625	00
	Walter Clark, Judge of Superior Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	625	00
	John A. Gilmer, Judge of Superior Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	625	00
	E. T. Boykin, Judge of Superior Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	625	00
	Jas. C. MacRae, Judge of Superior Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	625	00
	W. J. Montgomery, Judge Superior Court, salary 3rd quarter, 1887,	625	00
	J. R. Strayhorn, Solicitor Fifth District, for attendance upon the Courts of Person, Caswell, Orange, Granville, Guilford and Alamance counties, Fall Term, 1887,	120	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Randolph county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Wake county, September Term, 1887,	20	00
	Jas. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Jackson county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Oct.	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Perquimans county, Fall Term, 1887,	$ 20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Greene county, October Term, 1887,	20	00
	G. H. White, Solicitor Second District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Northampton county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Union county, September Term, 1887,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Chowan county, October Term, 1887,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Montgomery county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Robeson county, October Term, 1887,	20	00
	W. H. Bower, Solicitor Tenth District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Mitchell, Ashe, Yancey, Henderson, Caldwell, Burke, Watauga and McDowell counties, Fall Term, 1887,	160	00
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Macon county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Oct.	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Gates county, Fall Term, 1887,	$ 20	00
	F. H. Argo, for T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Wayne county, October Term, 1887,	20	00
	Thomas Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Davie and Yadkin counties, Fall Term, 1887,	40	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Lincoln and Gaston counties, Fall Term, 1887,	40	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Vance county, October Term, 1887,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Wake county, October Term, 1887,	20	00
	Jas. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Clay and Cherokee, Fall Term, 1887,	40	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Edgecombe county, October Term, 1887,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Stanly county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Hertford county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Oct.	Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General, allowance for attending the sessions of the Supreme Court, September Term, 1887,	$ 100	00
Nov.	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Carteret county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Cleveland county, October Term, 1887,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of Bladen and Moore counties, Fall Term, 1887,	40	00
	R. H. Bradley, Marshal to Supreme Court, salary for month of October, 1887,	41	66
	R. H. Bradley, Librarian to Supreme Court, salary for month of October, 1887,	25	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Washington county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Jones county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	I. R. Strayhorn, Solicitor Fifth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Chatham county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Bertie county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Cabarrus county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Nov.	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Tyrrell county, Fall Term, 1887,	$ 20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Wilson county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Rutherford county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	S. C. White, Attorney for O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Onslow county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Dare county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	S. C. White, Attorney for J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, attendance upon the Superior Courts of Graham and Swain, Fall Term, 1887,	40	00
	Jas. Webb, Jr., and Bro., Attorneys for I. R. Strayhorn, Solicitor Fifth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Orange county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	Frank McNeill, Solicitor Seventh District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Cumberland county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Franklin county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Halifax county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Nov.	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, attendance upon the Superior Courts of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham counties, Fall Term, 1887,	$ 80	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, attendance upon the Superior Court Iredell county, November Term, 1887,	20	00
	F. H. Argo, Attorney for T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Johnston county, November Term, 1887,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Swain county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, attendance upon the Superior Court of Polk county, Fall Term, 1887,	20	00
	LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.		
	Paid sundry members of the General Assembly, Clerks, Pages and Laborers, session 1887, as follows:		
1887	January,	14,854	90
	February,	17,778	40
	March,	27,285	42
April.	John Sanders, for services as Chairman of House Branch of Committee to investigate the Western and Eastern Insane Asylum,	25	85
	F. H. Busbee, for preparing for the printer the Captions of the Public and Private Acts of the General Assembly, session of 1887,	75	00
May.	R. M. Furman, for preparing Index to Senate Journal for the year 1887,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 June.	C. M. Busbee, for indexing and side-noting Laws of the General Assembly, session 1887, for Secretary of State,	$ 250	00
July.	G. M. Bulla, Clerk to House of Representatives, for indexing House Journal, Assembly 1887,	100	00
Nov.	E. W. Kerr, Clerk Senate Committee on Insane Asylums, for actual necessary expenses of Senate Committee for investigating the Western and Eastern N. C. Insane Asylums,	30	37
	NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
1887 March.	J. D. Williams, Treasurer Fayetteville Normal School, for annual appropriation to said Institution for the year 1887,	2,000	00
May.	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to Franklin Normal School for the year 1887,	500	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to Wilson Normal School for the year 1887,	500	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to Newton Normal School for the year 1887,	500	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to Elizabeth City Normal School for the year 1887,	500	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to Sparta Normal School for the year 1887,	500	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 May.	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to Washington Normal School for the year 1887,	$ 500	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to Asheville Normal School for the year 1887,	500	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to Winston Normal School for the year 1887	500	00
Sept.	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to the Franklinton Colored Normal School for the year 1887,	500	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to the Salisbury Colored Normal School for the years 1887–'88,	750	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to the Plymouth Colored Normal School for the years 1887–'88,	750	00
Oct.	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, appropriation to the Goldsboro Colored Normal School, for the year 1887,	750	00
	S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, appropriation to the Franklinton Colored Normal School,	500	00
	N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.		
1887 Jan.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N C. Insane Asylum, for part of annual appropriation for the support and maintenance of said Asylum for the year 1887,	5,000	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 March.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N. C. Insane Asylum, for part of annual appropriation for said Asylum for the fiscal year 1887,	$ 5,000	00
May.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N. C. Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1887,	25,000	00
July.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N. C. Insane Asylum, for part of appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1887,	10,000	00
Sept.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N. C. Insane Asylum, for balance of appropriation to said Institution for the year 1887,	11,000	00
	N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND THE BLIND.		
1887 Feb.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, for annual appropriation to said Institution for the year 1887,	10,000	00
May.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, for account of annual appropriation to said Institution for the year 1887,	15,000	00
July.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, for balance of appropriation to said Institution for the year 1887,	12,000	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	N. C. INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.		
1887			
April.	John S. Leary, President N. C. Industrial Association, for incidental expenses of said Association on account of appropriation made by the Legisture of 1887,	$ 250	00
May.	The N. C. Industrial Association, for part of appropriation for the year 1887, to cover contract of Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry printing, etc., for said Association,	100	00
Nov.	J. H. Williamson, Secretary N. C. Industrial Association, for balance of appropriation to said Association for the year 1887,	650	00
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.		
1887			
Jan.	F. H. Busbee, President Board of Directors, for 1st quarter's installment of the appropriation to the Oxford Orphan Asylum for the year 1887,	2,500	00
April.	C. H. Robinson, Chairman *ex-officio* of Board of Directors Oxford Orphan Asylum, for 2d quarter's appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1887,	2,500	00
July.	C. H. Robinson, Grand Master and Chairman Board Directors of Oxford Orphan Asylum, for quarterly installment due this appropriation to said Asylum,	2,500	00
Oct.	C. H. Robinson, Grand Master, for the 4th installment for 1887, due to said Asylum,	2,500	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	PENITENTIARY.		
1887			
Feb.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N. C. Penitentiary, for the support of said Institution for the year of 1887,	$ 15,000	00
March.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N. C. Penitentiary, for annual appropriation for said Institution for the year 1887,	20,000	00
May.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N. C. Penitentiary, for part of annual appropriation to said Institution for the year 1887,	25,000	00
June.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N. C. Penitentiary, on account of annual appropriation to said Institution for the year 1887,	20,000	00
Aug.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* of N. C. Penitentiary, for balance of appropriation to said Institution for the year 1887,	20,000	00
	PENITENTIARY SUNDAY SCHOOL.		
1887			
March.	W. J. Hicks, Warden of N. C. Penitentiary, for annual appropriation for the support of the Sunday school,	50	00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
1886			
Dec.	P. M. Hale, Public Printer and Binder, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments; of this amount charge $20.00 to Agricultural Department and $35.00 to the Penitentiary, balance to the General Fund,	713	45

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Dec.	L. O. Lougee, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	$ 2	00
	John Spelman, for examining State Pinter's bill this date,	2	00
	P. M. Hale, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments; of this amount charge $3.50 to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, $4.50 to the Agricultural Department, and balance to General Fund,	372	44
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	John Spelman, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	P. M. Hale, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments; of this amount charge $12.50 to the Penitentiary, $217.89 to the Department of Agriculture, and balance to the General Fund.	617	19
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	John Spelman, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	P. M. Hale, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments; of this amount charge $19.18 to the N. C. Insane Asylum, $38.98 to the Agricultural Department, and balance to the General Fund,	816	92
	L. O. Lougee, Practical Printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Dec.	John Spelman, Practical Printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	$ 2	00
1887 Jan.	P. M. Hale, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments; of this amount charge $77.85 to N. C. Insane Asylum, $21.48 to W. N. C. Insane Asylum, $4.50 to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, $296.56 to Agricultural Department, $29.31 to N. C. Penitentiary and $428.74 to the General Fund,	858	47
	L. O. Lougee, Practical Printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	John Spelman, Practical Printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	P. M. Hale, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments; of this amount charge $59.92 to the Agricultural Department, $15.82 to the N. C. Penitentiary and balance to the General Fund,	443	23
	L. O. Lougee, Practical Printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	John Spelman, Practical Printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	P. M. Hale, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments; of this amount charge $227.20 to the Agricultural Department, $23.85 to the N. C. Penitentiary, $51.38 to N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind and balance to the General Fund,	634	80

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Jan.	L. O. Lougee, Practical Printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	$ 2	00
	John Spelman, Practical Printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	P. M. Hale, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments; of this amount charge $64.68 to the W. N. C. Insane Asylum, $28 to N. C. Penitentiary, $12 to Agricultural Department, $2.92 to Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind and balance to the General Fund,	493	30
	L. O. Lougee, Practical Printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	John Spelman, Practical Printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
Feb.	P. M. Hale, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the several State Departments; of this amount charge $27.00 to N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, $65.62 to N. C. Insane Asylum and balance to the General Fund,	549	27
	John Spelman, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	P. M. Hale, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the several State Departments; of this amount charge $56.00 to the Agricultural Department, $10.00 to the W. N. C. Insane Asylum and balance to the General Fund,	349	13

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Feb.	John Spelman, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	$ 2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	P. M. Hale, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the several State Departments; of this amount charge $227.54 to the Agricultural Department, $13.50 to the N. C. Penitentiary, and balance to the General Fund,	1,139	26
	John Spelman, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
March.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	248	12
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing and binding done for the several State Departments,	231	42
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	452	87
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 March.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing and binding done for the several State Departments,	$ 479	64
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
April.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments and the Legislative Department,	527	14
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments and the Legislative Department,	754	05
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	502	33
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	P. M. Hale, ex-State Printer, to cover final bill for printing, etc., for the different State Departments; of this amount charge $338.35 to the Agricultural Department and the balance to the General Fund,	558	44
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining P. M. Hale's bill this date,	2	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining P. M. Hale's bill this date,	$ 2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	549	26
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	484	97
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
May.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the several State Departments,	347	07
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the several State Departments,	1,237	80
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	450	69
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 May.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments	$ 525	16
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
June.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	644	30
	L. O. Lougee, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	416	73
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	554	00
	L. O. Lougee, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	491	50
July.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	635	90

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 July.	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	$ 2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	409	65
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	566	01
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	332	49
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	518	39
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
Aug.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	204	94
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Aug.	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	$ 2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	90	80
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	136	11
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examing State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	306	70
Sept.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	430	12
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	377	40

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	$ 469	47
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the several State Departments,	569	16
Oct.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	431	28
	L. O. Lougee, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	524	01
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	164	69
	C. J. Betts, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Oct.	C. J. Betts, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	$ 2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	485	70
Nov.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	142	00
	L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	265	85
	L. O. Lougee, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	L. O. Lougee, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	64	69
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the different State Departments,	166	08
	L. O. Lougee, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	C. J. Betts, for examining State Printers bill this date,	2	00

PENSIONS.

1886 Dec.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	9,899	50

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Jan.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	$ 5,809	85
Feb.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	733	20
March.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	817	80
April.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	253	80
May.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	521	70
June.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	28	20
July.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	126	90
Nov.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	31	10

PUBLIC TAX REFUNDED.

1887 Jan.	Wilson & Avery, Morganton Furniture Manufacturing Company, for amount of rebate on State taxes, 1885, having purchased drummers' license,	18	75
	Alexander Miller, on account of over valuation of stock in A. & N. C. R. R., by order of the Board of County Commissioners,	1	50
	J. J. Gormley, agent, for sureties of L. A. Potts, Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, amount refunded on account of taxes of 1886, by order of the Board of County Commissioners,	11	80
	Mrs. L. S. Grier, amount of overcharge in State taxes of 1886,	2	50
	Henry C. Brown, Sheriff of Edgecombe county, amount ordered as a credit on State taxes, 1886, by the Board of County Commissioners,	74	56

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887	Mrs. M. M. McConnell, amount of over		
Jan.	charge in State taxes of 1886,	$ 3	00
	H. B. McAllister, amount of overcharge		
	in State taxes of 1886,	3	02
Feb.	The Roberdel Manufacturing Company,		
	for rebate on State taxes of 1886,	100	00
	H. H Leatherwood, Sheriff of Hay-		
	wood county, for amount over paid		
	in settling State taxes of 1886,	35	00
	Wallace Brothers, for merchants' tax		
	paid by mistake for the years 1883		
	and 1884,	200	00
	J. G. Hall, for rebate on State taxes for		
	1885,	119	37
March.	F. F. Cohoon, Sheriff of Pasquotank		
	county, amount of error in payment		
	of State taxes of 1885,	223	73
	W. F. Jones, overcharge in State taxes		
	of 1886,	11	25
	W. H. Wetmore & Co., rebate on State		
	taxes of 1885,	64	56
April.	C. C. Barbee, for taxes refunded, having		
	been paid twice,	62	00
	A. T. Mial, for amount of overcharge		
	in taxes of 1886,	8	57
	J. D. Gaskill, for rebate on State taxes		
	of 1886, having purchased a drum-		
	mers' license,	32	33
May.	J. B. Graffenreidt, agent for D. L. Clark,		
	for amount refunded on State taxes		
	of 1885, having paid tax twice on		
	same property,	12	61
	Ford & Co., for amount refunded as		
	rebate on State taxes of 1886, having		
	purchased drummers' license,	25	00
	Tyson & Jones, for rebate on State taxes		
	for the year 1886, having purchased		
	drummers' license,	100	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 June.	D. A. Grantham, ex-Sheriff of Wayne county, on account of errors, insolvents, etc., in State taxes of 1886,	$ 379	68
	P. D. Leonard, Sheriff of Davidson county, for over payment of State taxes of 1885,	65	26
	F. D. Markham, Sheriff Durham county, for amount of taxes refunded on account of rebates and errors in list-takers' report on taxes of 1885–'86,	284	64
	W. F. Griffith, Sheriff Mecklenburg county, for amount of taxes refunded on account of duplicate entries on tax books of 1886,	9	29
July.	E. G. Haywood, for amount refunded on State taxes of 1885, on account of over valuation,	3	50
	E. G. Haywood, for amount refunded on State taxes of 1886, on account of over valuation,	3	75
Aug.	A. H. Galloway, Sheriff Rockingham county, for amount refunded on State taxes of 1887, on account of rebate on drummers' license,	475	00
	Thos. C. Williams, Richmond, Va., for amount of State taxes refunded on account of rebate on drummers' license,	36	37
Sept.	Joshua Perry, on above account for over payment of State taxes of 1886,	4	38
	John D. Shaw, Attorney for Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Rail Road, for amount of taxes overpaid by said railroad by error in returns of the company taxes in 1887,	115	02

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	J. D. Shaw, Attorney for Carolina Central Rail Road, for amount of taxes overpaid by said railroad by error in returns of the company taxes of 1887,	$ 232	83
Oct.	A. H. Galloway, Sheriff Rockingham county, for rebate on State taxes on account of drummers' license,	95	00
	W. A. Field, for rebate on State taxes on account having purchased a drummers' license,	19	17
	L. B. Sutton, for over payment of State taxes on certain lands for the years 1884, 1885, 1886,	4	50
	Thomas M. Holt, amount refunded on taxes of 1886 for over payment on shares of stock erroneously listed,	36	00
	H. C. Kearney, Sheriff Franklin county, amount refunded on account of taxes erroneously charged to said sheriff on the tax list,	14	43
Nov.	F. D. Markham, Sheriff Durham county, amount refunded on account of drummers' licenses, $27.50, less five per cent. commission,	26	13
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
1886 Dec.	W. G. Curtis, President Quarantine Board, for services and expenses of himself and doctors Thos. F. Wood and Geo. G. Thomas, incurred in attending six meetings of said Board,	135	00
1887 Jan.	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for salary of himself and boat crew, etc., for quarter ending December 31st, 1886,	250	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for himself and boat crew, quarter ending March 31st, 1887,	$ 210	00
May.	Jackson & Bell, to cover bill dated April 16th, 1887, for posters, circulars, etc., advertising Quarantine Regulations,	12	65
July.	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for salary for self and boat crew, quarter ending June 30th, 1887,	335	00
Oct.	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for salary of himself and boat crew, etc., for quarter ending September 30th, 1887,	429	00
	W. H. Bernard, Proprietor Wilmington Morning Star, for advertising Quarantine notice six months,	36	00
	The Daily Review, for advertising Quarantine Regulations,	36	00
Nov.	W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for visits and expenses of Quarantine Board, port of Wilmington, N. C.,	135	00
	ROSTER OF TROOPS IN MEXICAN WAR.		
1887 Oct.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General of North Carolina, for balance of compensation for, and actual necessary expenses incurred in preparing the Roster of N. C. Troops in the war with Mexico, for the Public Printer,	171	68
	SETTLING TAXES.		
1886 Dec.	Jos. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell county, for settling taxes of 1886,	28	00
	J. T. Ellington, sheriff Johnston county, for settling taxes of 1886,	9	40

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886	E. A. Moffitt, sheriff Randolph county,		
Dec.	for settling taxes of 1886,	$ 8	60
	B. C. Blalock, sheriff Stanly county,		
	for settling taxes of 1886,	9	00
	Milton McNeill, sheriff Wilkes county,		
	for settling taxes of 1886,	17	00
	W. J. Hardison, sheriff Martin county,		
	for settling taxes of 1886,	6	00
	B. S. Graves, sheriff Caswell county, for		
	settling taxes of 1886,	9	20
	W. F. Cooper, tax collector Graham		
	county, for balance on settling taxes		
	of 1884,	24	00
1887	Paid sundry sheriffs and tax collectors		
Jan.	on above, during this month, as fol-		
	lows:		
	Mayer Hahn, sheriff Craven county,	3	00
	S. W. Brewer, sheriff Chatham county,	14	00
	W. S. Clark, sheriff Bladen county,	3	00
	S. L. Yount, sheriff Catawba county,	3	00
	Jas. T. Hunter, sheriff Alamance county,	18	00
	W. C. Abernathy, sheriff Gaston county,	6	80
	Jas. G. Kenan, sheriff Duplin county,	11	80
	H. B. Funnell, sheriff Hyde county,	22	00
	J. P. Arrington, sheriff Nash county,	7	00
	E. R. Outlaw, sheriff Bertie county,	10	00
	Jno. B. Russell, sheriff Carteret county,	3	60
	Nat. McMinn, sheriff Transylvania Co.,	9	40
	W. H. Leatherwood, sheriff Haywood		
	county,	9	00
	R. M. Sharpe, sheriff Alexander county,	18	60
	J. B. Blanton, sheriff Rutherford county,	16	00
	F. F. Cohoon, sheriff Pasquotank county,	3	00
	W. St. C. Pugh, sheriff Dare county,	13	00
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick county,	12	00
	J. W. Buchanan, sheriff Mitchell		
	county,	22	00
	W. Propst, sheriff Cabarrus county,	7	20

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887	J. W. Crowell, sheriff Wilson county,	$ 3	50
Jan.	J. H. Hampton, sheriff Polk county,	23	00
	John A. Green, sheriff Harnett county,	15	00
	S. E. Koonce, sheriff Jones county,	7	00
	J. D. Sutton, sheriff Lenoir county,	8	20
	A. Nixon, sheriff Lincoln county,	9	40
	Robt. White, sheriff Perquimans county,	3	00
	A. B. Panther, sheriff Cherokee county,	30	00
	F. J. Floyd, sheriff Robeson county,	15	00
	W. F. Griffith, sheriff Mecklenburg county,	3	00
	M. B. Lassiter, sheriff Montgomery county,	22	00
	E. Murrill, sheriff Onslow county,	13	60
	J. P. Horn, sheriff Union county,	3	00
	R. T. Hodges, sheriff Beaufort county,	16	20
	Jas. S. Mitchell, sheriff Hertford county,	6	00
	M. S. Justus, sheriff Henderson county,	7	40
	A. C. Ward, sheriff Pender county.	10	50
	Dempsey Spruill, late sheriff Washington county,	3	00
	D. A. Grantham, sheriff Wayne county,	3	00
	S. H. Manning, sheriff New Hanover county,	3	00
	B. Hill, sheriff Sampson county,	17	60
	John A. Crowder, sheriff Anson county,	3	00
	N. McQueen, sheriff Cumberland county	6	00
	J. C. Warren, sheriff Chowan county,	6	00
	B. Jones, sheriff Tyrrell county,	9	60
	C. C. Krider, sheriff Rowan county,	3	00
	W. M. Hooper, sheriff Jackson county,	13	80
	Jas. P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county,	10	40
	D. E. Riddick, sheriff Gates county,	12	00
	R. Craven, sheriff Graham county,	26	20
	W. H. Bray, sheriff Currituck county,	17	00
	W. H. Harrington, tax collector of Pitt county,	16	50
	W. H. Smith, sheriff Vance county,	8	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887	T. F. Roland, sheriff Yancey county,	$ 10	60
Jan.	Luby Harper, sheriff Greene county,	8	20
	D. B. Hooker, sheriff Pamlico county,	6	90
	M. H. Tuttle, sheriff Caldwell county,	6	00
	J. R. Nowell, sheriff Wake county,	9	00
	P. D. Leonard, sheriff Davidson county,	3	00
	L. F. Wright, sheriff Camden county,	11	00
Feb.	Paid sundy persons on above account during this month, as follows:		
	D. F. Baird, ex-sheriff of Watauga county,	9	00
	W. C. Mendenhall, tax collector of Swain county,	16	00
	Berry Bryant, sheriff Richmond county,	3	00
	O. C. Wheeler, sheriff Guilford county,	3	00
	W. M. Black, sheriff Moore county,	15	80
	Stephen Venable, sheriff Surry county,	20	40
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell county,	15	20
	Thos. K. Miller, sheriff Ashe county,	17	00
	W. F. Thompson, sheriff Alleghany county,	43	00
	A. F. Forn, sheriff Columbus county,	12	40
	J. D. Hamlin, sheriff Yadkin county,	8	60
March.	F. D. Markham, sheriff Durham county, amount allowed him in settlement of State taxes of 1886,	6	00
	W. N. Hamrick, sheriff of Cleveland county, amount allowed him in the settlement of State taxes of 1886,	3	00
April.	Paid John A. Lockey, sheriff Burke county, on the above account,	3	40
May.	R. J. Lewis, sheriff of Halifax county, amount allowed in settling,	24	00
	J. R. Rich, tax collector Buncombe county, amount allowed settling,	3	00
	Rufus I. Dalton, sheriff Stokes county, amount allowed in settling,	9	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887	A. H. Galloway, sheriff Rockingham		
May.	county, amount allowed in settling,	$ 18	00
June.	John Royer, sheriff Forsyth county, for amount allowed him in settlement of State taxes of 1886,	3	00
	H. C. Kearney, sheriff Franklin county, for amount allowed him in settlement of State taxes of 1886,	13	40
	John K. Hughes, sheriff Orange county, for amount allowed him in settlement of State taxes of 1886,	11	60
	W. A. Bailey, sheriff Davie county, for amount allowed him in settlement of State taxes of 1886,	7	00
	M. F. Stancill, sheriff Northampton county, for amount allowed him in settlement of State taxes of 1886,	7	60
July.	Paid sundry sheriffs for settling taxes this month, as follows:		
	H. C. Brown, sheriff Edgecombe county,	3	00
	C. G. Mitchell, sheriff Person county,	8	00
	Geo. C. Fitts, sheriff Warren county,	3	00
	C. W. Tweed, tax collector Madison county,	10	20
	J. A. Crews, sheriff Granville county,	15	00
Aug.	Paid R. A. Jacobs, tax collector Macon county, for amount allowed him in settling taxes of 1886,	17	60

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

1887			
Jan.	Thomas F. Wood, Secretary N. C. State Board of Health, for 1st quarter, 1887,	500	00
April.	Thomas F. Wood, Secretary N. C. State Board of Health, for appropriation to said Board, quarter ending June 30, 1887,	500	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Oct.	Thomas F. Wood, Secretary N. C. State Board of Health, for appropriation for quarter ending December 31, 1887,	$ 500	00
	STATE BOUNDARY LINE.		
1886 Dec.	W. D. Pruden, Commissioner, for expenses incurred in the survey now in progress between the counties of Currituck, Camden and Gates, and the State of Virginia,	100	00
	W. D. Pruden, Commissioner, for expenses incurred in the survey now in progress between the counties of Currituck, Camden and Gates, and the State of Virginia,	200	00
	Arthur Winslow, for balance of per diem and expenses incurred as Commissioner appointed by the Governor to mark the line between North Carolina and South Carolina through the counties of Mecklenburg and Union,	364	26
1887 Jan.	S. B. Alexander, for services as Commissioner on survey of the State line between Mecklenburg county, N. C., and the State of South Carolina,	44	75
	W. D. Pruden, Commissioner, for expenses incurred in the survey now in progress between the counties of Currituck, Camden and Gates, and the State of Virginia,	600	00
Feb.	J. M. Gudger, for services as Commissioner to run the State line between North Carolina and Tennessee,	83	25
	J. P. Neil, for services as Surveyor in running the State line between North Carolina and Tennessee,	80	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Feb.	W. D. Pruden, Commissioner, on account of expenses incurred in locating the State line between North Carolina and Virginia,	$ 900	00
Oct.	W. D. Pruden, Commissioner, for expenses incurred in the survey of State line between the counties of Currituck, Camden and Gates and the State of Virginia,	200	00
	STATE CANVASSING BOARD.		
1886 Dec.	C. W. Lambeth, for two days' services as Clerk to State Board of Canvassers,	8	00
1887 Feb.	J. S. McAllister, for two days' services as Clerk to said Board,	8	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
1886 Dec.	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as clerk to Secretary of State, for month of November, 1886,	83	33
1887 Jan.	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as clerk to Secretary of State, for month of December, 1886,	83	33
	W. L. Saunders, for salary as Secretary of State, for quarter ending December 31, 1886,	500	00
	W. L. Saunders, for amount allowed him for extra clerical assistance, quarter ending December 31, 1886,	250	00
Feb.	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as clerk to Secretary of State, for the month of January, 1887,	83	33

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 March.	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as clerk to Secretary of State, for the month of February, 1887,	$ 83	33
April.	W. L. Saunders, for salary as Secretary of State, for quarter ending March 31, 1887,	500	00
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as clerk to Secretary of State, for the month of March, 1887,	83	33
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount allowed him for extra clerical assistance, for quarter ending March 31, 1887,	250	00
May.	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as clerk to Secretary of State, for the month of April, 1887,	83	33
June.	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as clerk to Secretary of State, for the month of May, 1887,	83	33
July.	W L. Saunders, for salary as Secretary of State, for quarter ending June 30, 1887,	500	00
	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount allowed him for extra clerical assistance,	250	00
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as clerk to Secretary of State, for the month of June, 1887,	83	33
Aug.	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as clerk to Secretary of State, for the month of July, 1887,	83	33
Sept.	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as clerk to Secretary of State, for the month of August, 1887,	83	33
Oct.	W. L. Saunders, for salary as Secretary of State, for 3rd quarter, 1887,	500	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Oct.	W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for amount allowed him for extra clerical assistance for 3rd quarter, 1887,	$ 250	00
	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as clerk to Secretary of State, for 3rd quarter, 1887,	83	33
Nov.	W. P. Batchelor, for salary as clerk to Secretary of State, for the month of October, 1887,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
1886 Dec.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation of $150.00 to each of the following military companies of the State Guard, to-wit: Governor's Guards and Durham Light Infantry, for the payment of armory rent and other necessary expenses,	300	00
1887 April.	Johnstone Jones, for expenses on special duty with the Governor, April 8th to 13th, 1887,	15	00
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for payment for special services rendered under orders of Governors Jarvis and Scales in the years 1884, '85 and '86, in securing as restoration of North Carolina's lost credit in the War Department,	100	00
	F. H. Cameron, Inspector General, for travelling expenses incurred in visiting and inspecting the State Guard for the year 1886,	285	75

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	Paid the following persons, Colonels of Regiments, for stationery, postage and other necessary expenses incurred in the duties of the office:		
	J. W. Cotton, Colonel 1st Regiment,	$	100 00
	W. C. Jones, Colonel 2d Regiment,		100 00
	J. D. Glenn, Colonel 3d Regiment,		100 00
	J. T. Anthony, Colonel 4th Regiment,		100 00
	E. B. Engelhard, Captain Governor's Guards, for per diem of Governor's Guard in the suppression of the mutiny of convicts at the Penitentiary,		70 80
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for actual necessary expenses incurred in connection with the employment of the Governor's Guard in the mutiny of convicts of the Penitentiary, April 17, 1887,		7 00
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for armory rent and other necessary expenses, $300 each to the following military companies of the State Guard: Company K 3rd Regiment, Companies B and E 4th Regiment,		900 00
May.	E. B. Engelhard, Captain, for armory rent and other necessary expenses, annual appropriation to the Governors Guard a—military company of the State Guard,		300 00
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for armory rent and other necessary expenses, annual appropriation to Company E of the State Guard,		300 00
June	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General North Carolina, for annual appropriation of $300 each to the following military companies, to-wit:		

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 June.	Company A 1st Regiment North Carolina State Guard,	$ 300	00
	Company B 1st Regiment North Carolina State Guard,	300	00
	Company G 1st Regiment North Carolina State Guard,	300	00
	Company I 1st Regiment North Carolina State Guard,	300	00
July.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation of $300 each to the following military companies, to-wit:		
	The Goldsboro Rifles, Maxton Guards, Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry and Reidsville Light Infantry,	1,200	00
	Johnstone Jones, as above for, the Durham Light Infantry and the Richland Rifles,	600	00
Aug.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation to the Sampson Light Infantry, Company F 2nd Regiment, Captain W. L. Faison,	300	00
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for actual expenses in trip to Greensboro from Asheville, in obedience to the Governor,	16	40
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation to the Dallas Light Infantry, Company K 4th Regiment North Carolina State Guard,	300	00
Sept.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation to the Wilmington Light Infantry,	300	00
	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation to the Forsyth Rifleman, Company A 3rd Regiment,	300	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Oct.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation to Oak City Blues, as military company of the State Guard, for the year 1887,	$ 300	00
Nov.	Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation to Company D 4th Regiment, North Carolina State Guard, for the current year,	300	00
	STATE LIBRARY.		
1886 Dec.	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian, for the month of November, 1886,	62	50
	Wm. Muhl, for books furnished State Library,	10	75
	Southern Express Company, for express charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State Library,	3	40
	G. N. Rider, for books furnished State Library,	20	00
	L. C. Vass, for subscription to "Eastern North Carolina," for State Library,	3	00
	Humphrey & Co., for sundry books furnished State Library,	8	40
	Bangs & Co., for books furnished State Library,	3	64
1887 Jan.	J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, salary for December, 1886,	62	50
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, for postage and rent of post-office box furnished State Library,	6	50
	The Publishers' Weekly, subscription 1887, for State Library,	5	00
	Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for work done for State Library,		75

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Jan.	The Raleigh News & Observer, for subscription for 1887, for State Library,	$ 7	00
	Southern Express Company, for express charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State Library during the month of January, 1887,	2	40
Feb.	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian for the month of January, 1887,	62	50
	Julius A. Bonitz, for subscription to Goldsboro Messenger for the year 1887, for State Library,	3	00
	Charles Scribner's Sons, for volume 21 Eng. Brit. for State Library,	7	00
	G. N. Rider, agent for D. Appleton & Co., for three volumes for State Library,	21	00
	Charlotte Home Democrat, for subscription for 1887, for State Library,	2	00
	J. M. Gray, agent for Alvin J. Jonston & Co., for one set Revised Encyclopœdia, boxing and freight, for State Library,	58	25
March.	J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, salary for February, 1887,	62	50
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State Library for the month of February, 1887,		80
	Home Library Association, for two years member in same for State Library,	12	50
	A. R. Spofford, for one American Almanac and Treasury of Facts for State Library,	1	50
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., one City Directory (Raleigh) for the State Library,	2	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	J. C. Birdsong, salary as State Librarian, for month of March, 1887, and services in the better preservation of the Records of the General Assembly, Act ratified March 7th, 1887,	$ 79	62
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by State Library during the month of March, 1887,		50
	Orphan's Friend, for subscription from January 1st, 1887, to January 1st, 1888, for State Library,	1	00
	Seth Nowell, drayage for State Library,		50
	Virginia Historical Society, for subscription of State Library for 1887, as a member of said Society,	5	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for sundry binding done for State Library,	19	00
May.	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian and Custodian of the Records of the General Assembly, for the month of April, 1887,	83	33
	The Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State Library during the month of April, 1887,		30
	D. Appleton & Co, for one copy of Annual Cyclopœdia volume 11, 1886, for State Library,	6	00
	Ashton Neild, for sundry books, etc., furnished the State Library,	35	62
	Seth Nowell, for hauling 19 loads of the Colonial Records (2,984 volumes) and assistance in hauling the same, for State Library,	9	25
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., necessary postage, State Library,	7	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 May.	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., post-office box rent for 2nd quarter, State Library,	$ 1	50
June.	J. C. Birdsong, for salary as State Librarian, for the month of May, 1887,	83	33
	Thos. Baker, for sundry books furnished State Library,	14	62
	E. W. Nash, for 2 volumes Williamson's History of North Carolina for State Library,	7	51
	Geo. W. Mayo, auctioneer, for books, etc., furnished State Library,	14	89
July.	Chatham Record, for subscription for one year from date, February 22d, 1887, for State Library,	2	00
	J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian and Custodian of Records of General Assembly, salary for the month of June, 1887,	83	33
	Salisbury Watchman, for subscription for State Library, from June 9, 1886, to June 9, 1887,	2	00
	E. W. Nash, for Baum's Church History for State Library,	1	42
	J. W. Randolph & English, for books furnished State Library	5	50
	The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, for subscription to the Missionary Herald for the year 1887, for State Library,	1	00
	Seth Nowell, for drayage for State Library,		25
	U. S. Army & Navy Journal, for subscription for year ending July 23d, 1888, for State Library,	6	00
	J. W. Randolph & English, for one catalogue, No. 127, for State Library,	1	71

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 July.	Robert Clarke & Co., for Ramsay's Revolution for State Library,	$	$1 53
Aug.	J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, Custodian, &c., salary for the month of July, 1887,		83 33
	A. L. Plummer, agent, for copy Cram's Atlas of the World, for State Library,		3 75
	Miss Scott, for books furnished State Library,		7 50
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster for rent of post-office box for State Library, 3d quarter, and postage,		5 50
	G. N. Rider, agent D. Appleton & Co., for Volume II Am. Biography for State Library,		7 00
	M. Moggs, for books furnished State Library,		2 89
	Edwards & Broughton, for binding done for State Library,		39 00
	Seth Nowell, for sundry draying for State Library,		1 00
	Seth Nowell, for sundry draying for State Library,		1 00
	Geo. P. Humphrey, for volume 2 Bancroft, for State Library,		1 68
Sept.	J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, salary for the month of August, 1887.		83 33
	A. Williams & Co., for History of the Constitution of the United States.		3 00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for binding sundry volumes for State Library,		20 75
	The Durham Tobacco Plant, for one year's subscription, from October 6th, 1886, to October 6th, 1887, for State Library,		1 50
	Estes and Lauriat, for Volume 1 Knights History of England for the State Library,		3 00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	Charles L. Woodard, for books, etc., furnished the State Library,	$ 3	63
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, for postage for State Library,	10	00
Oct.	J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, salary for the month of September, 1887,	83	33
	R. W. Douglas & Co., for books furnished State Library,	11	23
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for post-office box rent, 4th quarter, 1887, for State Library,	1	50
	J. J. Bruner, for one copy of Rumple's History of Rowan county for State Library,	1	05
	Western Sentinel, subscription for one year for State Library,	1	50
	Bangs & Co., for books furnished State Library,	5	50
Nov.	J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, &c., salary for October, 1887,	83	33
	Alfred Williams & Co., one copy Legal Ethics,	1	50
	Hill & Harvey, books furnished State Library,	7	60
	Ashton Neild, Bristol, England, books furnished State Library,	14	20
	STATIONERY (AMOUNT REFUNDED).		
1887 May.	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for amount of bill for blank books furnished Stanley county, paid into the Treasury by error,	8	50

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	SUPREME COURT AND STATE LIBRARY BUILDING.		
1886			
Dec.	The North Carolina State Penitentiary, for partial payment on Supreme Court and Library Building,	$ 8,000	00
1887			
Oct.	North Carolina Penitentiary, balance due on Supreme Court Room appropriation,	2,000	00
	SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CAPITOL.		
1886			
Dec.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of the Capitol and Arsenal for the month of November, 1886,	62	50
1887			
Jan.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of the Capitol and Arsenal for the month of December, 1886,	62	50
Feb.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of the Capitol and Arsenal for the month of January, 1887,	62	50
March.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of the Capitol and Arsenal for the month of February, 1887,	62	50
April.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of the Capitol and Arsenal for the month of March, 1887,	62	50
May.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of the Capitol and Arsenal for the month of April, 1887,	62	50
June.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of the Capitol and Arsenal for the month of May, 1887,	62	50
July.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of the Capitol and Arsenal for the month of June, 1887,	62	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Aug.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of the Capitol and Arsenal for the month of July, 1887,	$ 62	50
Sept.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of the Capitol and Arsenal for the month of August, 1887,	62	50
Oct.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of the Capitol for the month of September, 1887,	62	50
Nov.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Superintendent of the Capitol for the month of October, 1887,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
1886 Dec.	J. S. McAllister, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department for the month of November, 1886,	62	50
	Thos. A. Partin, for salary as Clerk to State Treasurer for the month of November, 1886,	66	66
1887 Jan.	D. W. Bain, for salary as State Treasurer, quarter ending December 31st, 1886,	750	00
	H. M. Cowan, for salary as Chief Clerk to State Treasurer, quarter ending December 31, 1886,	375	00
	T. A. Partin, salary as Clerk to State Treasurer, month of December, 1886,	66	66
	J. S. McAllister, salary as Teller in Treasury Department, for month of December, 1886,	62	50
Feb.	J. S. McAllister, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department for the month of January, 1887,	62	50

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Feb.	Thos. A. Partin, for salary as Clerk to State Treasurer for the month of January, 1887,	$ 66	66
March.	T. A. Partin, Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for February, 1887,	66	66
	J. S. McAllister, Teller in Treasury Department, salary for February, 1887,	62	50
	J. S. McAllister, Teller in Treasury Department, three days' services, March 1st to March 3d, 1887,	6	25
April.	D. W. Bain, salary as State Treasurer, quarter ending March 31, 1887,	750	00
	H. M. Cowan, salary as Chief Clerk to State Treasurer, for quarter ending March 31, 1887,	375	00
	H. W. Jackson, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department, from March 8th, 1887, to March 31st, 1887,	50	00
	T. A. Partin, salary as Clerk to State Treasurer, for month of March, 1887,	66	66
May.	T. A. Partin, for salary as Clerk to State Treasurer for month of April, 1887,	66	66
	H. W. Jackson, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department for the month of April, 1887,	62	50
June.	H. W. Jackson, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department for the month of May, 1887,	62	50
	T. A. Partin, for salary as Clerk to State Treasurer for the month of May, 1887,	66	66
July.	D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, salary for quarter ending June 30, 1887,	750	00
	H. M. Cowan, Chief Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for quarter ending June 30, 1887,	375	00
	T. A. Partin, for salary as Clerk to State Treasurer for the month of June, 1887,	66	66

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 July.	H. W. Jackson, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department for the month of June, 1887,	$ 62	50
Aug.	H. W. Jackson, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department for the month of July, 1887,	62	50
	T. A. Partin, for salary as Clerk to State Treasurer for the month of July, 1887,	66	66
Sept.	T. A. Partin, for salary as Clerk to State Treasurer for the month of August, 1887,	66	66
	H. W. Jackson, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department for the month of August, 1887,	62	50
Oct.	D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, salary for 3rd quarter, 1887,	750	00
	H. M. Cowan, Chief Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for quarter ending September 30, 1887,	375	00
	T. A. Partin, for salary as Clerk to State Treasurer for the month of September, 1887,	66	66
	H. W. Jackson, for salary as Teller in Treasury Department for the month of September, 1887,	62	50
Nov.	T. A. Partin, Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for the month of October, 1887,	66	66
	H. W. Jackson, Teller in Treasury Department, salary for the month of October, 1887,	62	50
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.		
1887 Jan.	The University of North Carolina, for semi-annual installment of interest on the certificate of indebtedness issued under Section 2,636 of The Code,	3,750	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	The University of North Carolina, for quarterly installment of appropriation for the maintenance of the University,	$ 3,750	00
April.	University of North Carolina, for semi-annual appropriation to the said institution under Section 2,638 of The Code,	2,500	00
	The University of North Carolina, for quarterly installment of appropriation for the maintenance of said institution,	3,750	00
July.	The University of North Carolina, for semi-annual installment of interest on certificate of indebtedness issued under Section 2,636 of The Code,	3,750	00
	The University of North Carolina, for quarterly installment of appropriation for maintenance of said Institution for 1887,	3,750	00
Oct.	The University of North Carolina, for quarterly installment of appropriation to said Institution for its maintenance,	3,750	00
	The University of North Carolina, for semi-annual installment of the appropriation to said Institution, due October 1st, 1887,	2,500	00
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
1886 Dec.	J. C. Brewster & Co., for branding iron, &c., furnished Keeper of Weights and Measures,	4	05
1887 Jan.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Keeper of Weights and Measures, for quarter ending December 31, 1886,	25	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Feb.	J. C. Brewster & Co., for necessary articles furnished the Keeper of Weights and Measures,	$ 5	95
March.	Jas. McKimmon & Co., one-half bushel flax seed, to carry out provisions of section 3,839 of The Code—Weights and Measures,	1	75
April.	C. M. Roberts, salary as Keeper of Weights and Measures, quarter ending March 31, 1887,	25	00
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for sundry articles furnished the Standard Keeper. by order of the Governor,	55	80
June.	J. C. Brewster & Co., for cleaning copper measures,	1	00
July.	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Weights and Measures, salary for quarter ending June 30, 1887,	25	00
Oct.	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Weights and Measures, salary for the 3d quarter, 1887,	25	00
	WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM, (BUILDING ACCOUNT.)		
1886 Dec.	W. J. Yates, President Board Directors Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, for balance of appropriation for the completion of the north wing of said Asylum,	5,000	00
	WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM, (SUPPORT ACCOUNT.)		
	Jno. A. Dickson, for salary as Deputy Treasurer Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, quarter ending November 30, 1886,	75	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Dec.	W. J. Yates, President Board Directors Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, for part of appropriation for the support and maintenance of the patients of said Asylum,	$ 3,500	00
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, for part of annual appropriation for the support of said Asylum for the year 1887,	5,000	00
1887 Feb.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, for annual appropriation for support of said Institution for the year 1887,	10,000	00
March.	Jno. A. Dickson, Deputy Treasurer Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, salary for months of December, 1886, January, 1887, February, 1887,	91	66
	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, part of appropriation to said Asylum for the fiscal year 1887,	10,000	00
June.	J. A. Dickson, for salary as Deputy Treasurer of Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, for the months of March, April and May, 1887,	100	00
July.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Institution for 1887,	15,000	00
Aug.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1887,	10,000	00
Sept.	John A. Dickson, Deputy Treasurer		

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, for salary for the months of June, July and August, 1887,	$ 100	00
Oct.	D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, balance of appropriation to said Institution for the year 1885,	15,000	00
	CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.		
1887 Sept.	A. M. Scales, Governor, for expenses of the Fayetteville Light Infantry, as a military escort to the celebration of the Centennial of the Constitution at Philadelphia on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September, 1887,	500	00
	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, (*Continued from page* 142.)		
1887 July.	Paid Thomas F. Wood, Secretary North Carolina State Board of Health, for appropriation for 3rd quarter, 1887,	500	00
	CONTINGENCIES.		
1886 Dec.	Paid to sundry persons on above account as follows:		
	Southern Express Company, for express charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of November, 1886,	9	10
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of November, 1886,	8	12

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Dec.	The Thompson Houston Electric Company, for three arc lights in Capitol square for the month of November, 1886,	$ 37	50
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol for the month of December, 1886,	224	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court for the month of December, 1886,	32	32
	H. M. Farnsworth, for painting and graining case in Treasury Department,	10	00
	Fred. A. Watson, for necessary articles of furniture furnished the Keeper of Capitol,	3	00
	The Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building during the month of November, 1886,	27	00
	Ruffin & Graham, Attorneys' at Law, for counsel fee in case of A. H. Temple against the State of North Carolina and W. P Roberts, Auditor, and Morton, Bliss & Company against W. P. Roberts, Auditor,	500	00
	Battle & Mordecai, Attorneys at Law, for counsel fee in case of A. H. Temple against the State of North Carolina and W. P. Roberts, Auditor, and Morton, Bliss & Company against W. P. Roberts, Auditor,	500	00
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for necessary office furniture for some of the State Departments,	20	60
	H. Mahler, for one seal and press for Madison county,	16	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Dec.	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction,	$ 24	00
	Jones & Powell, for twenty tons of coal furnished the Secretary of State for use of the different State Departments,	148	00
	A. G. Elliott & Company, for paper furnished the Secretary of State for the Supreme Court Reports,	840	76
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished to the different State Departments during the month of December, 1887,	88	00
	Jones & Powell, for paper furnished the Secretary of State for use of the different State Departments,	31	70
	Hilliard Bell, for repairing locks and furnishing and fitting keys, &c., for Senate and House Representatives,	18	15
	E. D. Haynes, for repairing chairs in Senate and House Representatives,	6	35
	J. E. Woodard, Member of House Representatives from Wilson county, for per diem as commissioner in examining the accounts of the State Treasurer and Auditor for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886,	50	60
	T. B. Womack, Member of House Rep-representatives from Chatham county, for per diem as commissioner in examining the accounts of the State Treasurer and the Auditor for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886,	48	20

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1886 Dec.	M. S. Robbins, Senator from 25th District, for per diem as commissioner in examining the accounts of the State Treasurer and Auditor for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886,	$ 43	40
	G. M. Bulla, Member House of Representatives from Davidson county, for per diem as commissioner in examining the accounts of State Treasurer and Auditor for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1886,	58	80
	Julius Palmer, for making cushions for chairs in office of Superintendent of Capitol,	1	25
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., for charges and drayage on one case of labels for office of Secretary of State,	2	67
	H. Mahler, for one seal and press furnished Martin county,	10	00
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of December, 1886,	25	40
1887 Jan.	The Thompson Houston Electric Company, for three arch lights furnished Capitol square during December, 1886,	37	50
	Alfred Williams & Company, for stationery, etc., furnished the Secretary of State for use of the different State Departments,	72	55
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the different State Departments during this month,	104	25

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Jan.	Western Union Telegraph Company, for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during December, 1886,	$ 5	75
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol, for the month ending January 1st, 1887,	280	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court for month ending January 1st, 1887,	40	40
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on four cases stationery and paper, etc.,	27	44
	The Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building during December, 1886,	28	60
	Allen & Cram, for three coal grates furnished the Keeper of Capitol for Supreme Court room and two halls of the General Assembly,	16	31
	The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, for freight on two cases of paper for Secretary of State,	2	81
	Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry necessary articles of furniture furnished the different State Departments,	21	25
	August, Gost & Company, for stationery, etc., furnished the Secretary of State for Executive Department,	172	77
	Seth Nowell, for hauling five loads sand for walks in Capitol square,	1	75
	J. C. Brewster & Company, for terra cotta pipes, etc., furnished the Capitol and putting down the same,	344	10
	H. Mahler, for seal and press furnished Cumberland Superior Court,	10	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Jan.	W. F. Askew, for paper furnished Secretary of State,	$ 2,154	15
	J. C. S. Lumsden, for necessary articles of furniture furnished the Keeper of Capitol,	21	25
	A. W. Shaffer, for cabinet case and maps of the United States, city of Raleigh and State of North Carolina, etc., furnished the Governor's office,	32	00
	Southern Express Company, for express charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during January, 1887,	49	20
	The Carolina Watchman, for advertising an Act to repeal Section 1245 of The Code, requiring the registration of deeds,	12	00
	W. T. Weaver, Postmaster, Asheville, N. C., for postage furnished Adjutant General's office,	5	00
Feb.	The Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lights for Capitol Square for the month of January, 1887,	37	50
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of January, 1887,	10	56
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol, for the month of February, 1887,	224	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court for the month of February, 1887,	32	32
	John C. Jordan, for repairs on cart for Capitol building,	2	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Feb.	Stephen T. Smith, manufacturer, &c., for copy holder for type-writer for Supreme Court,	$ 2	00
	The Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol building during the month of February, 1887,	86	00
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on one case paper for Secretary of State,	1	15
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished different State Departments for the month of February, 1887,	25	00
	J. C. Brewster & Co., for necessary articles of furniture furnished the Keeper of Capitol for use of different State Departments,	34	30
	H. Mahler, for one seal and press furnished to the county of Burke	10	00
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on three packages stationery for the several State Departments,	2	58
	Thomas H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry necessary articles of furniture furnished the Keeper of Capitol for both Houses of the General Assembly,	32	07
	W. H. & R S. Tucker & Co., for sundry articles of dry goods, etc., furnished the Keeper of Capitol for use of the different State Departments,	144	85
	W. F. Askew, for paper furnished the Secretary of State,	1,350	00
March.	J. W. Denmark & Company, for eight grosses of pens furnished the different State Departments,	16	00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 March.	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments for the month of February, 1887,	$ 14	70
	Thompson Houston Electric Company, for three arc lights furnished Capitol square during February, 1887,	37	50
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on ten cases paper for Secretary of State,	54	03
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for charges on sundry messages sent and received by different State Departments during February, 1887,	4	40
	American Writing Machine Company, for repairs on machine for Supreme Court,	6	50
	Stephen T. Smith, paper for writing machine for Supreme Court,	7	70
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol, for month of March, 1887,	224	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as messenger and services of Supreme Court,	32	32
	Southern Bell Telephone Company, for rental of telephone and lines from March 1st, 1887, to March 1st, 1888, less rebate of twelve days,	58	19
	The Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building during February, 1887,	117	00
	B. L. Barkley, Watchman of the Capitol, part of salary forfeited by sickness during last two years of his services, March 7th, 1887,	23	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 March.	M. P. Haynes, for sundry repairs in the House of Representatives and Senate Chamber, and putting storm doors to rotunda,	$ 145	05
	C. M. Busbee, for professional services in Supreme Court—case of State vs. Long,	120	00
	W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Company, for material furnished House of Representatives, Senate Chamber and rotunda of Capitol,	28	93
	A. Williams & Company, for stationary furnished several State Departments,	238	00
	W. J. C. Dulany, for sundry bills of stationery purchased by Secretary of State,	1,026	15
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished different State Departments,	58	00
	T. W. Blake, for repairs on sundry clocks for Capitol building,	6	00
	Ellington, Royster & Company, for material furnished and work done in Capitol building, for benefit of Legislature,	47	75
	H. Mahler, for one seal and press furnished the county of Cabarrus,	10	00
	Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on sundry packages of stationery for different State Departments,	4	51
	R. H. Bradley, for sundry work done in Supreme Court room, expenses of same	1	50
	North Carolina Home Insurance Company, for insurance on furniture in Governor's Mansion,	10	12

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 March.	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by Adjutant General's Department, during February, 1887,	$	60
	Seth Nowell, for hauling ten loads of ashes for walks in Capitol square,	2	00
April.	Western Union Telegraph Company, for charges on sundry telegrams sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of March, 1887,	3	33
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of March, 1887,	6	45
	Thompson Houston Electric Company, for three arc lights furnished the Capitol square for the month of March, 1887,	37	50
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol, for month of April, 1887,	280	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court, for month of April, 1887,	40	40
	J. P. H. Adams, Register of Deeds of Wake county, N. C., for recording and from R. S. Patton, to State of North Carolina, for site of Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Raleigh, N. C.,	1	25
	Thomas H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry necessary articles of furniture and work done for the different State Departments,	35	93
	J. S. Pescud, for sundry necessary articles of furniture furnished the different State Departments,	1	30

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 April.	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished different State Departments during the month of April, 1887,	$ 110	50
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building during the month of March, 1887,	54	00
	The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on one case of stationery for Secretary of State,	1	63
	Stephen T. Smith, for five reams No. 12 ruled paper for Supreme Court,	9	00
	Seth Nowell, for drayage on sundry packages for State,		25
	A. G. Elliott & Company, for seventy reams of paper furnished Secretary of State,	637	00
	The State Chronicle, for expenses of postage, wrapping and mailing Captions of the Laws of 1887,	31	64
	W. S. Primrose, Insurance Agent, for insurance on the Governor's Mansion,	250	00
May.	The Southern Express Company for sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of April, 1887,	114	75
	The Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lights furnished the Capitol square for the month of April, 1887,	37	50
	W. F. Askew, for paper furnished the Secretary of State,	915	30
	The Western Union Telegraph Co., for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the different State Department,	2	33

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 May.	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and Watchman of the Capitol, for the month of May, 1887,	$ 224	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court for the month of May, 1887,	32	32
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the different State Departments for the month of May, 1887,	267	49
	The Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol building, month of April, 1887,	16	80
	Julius Palmer, repairing four chairs in Executive Department,	1	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., eighty-four reams paper furnished Secretary of State,	577	50
	The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on ten cases of paper for Secretary of State,	61	42
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for stationery, &c., furnished the Secretary of State,	23	40
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departpartments during the month of May, 1887,	154	10
	Evans Alston for hauling fourteen loads sand for walks in Capitol square,	4	90
	Brown Williams, for cleaning out well in Capitol square,	3	50
	W. T. Weaver, Postmaster, Asheville, N. C., for postage furnished Adjutant General's office,	5	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 June.	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the different State Departments, during the month of June, 1887,	$ 89	00
	The Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lights furnished Capitol square during the month of May, 1887,	37	50
	A. Williams & Co., stationery, &c., furnished Secretary of State for the different State Departments,	86	95
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters, and the Watchman of Capitol, for the month of June, 1887,	224	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to Supreme Court for the month of June, 1887,	32	32
	Western Union Telegraph Company for charges on sundry messages sent and received at sundry times by the different State Departments during the month of May, 1887,	9	80
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for stationary, &c, furnished the different State Departments,	107	75
	The Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building during the month of May, 1887,	14	00
	F. P. Haywood, Jr., for four Postal Guides furnished the Secretary of State for the different State Departments,	6	00
	W. F. Askew, for paper furnished Secretary of State necessary for printing the Laws of 1887,	1,059	30

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 June.	Hardy Jones, for drayage on Laws of 1887, from Secretary of State's office to Register's of Wake county,	$	35
	R. H. Bradley, for one chair furnished Supreme Court,	5	00
	J. C. Brewster & Co. for sundry articles of hardware furnished the Keeper of Capitol, for the different State Departments,	36	50
	R. Z. Linney, Attorney at Law, for professional services in the case of State against E. L. Bracco, Watauga Superior Court, June Term, 1887,	25	00
	W. F. Weaver, Postmaster, Asheville, N. C., for postage furnished Adjutant General's office,	6	00
July.	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of June, 1887,	249	15
	Thompson Houston Electric Company, for three arc lights in Capitol square for the month of June, 1887.	37	50
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to Supreme Court for the month of July, 1887,	40	40
	The Western Union Telegraph Company, for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of July, 1887,	6	15
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol for the month of July, 1887,	280	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 July.	Thomas H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles of hardware furnished the Superintendent of the Capitol for the several State Departments,	$ 20	80
	Thomas H. Briggs & Sons, for twelve boxes furnished the Trustees of Public Library for shipping Colonial Records,	5	00
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the different State Departments for the month of July, 1887,	121	70
	E. F. Lovill, Attorney at Law, for professional services in the case of State vs. E. L. Bracco, Watauga Superior Court, June Term, 1887,	25	00
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building, during the month of June, 1887,	11	40
	Battle & Mordecai, Attorneys at Law, for professional services in the cases of Morton, Bliss & Company vs. W. P. Roberts, Auditor, and A. H. Temple vs. State of North Carolina and W. P. Roberts, Auditor, in United States Circuit Court, it being balance of fee,	200	00
	Graham & Ruffin, Attorneys at Law, for professional services in the cases of Morton, Bliss & Company vs. W. P. Roberts, Auditor, and A. H. Temple vs. State of North Carolina and W. P. Roberts, Auditor, in United States Circuit Court, it being balance of fee,	200	00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., for stationery furnished Secretary of State,	44	84

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 July.	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on two boxes of stationery for Secretary of State,	$ 1	08
	K. P. Batchelor, for assisting Secretary of State in shipping Laws, Journals and Documents, of 1887—forty-nine days work,	133	08
	J. D. Boushall, for per diem and expenses incurred in going to Oxford and adjusting accounts of the sheriff of Granville county, securing payment of balance due the State,	20	45
	The North Carolina Car Company, for 106 boxes for shipping Laws of 1887,	68	90
Aug.	John T. Morris, for upholstering chairs, etc., in Treasury Department,	2	75
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of July, 1887,	341	10
	H. M. Cowan, for expenses incurred in going to Kenansville and adjusting the accounts of the accounting officer of Duplin county for 1885 and 1886, to secure payment to State Treasurer,	12	15
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the different State Departments for the month of August, 1887,	149	00
	W. T. Weaver, Postmaster, Asheville, N. C., for necessary postage furnished Adjutant General's Department,	5	00
	A. L. Plummer, agent, for two copies of Cram's Atlas of the World for the Executive Department,	8	75
	The Thompson Houston Electric Company, for three arc lights furnished Capitol square,	37	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Aug.	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol for the month of August, 1887,	$ 224	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court for the month of August. 1887,	32	32
	Dye's Government Counterfeit Detector for State Treasury Department, from February, 1886, to February, 1887,	6	00
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building during the month of July, 1887,	11	80
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for charges on messages sent and received by the State Departments during the month of July, 1887,	4	48
	W. F. Askew, for paper furnished Secretary of State,	1,424	25
	W. E & E. D. Lockwood, for box envelopes, cases, etc., for Legislative Department,	45	72
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, for freight and drayage on twenty-six rolls of carpets,	28	09
	Battle & Mordecai, Attorneys at Law, for fee and expenses to and from Baltimore in *habeas corpus* case of H. W. Henderson against J. C. Warren, before Judge Bond, involving legality of drummers' license,	222	80
	Batchelor & Devereux, Attorneys at Law, for fee and expenses to Baltimore and return, in case relating to drummers' license tax,	228	30

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Aug.	Batchelor & Devereux, Attorneys at Law, for fee in case of Sheriff of Warren county, advice and trip to Warrenton,	$ 30	00
	J. D. Boushall, for compensation and actual necessary expenses incurred in trip to Franklin, Macon county, to procure settlement of State taxes of said county, for the year 1886,	64	10
	J. C. Brewster & Co., A. W. Shaffer, Trustee, for sundry articles furnished and work done in repair of gates and Capitol building,	14	95
	H. Bell, work done for different State Departments,	4	00
	W. T. Weaver, Postmaster, Asheville, N. C., for postage for Adjutant General's office,	5	00
	Mrs. Minnie H. Bagley, for copying for printer's manuscript of Colonial Record, fifty-four copy sheets, at ten cents per copy sheet,	5	40
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on paper for Secretary of State,	4	53
	J. W. Denmark & Co., one cyclostyle, etc., for Executive Department,	14	00
Sept.	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of August, 1887,	33	25
	Alfred Williams & Company, for stationery furnished Secretary of State for the use of the several State Departments,	68	90

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	Western Union Telegraph Company, for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the several State Departments during the month of August, 1887,	$ 23	67
	T. F. Davidson, Attorney General, for docketing in the Supreme Court of the United States the case of A. H. Temple vs. State of North Carolina and W. P. Roberts, Auditor,	25	00
	Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on carpet for the State,	14	15
	Stephen T. Smith, for sundry articles of stationery furnished Secretary of State for Supreme Court Department,	22	50
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for the payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol, for month of September, 1887,	224	00
	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court for month of September, 1887,	32	32
	G. W. Hayes, for repairs and material for fire-place in Secretary of State's office,	2	50
	John S. Pescud, Druggist, for sundry articles furnished Superintendent of Capitol for the different State Departments,	1	00
	Fred. A. Watson, for service and sundry articles furnished Keeper of Capitol for the Departments,	12	60
	Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, for freight and drayage on six bales of carpet lining for the State,	7	33

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	The Thompson Houston Electric Company, for three arc lights furnished Capitol square, from August 1st to August 20th, 1887,	$ 25	00
	John Devereux, for insurance on Supreme Court building for two month's, from September 7th, 1887,	45	00
	W. & J. Sloan, New York, for bill of carpets, etc., purchased by State Auditor, for Supreme Court building,	1,825	53
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight and drayage on chairs for Supreme Court building,	26	11
	The Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building during the month of August, 1887,	14	00
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for postage furnished Secretary of State's office for shipping 96th Report and for necessary postage furnished different State Departments,	52	00
	A. W. Shaffer, for one copy of Shaffer's Cabinet Map of North Carolina for Superintendent of Public Instruction,	15	00
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on sundry articles of furniture for the State,	21	35
	R. F. Armfield, Attorney at Law, for services rendered in the investigation of the claim of J. M. &. J. W. Bishop for reward of $200.00 for the recapture of Jno. Cardwell, an escaped convict, under sentence of death in Wilkes county,	25	00
	W. P. Roberts, Auditor, for expenses incurred in trip to New York to purchase furniture and carpets for new Supreme Court building,	68	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Sept.	Watson, Karsch & Co., for chairs, etc., for Supreme Court and Library building,	$ 442	90
	W. P. Roberts, Auditor, for amount paid for express charges on Sloan's manuscript from Baltimore to Raleigh, as per account filed,	5	00
	Baumann Bros., for four lounges for Supreme Court and Library building,	140	00
	Jones & Powell, for paper furnished Secretary of State,	30	30
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., for freight and droyage on seven tables for Supreme Court room,	26	10
	W. T. Weaver, Postmaster, Asheville, N. C., for postage furnished Adjutant General's office,	7	00
	E. B. Englehard, for preparing for the printer manuscript of Colonial Records, five hundred and forty-seven sheets at ten cents per copy sheet,	54	70
Oct.	Chas. Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to Supreme Court for the month of October, 1887,	40	40
	Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments,	47	55
	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of the Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol for the month of October, 1887,	280	00
	J. S. Pescud, for soap furnished the different State Departments,	1	00
	Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C., for exchange on London for £100 for procuring copies of the Colonial Records,	486	72

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Oct.	Western Union Telegraph Company, for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of September, 1887,	$ 6	13
	The Centennial Desk Manufactory, for tables, desks, etc., furnished the new Supreme Court room,	386	10
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the different State Departments during the month of October, 1887,	35	00
	C. M. Cooke, Attorney at Law, for legal services to State Treasurer, October, 1887,	20	00
	Seth Nowell, for hauling two loads sand for walks in Capitol square and four loads ashes for the same,	1	50
	Mrs. Minnie Bagley, for copying for printer manuscript of Colonial Records, 500 copy sheets, at 10 cents,	50	00
	The Thompson Houston Electric Company, for three arc lights furnished the Capitol square for the month of September, 1887,	36	25
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building during the month of September, 1887,	16	00
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, for freight and drayage on paper for Secretary of State,	1	76
	Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles of hardware, etc., furnished Keeper of Capitol for the different State Departments,	16	18
	J. T. Morris, for repairing furniture at Governor's Mansion,	2	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Oct.	Julius Palmer, for repairing furniture at Governor's Mansion,	$ 51	15
	Ison Fields, for repairing furniture for State at Governor's Mansion,	2	25
	Goodwin Brown, Secretary, etc., for printing Report and Proceedings of Extradition Conference held in New York on the 23d of August, 1887, and printing Rules and Forms of Practice to be observed in making requisition for fugitives from justice,	11	75
Nov.	Southern Express Company, for sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of October, 1887,	18	70
	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, N. C., for necessary postage furnished the different State Departments during this month,	92	00
	Western Union Telegraph Company, for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during October, 1887,	3	13
	Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co., for freight and drayage on one box stationery for Secretary of State,	1	53
	The Thompson Houston Electric Company, for three arc lights furnished Capitol square for month of October, 1887,	30	00
	Edwards & Broughton, for sundry stationery furnished Secretary of State for different State Departments,	54	15

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Nov.	C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Capitol, for payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol, for the month of November, 1887,	$ 224	00
	Charles Cotton, for services as messenger and servant to Supreme Court for month of November, 1887,	32	32
	A. Williams & Co., for sundry articles stationery furnished Secretary of State for the different State Departments,	174	80
	D. Appleton & Co., for books furnished Adjutant General's office,	29	15
	John Devereux, for insurance on Supreme Court building for one year,	180	00
	Fred. A. Watson, for sundry necessary articles furnished the Governor's Mansion,	2	70
	Austin Dunston, for hauling done for Executive Mansion by Gabe Allen,		35
	Harrisburg Stencil Works, for one seal for Superior Court of Mecklenburg, county,	5	00
	Julius Palmer, for repairing chair and cushion in Treasury Department,	1	25
	W. C. & A. B. Stronach, for draying ten loads of furniture for Executive office,	10	00
	J. T. Morris, for walnut desk for Supreme Court room,	150	00
	Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol building during the month of October, 1887,	19	20
	Mrs. Minnie H. Bagley, for copying for the printer manuscript of Colonial Records, 454½ copy sheets, at 10 cents a copy sheet,	45	45

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Nov.	D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, for expenses in trip to Washington, D. C., to effect an adjustment of the State bonds held by the United States Government,	$	30 10
	Harrisburg Stencil Works, for changing Superior Court seal of Mecklenburg county,		2 00

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

STATEMENT G.

Showing the Gross Tax of each County for the year 1886, *derived from the several subjects of taxation, as per returns on file in this Department.*

1886	ALAMANCE COUNTY.		
	JAMES T. HUNTER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,977	43
	Town lots,	398	59
	Horses,	310	66
	Mules,	116	07
	Jacks, 15c.; Jennies, 18c.,		33
	Goats, 19c.; Cattle, $113,	113	19
	Hogs, $38.75; Sheep, $13.76,	52	51
	Farming utensils, &c.,	339	03
	Money on hand or on deposit,	203	83
	Solvent credits,	1,119	53
	Stock in incorporated companies,	198	77
	Other personal property,	905	56
	Railroad franchise,	52	50
	Net income and profits,	29	95
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	6	00
	Billiard saloons,	5	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	19	03
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	38	00
	Itinerant dentists, opticians, &c.,	20	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	190	24
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	1	04
	Dealers in cigars,	2	80
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,	1	16
	Peddlers,	85	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	140	10
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,376	32
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 9,483	12
	All county purposes, levied by the county	5,871	23

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	ALEXANDER COUNTY.		
	R. M. SHARPE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,566	41
	Town lots,	39	11
	Horses,	113	65
	Mules,	155	86
	Jacks,	2	49
	Jennies,		94
	Goats,		11
	Cattle,	72	46
	Hogs,	20	55
	Sheep,	7	50
	Farming utensils, &c.,	148	32
	Money on hand or on deposit,	27	29
	Solvent credits,	147	27
	Stock in incorporated companies,	3	00
	Other personal property,	95	50
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants &c.,	3	53
	Merchants or other dealers,	29	75
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	54	15
	Gross amount State Taxes	$ 2,547	89
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 2,546	18
	All county purposes, levied by the county	7,692	66

1886	ALLEGHANY COUNTY.		
	W. F. THOMPSON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 893	03
	Town lots,	13	75
	Horses,	114	39
	Mules,	8	40
	Jacks,	1	00
	Cattle,	94	60
	Hogs,	6	11
	Sheep,	27	10
	Farming utensils, &c.,	12	12
	Money on hand or on deposit,	2	56
	Solvent credits,	70	75
	Other personal property,	18	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	7	15
	Peddlers,	7	50
	Marriage licenses,	35	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,311	46
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 436	00
	All county purposes, levied by the county	3,053	01

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	ANSON COUNTY.		
	JOHN A. CROWDER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,036	40
	Town lots,	477	75
	Horses,	131	15
	Mules,	235	36
	Jennies,		02
	Goats,		11
	Cattle,	77	58
	Hogs,	17	76
	Sheep,	2	28
	Farming utensils, &c.,	250	05
	Money on hand or on deposit,	39	15
	Solvent credits,	360	70
	Stock in incorporated companies,	47	45
	Other personal property,	300	48
	Railroad franchise,	50	04
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menagerie,	100	00
	Hotels boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	13	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	263	70
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	6	04
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	157	70
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,579	72
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 5,871	35
	All county purposes, levied by the county	11,866	64

1886	ASHE COUNTY.		
	THOS. K. MILLER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,803	32
	Town lots,	48	17
	Horses,	285	42
	Mules,	54	64
	Jacks,	1	25
	Jennies,		41
	Goats,		05
	Cattle,	298	92
	Hogs,	43	34
	Sheep,	30	96
	Farming utensils, &c.,	149	21
	Money on hand or on deposit,	66	53
	Solvent credits,	227	61
	Stock in incorporated companies,	81	85
	Other personal property,	109	94
	Railroad franchise,		06
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	25
	Merchants or other dealers,	38	68
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	153	00
	Arrears for insolvents,		37
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,405	98
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 3,932	15
	All county purposes, levied by the county	5,496	15

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	BEAUFORT COUNTY.		
	R. T. HODGES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,494	82
	Town lots,	1,013	79
	Horses,	225	69
	Mules,	107	64
	Jacks,		62
	Jennies,		11
	Goats,		23
	Cattle,	127	42
	Hogs,	42	21
	Sheep,	6	46
	Farming utensils, &c.,	350	58
	Money on hand or on deposit,	104	83
	Solvent credits,	370	18
	Stock in incorporated companies,	14	52
	Other personal property,	680	87
	Net income and profits,	3	50
	Billiard saloons,	30	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	13	66
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	17	00
	Commission merchants,	3	63
	Merchants or other dealers,	525	24
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	24	67
	Peddlers,	25	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	12	50
	Marriage licenses,	161	50
	Delinquents for 1885,	128	35
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,499	42
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 8,187	81
	All county purposes, levied by county,	13,222	81

1886	BERTIE COUNTY.		
	EDWARD R. OUTLAW, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,282	95
	Town lots,	298	31
	Horses,	267	20
	Mules,	155	66
	Jacks,		75
	Goats,		21
	Cattle,	112	53
	Hogs,	49	68
	Sheep,	11	00
	Farming utensils, &c.,	340	15
	Money on hand or on deposit,	106	86
	Solvents credits,	383	51
	Stock in incorporated companies,	29	84
	Other personal property,	348	86
	Railroad franchise,	8	75
	Net income and profits,	8	05
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.	11	03
	Commission merchants,		09
	Merchants or other dealers,	265	87
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	25	84
	Dealers in cigars,	4	38
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Subjects unlisted,	173	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,919	52
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,741	29
	All county purposes, levied by county,	8,555	34

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	BLADEN COUNTY.		
	W. S. CLARK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,547	38
	Town lots,	54	07
	Horses,	104	90
	Mules,	118	70
	Jacks,		06
	Goats,		80
	Cattle,	119	96
	Hogs,	53	67
	Sheep,	10	87
	Farming utensils, &c.,	212	70
	Money on hand or on deposit,	74	14
	Solvent credits,	205	89
	Stock in incorporated companies,	4	27
	Other personal property,	172	11
	Railroad franchise,	403	36
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		10
	Itinerant dentists, opticians, &c.,	10	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	153	9
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	2	43
	Dealers in cigars,		68
	Peddlers,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	39	90
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,339	88
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,007	02
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,667	05

1886	BRUNSWICK COUNTY.		
	E. W. TAYLOR, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,436	08
	Town lots,	241	80
	Horses,	34	61
	Mules,	34	11
	Goats,		90
	Cattle,	112	35
	Hogs,	29	27
	Sheep,	9	72
	Farming utensils, &c.,	101	27
	Money on hand or on deposit,	43	39
	Solvent credits,	106	47
	Stock in incorporated companies,	5	07
	Other personal property,	282	48
	Railroad franchise,	40	64
	Net income and profits,	15	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.	16	37
	Merchants or other dealers,	90	88
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	4	90
	Subjects unlisted,	48	45
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,673	76
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,909	28
	All county purposes, levied by county,	3,927	74

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	BUNCOMBE COUNTY.		
	J. R. RICH, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,247	05
	Town lots,	2,933	33
	Horses,	396	14
	Mules,	226	16
	Jacks,	2	20
	Jennies,		80
	Goats,		29
	Cattle,	283	46
	Hogs,	45	40
	Sheep,	9	86
	Farming utensils, &c.,	618	67
	Money on hand or on deposit,	280	14
	Solvent credits,	1,346	48
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	50
	Other personal property,	1,348	16
	Railroad franchise,	57	45
	Circus or menagerie,	103	00
	Billiard saloons,	320	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	72	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	719	95
	Peddlers,	45	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	100	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	17	00
	Marriage licenses,	226	10
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 13,415	14
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 10,846	25
	All county purposes, levied by county,	34,940	45

1886	BURKE COUNTY.		
	JOHN A. LOCKEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,483	98
	Town lots,	291	40
	Horses,	135	85
	Mules,	120	30
	Jacks,	1	38
	Jennies,		29
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,	80	51
	Hogs,	23	86
	Sheep,	5	12
	Farming utensils, &c.,	139	62
	Money on hand or on deposit,	43	24
	Solvent credits,	181	86
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2	00
	Other personal property,	526	24
	Railroad franchise,	31	10
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	23	67
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	16	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	112	34
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	69	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,337	78
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,430	13
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,675	56

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	CABARRUS COUNTY.		
	WILLIAM PROPST, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,530	46
	Town lots,	727	08
	Horses,	263	25
	Mules,	209	40
	Jacks,	1	74
	Goats,		14
	Cattle,	111	46
	Hogs, $36.20; sheep, $6.59,	42	79
	Farming utensils, &c.,	330	39
	Money on hand or on deposit,	82	38
	Solvent credits,	1,040	26
	Stock in incorporated companies,	30	91
	Other personal property,	484	50
	Railroad franchise,	42	50
	Net income and profits,	11	15
	Concert and musical entainments for profit,	5	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Bowling alleys, skating rinks, &c.,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	10	78
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	22	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	343	93
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	2	14
	Dealers in cigars,	1	69
	Peddlers,	25	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	133	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,506	95
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,251	47
	All county purposes, levied by county,	9,847	78

1886	CALDWELL COUNTY.		
	M. H. TUTTLE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,773	84
	Town lots,	140	48
	Horses,	147	46
	Mules,	141	49
	Jacks,	3	35
	Jennies,	1	51
	Goats,		04
	Cattle,	112	75
	Hogs,	29	49
	Sheep	9	00
	Farming utensils, &c.,	201	10
	Money on hand or on deposit,	42	93
	Solvent credits,	247	12
	Stock in incorporated companies	12	11
	Other personal property,	190	21
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	13	43
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	8	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	16	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	102	09
	Peddlers,	25	87
	Marriage licenses,	42	75
	Subjects unlisted,	178	05
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,244	07
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,153	63
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,809	89

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	CAMDEN COUNTY.		
	LUKE F. WRIGHT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$	831 50
	Town lots,		48 90
	Horses,		101 87
	Mules,		29 66
	Goats,		08
	Cattle,		37 89
	Hogs,		26 73
	Sheep,		3 46
	Farming utensils, &c.,		58 84
	Money on hand or on deposit,		5 30
	Solvent credits,		81 46
	Stock in incorporated companies,		20 93
	Other personal property,		76 80
	Railroad franchise,		8 77
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		2 45
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,		5 13
	Merchants or other dealers,		75 82
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		5 68
	Dealers in cigars,		5 59
	Peddlers,		15 00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,		50 00
	Marriage licenses,		45 60
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$	1,537 46
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$	4,123 40
	All county purposes, levied by county,		3,052 45

1886	CARTERET COUNTY.		
	JOHN B. RUSSELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 732	22
	Town lots,	455	52
	Horses,	88	99
	Mules,	11	40
	Goats,		13
	Cattle,	68	58
	Hogs,	13	09
	Sheep,	3	30
	Farming utensils, &c.,	98	67
	Money on hand or on deposit,	26	38
	Solvent credits,	32	46
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	90
	Other personal property,	226	70
	Railroad franchise,	13	60
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	90	52
	Merchants or other dealers,	225	45
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	2	69
	Dealers in cigars,		86
	Peddlers,	3	75
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	2	00
	Marriage licenses,	61	75
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,179	96
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,556	11
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,739	21

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	CASWELL COUNTY.		
	B. S. GRAVES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,954	79
	Town lots,	283	00
	Horses,	228	65
	Mules,	139	05
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,	64	16
	Hogs,	31	63
	Sheep,	4	72
	Farming utensils, &c.,	279	25
	Money on hand or on deposit,	151	14
	Solvent credits,	760	62
	Stock in incorporated companies,	68	41
	Other personal property,	606	05
	Net income and profits,	8	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	8	74
	Merchants or other dealers,	231	42
	Peddlers,	60	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	75	00
	Marriage licenses,	224	90
	Subjects unlisted,	123	67
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,373	22
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,069	90
	All county purposes, levied by county,	9,024	23

1886	CATAWBA COUNTY.		
	S. L. YOUNT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,218	04
	Town lots,	665	93
	Horses,	248	02
	Mules,	225	32
	Jacks, $3.15; Jennies, 59c.,	3	74
	Goats, 16c.: Cattle, $136.47,	136	63
	Hogs, $40.37; Sheep, $11.09,	51	46
	Farming utensils, &c.,	420	22
	Money on hand or on deposit,	57	40
	Solvent credits,	621	11
	Stock in incorporated companies,	401	46
	Other personal property,	539	91
	Railroad franchise,	30	01
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Bowling alleys, skating rinks, &c.,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	42	48
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	17	00
	Commission merchants,	14	15
	Merchants or other dealers,	259	71
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	4	16
	Dealers in cigars,	2	33
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	32	50
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	100	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	8	98
	Marriage licenses,	119	70
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,330	80
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,276	59
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,176	67

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	CHATHAM COUNTY.		
	S. W. BREWER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 5,164	75
	Town lots,	177	75
	Horses,	388	46
	Mules,	357	47
	Jacks,	1	76
	Jennies,		04
	Goats,	1	14
	Cattle,	204	31
	Hogs,	78	48
	Sheep,	42	77
	Farming utensils, &c.,	491	49
	Money on hand or on deposit,	57	22
	Solvent credits,	496	76
	Stock in incorporated companies,	35	70
	Other personal property,	402	56
	Railroad franchise,	63	81
	Net income and profits,	3	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		94
	Merchants or other dealers,	193	75
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		98
	Peddlers,	12	50
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	37	50
	Marriage licenses,	120	65
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,333	79
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,772	03
	All county purposes, levied by county,	15,088	52

1886	CHEROKEE COUNTY.		
	A. B. PANTHER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,263	54
	Town Lots,	89	94
	Horses,	105	96
	Mules,	68	06
	Jacks,	1	16
	Jennies,		13
	Goats,		04
	Cattle,	138	66
	Hogs,	35	12
	Sheep,	15	10
	Farming utensils, &c.,	86	89
	Money on hand or on depost,	14	13
	Solvent credits,	43	49
	Stock in incorporated companies,		70
	Other personal property,	41	58
	Railroad franchise,		85
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	5	33
	Merchants or other dealers,	40	40
	Peddlers,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	70	30
	Subjects unlisted,	11	06
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,082	44
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,444	18
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,315	22

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	CHOWAN COUNTY.		
	J. C. WARREN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,119	34
	Town lots,	429	03
	Horses,	85	06
	Mules,	47	74
	Goats,		09
	Cattle,	27	00
	Hogs,	20	43
	Sheep,	1	33
	Farming utensils, &c.,	120	93
	Money on hand or on deposit,	25	46
	Solvent credits,	214	86
	Stock in incorporated companies,	24	06
	Other personal property,	151	28
	Railroad franchise,	7	65
	Net income and profits,	10	00
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profits,	6	00
	Circus or menagerie,	100	00
	Side shows,	50	00
	Companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	25	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	11	74
	Merchants or other dealers,	118	13
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	3	75
	Dealers in cigars,	1	33
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	86	45
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,701	66
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,340	70
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,435	17

1886	CLAY COUNTY.		
	JAMES P. CHERRY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 496	86
	Town lots,	20	68
	Horses,	66	30
	Mules,	62	26
	Jacks,	1	72
	Jennies,		18
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,	79	78
	Hogs,	20	56
	Sheep,	7	19
	Farming utensils, &c.,	54	30
	Money on hand or on deposit,	9	55
	Solvent credits,	51	36
	Other personal property,	16	20
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	50
	Merchants or other dealers,	14	83
	Peddlers,	100	00
	Marriage licenses,	26	60
	Delinquents for 1885,	21	41
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,052	30
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 1,015	23
	All county purposes, levied by county,	1,479	87

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	CLEVELAND COUNTY.		
	M. N. HAMRICK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,268	25
	Town lots,	713	78
	Horses,	191	63
	Mules,	391	82
	Jacks,		74
	Jennies,		51
	Goats,		07
	Cattle,	147	39
	Hogs, $33.26; sheep, $10.70,	43	96
	Farming utensils, &c.,	475	27
	Money on hand or on deposit,	68	66
	Solvent credits,	638	35
	Stock in incorporated companies,	12	07
	Other personal property,	525	27
	Railroad franchise,	6	66
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	83	76
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	31	58
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	49	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	257	14
	Peddlers,	25	00
	Itinerant merchants or dealers,	50	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	133	00
	Subjects unlisted,	13	08
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,186	99
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,971	71
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,220	33

1886	COLUMBUS COUNTY.		
	A. F. TOON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,950	23
	Town lots,	127	71
	Horses,	94	77
	Mules,	86	07
	Jacks,		53
	Jennies,		09
	Goats,	2	34
	Cattle,	131	95
	Hogs,	51	58
	Sheep,	17	45
	Farming utensils, &c.,	235	54
	Money on hand or on deposit,	81	24
	Solvent credits,	131	90
	Other personal property,	1,067	03
	Railroad franchise,	125	37
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	6	34
	Merchants or other dealers,	218	27
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	11	78
	Peddlers,	5	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	95	95
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,476	14
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,755	00
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,658	17

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	CRAVEN COUNTY.		
	MAYER HAHN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,482	40
	Town lots, 2,251.00; horses, $146.37,	2,397	37
	Mules, $75.21; jacks, .06c,	75	27
	Goats, 63c.; cattle, $84.54,	85	17
	Hogs, $25.72; sheep, $4.45,	30	17
	Farming utensils, &c.,	257	38
	Money on hand or on deposit,	100	64
	Solvent credits,	405	45
	Stock in incorporated companies,	38	45
	Other personal property,	1,030	32
	County bonds,	27	26
	Net income and profits,	109	04
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	6	00
	Billiard saloons,	60	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants &c.,	48	08
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	25	54
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	9	00
	Commission merchants,	19	10
	Merchants or other dealers,	633	64
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	25	44
	Peddlers,	5	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	11	53
	Marriage licenses,	156	75
	Subjects unlisted,	15	60
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	200	00
	Gross amount State Taxes	$ 7,269	60
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,021	95
	All county purposes, levied by county,	24,886	89

1886	CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
	NEILL MCQUEEN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,313	00
	Town lots,	1,378	60
	Horses,	163	96
	Mules,	184	35
	Jacks,		01
	Goats,	2	08
	Cattle,	102	76
	Hogs,	56	53
	Sheep,	13	43
	Farming utensils, &c.,	403	83
	Money on hand or on deposit,	69	40
	Solvent credits,	464	22
	Stock in incorated companies,	483	58
	Other personal property,	812	85
	Railroad franchise,	23	78
	Billiard saloons,	60	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	15	65
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	24	00
	Itinerant dentists, opticians, &c.,	10	00
	Commission merchants,	1	70
	Merchants or other dealers,	549	11
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	4	15
	Dealers in cigars,	2	00
	Marriage licenses,	172	40
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,311	39
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 8,373	46
	All county purposes, levied by county,	21,314	09

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	CURRITUCK COUNTY.		
	W. H. BRAY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,108	49
	Horses,	90	92
	Mules,	19	60
	Jacks,		50
	Goats,		24
	Cattle,	52	97
	Hogs,	22	44
	Sheep,	5	07
	Farming utensils, &c.,	68	00
	Money on hand or on deposit,	5	37
	Solvent credits,	58	96
	Stock in incorporated companies,	187	50
	Other personal property,	36	56
	Railroad franchise,	27	16
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	25
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	1	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	91	56
	Peddlers,	45	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	73	15
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,949	74
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,200	36
	All county purposes, levied by county,	12,952	16

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

1886	DARE COUNTY.		
	WILLIAM ST. CLAIR PUGH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 351	70
	Horses,	57	12
	Mules,	1	07
	Goats,		10
	Cattle,	27	24
	Hogs,	6	61
	Sheep,	3	52
	Farming utensils, &c.,	60	85
	Money on hand or on deposit,	5	44
	Solvent credits,	11	21
	Other personal property,	109	38
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	15	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	40	76
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	15	70
	Peddlers,	12	50
	Marriage licenses,	24	70
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 742	90
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 889	63
	All county purposes, levied by county,	2,216	49

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	DAVIDSON COUNTY.		
	PATRICK D. LEONARD. Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,067	87
	Town lots,	603	21
	Horses,	401	78
	Mules,	205	37
	Jacks,	2	48
	Jennies,		14
	Goats,		12
	Cattle,	138	05
	Hogs,	60	98
	Sheep,	23	17
	Farming utensils, &c.,	444	68
	Money on hand or on deposit,	225	45
	Solvent credits,	544	74
	Stock in incorporated companies,	38	65
	Other personal property,	390	45
	Railroad franchise,	61	25
	Net income and profits,	7	00
	Companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	5	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	6	25
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	20	63
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	14	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	139	14
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	152	00
	Subjects unlisted,	36	03
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,613	44
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 9,526	17
	All county purposes, levied by county,	8,512	79

1886	DAVIE COUNTY.		
	W. A. BAILEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,115	92
	Town Lots,	183	48
	Horses,	232	10
	Mules,	145	75
	Jacks,	2	26
	Cattle,	73	49
	Hogs,	38	04
	Sheep,	7	01
	Farming utensils, &c.,	360	01
	Money on hand or on depost,	132	04
	Solvent credits,	372	58
	Stock in incorporated companies,	3	37
	Other personal property,	210	11
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	1	30
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	23	46
	Itinerant dentists, opticians, &c.,	10	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	66	64
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	91	20
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,717	08
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,867	61
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,306	21

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	DUPLIN COUNTY.		
	JAS. G. KENAN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,188	54
	Town lots,	215	43
	Horses,	242	40
	Mules,	103	32
	Goats,	3	06
	Cattle,	142	03
	Hogs,	79	49
	Sheep,	13	94
	Farming utensils, &c.,	309	34
	Money on hand or on deposit,	79	49
	Solvents credits,	280	67
	Stock in incorporated companies,	22	86
	Other personal property,	253	85
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.	7	27
	Merchants or other dealers,	188	01
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	6	86
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	160	00
	Delinquents for 1885,	11	06
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,330	62
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,675	94
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,816	88

1886	DURHAM COUNTY.		
	F. D. MARKHAM, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $2,822.28; town lots, $2,534.72,	$ 5,357	00
	Horses, $259.31; mules, $144.99,	404	30
	Jacks, 63c.; jennies, 29c.,		92
	Goats, 72c.; cattle, $94.96,	95	68
	Hogs, $27.77; sheep, $5.73,	33	50
	Farming utensils, &c.,	470	08
	Money on hand or on deposit,	216	05
	Solvent credits,	940	44
	Stock in incorporated companies,	265	47
	Other personal property,	3,140	22
	Railroad franchise,	40	00
	Net income and profits,	77	05
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menagerie,	100	00
	Companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	35	00
	Bowling alleys, skating rinks, &c.,	40	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	63	73
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	24	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	637	72
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	18	15
	Peddlers,	55	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	275	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	4	00
	Marriage licenses,	165	30
	Subjects unlisted,	15	94
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 12,472	46
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 10,164	92
	All county purposes, levied by county,	17,254	16

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	EDGECOMBE COUNTY.		
	H. C. BOURNE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 5,331	30
	Town lots,	1,375	83
	Horses,	260	45
	Mules,	415	69
	Jacks,	1	75
	Jennies,		06
	Goats,		85
	Cattle,	85	27
	Hogs,	64	77
	Sheep,	5	48
	Farming utensils, &c.,	538	78
	Money on hand or on deposit,	189	16
	Solvent credits,	1,811	84
	Stock in incorporated companies,	25	34
	Other personal property,	770	44
	Bank stock,	61	30
	Net income and profits,	22	40
	Circus or menagerie,	103	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	804	83
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	210	90
	Delinquents for 1885,	1	50
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	200	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 12,300	94
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 20,292	58
	All county purposes, levied by county,	17,440	63

1886	FORSYTH COUNTY.		
	JOHN BOYER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $2,832.73; town lots, $3,204.87,	$ 6,037	60
	Horses, $320.10; mules, $133.04,	453	14
	Jacks, 38c.; jennies, 6c.; goats, 6c.,		50
	Cattle, $121.52; hogs, $47.49,	169	01
	Sheep, $6.82; f'm'g utensils, &c., $747.67,	754	49
	Money on hand or on deposit,	366	58
	Solvent credits,	2,341	10
	Stock in incorporated companies,	70	50
	Other personal property,	2,267	33
	Net income and profits,	30	00
	Travelling theatrical companies,	40	00
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	6	00
	Companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	25	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	165	12
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	16	96
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	49	00
	Commission merchants,	41	78
	Merchants or other dealers,	1,028	65
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	10	50
	Dealers in cigars,	12	51
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers, $1.39; peddlers, $20.00,	21	39
	Itinerant salesmen,	50	00
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	350	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	35	75
	Marriage licenses,	297	35
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 12,806	85
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 10,410	01
	All county purposes, levied by county,	17,782	79

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	FRANKLIN COUNTY.		
	H. C. KEARNEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,928	85
	Town lots,	541	36
	Horses,	222	88
	Mules,	131	92
	Goats,		57
	Cattle,	128	18
	Hogs,	42	53
	Sheep,	10	22
	Farming utensils, &c.,	324	36
	Money on hand or on deposit,	45	18
	Solvent credits,	439	59
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	72
	Other personal property,	319	33
	Railroad franchise,	3	25
	Net income and profits,	10	50
	Concert and musical entainments for profit,	3	00
	Bowling alleys, skating rinks, &c.,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	23	99
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	2	00
	Commission merchants,	1	08
	Merchants or other dealers,	247	45
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	7	41
	Dealers in cigars,	3	52
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	133	95
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,607	84
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,916	50
	All county purposes, levied by county,	12,559	95

1886	GASTON COUNTY.		
	W. C. ABERNETHY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,141	09
	Town lots,	299	28
	Horses,	166	28
	Mules,	311	31
	Jacks,	1	20
	Jennies,		20
	Goats,		09
	Cattle,	108	89
	Hogs,	35	97
	Sheep,	9	00
	Farming utensils, &c.,	361	49
	Money on hand or on deposit,	136	29
	Solvent credits,	904	27
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	95
	Other personal property,	423	88
	Railroad franchise,	641	97
	Telegraph lines,	39	21
	Travelling theatrical companies,	10	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	28	85
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	40	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	380	71
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	50	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	116	85
	Subjects unlisted,	6	24
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,255	02
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,477	57
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,340	31

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	GATES COUNTY.		
	D. E. RIDDICK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,433	49
	Town lots,	52	94
	Horses,	166	32
	Mules,	56	97
	Jacks,		50
	Jennies,		08
	Goats,		91
	Cattle,	78	54
	Hogs,	34	72
	Sheep,	6	07
	Farming utensils, &c.,	192	94
	Money on hand or on deposit,	34	58
	Solvent credits,	396	55
	Other personal property,	102	80
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	50	97
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	1	50
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	101	65
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,783	53
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,452	07
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,147	10

1886	GRAHAM COUNTY.		
	R. CRAVEN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 555	21
	Town lots,	5	44
	Horses,	34	08
	Mules,	16	08
	Jacks,		29
	Jennies,		03
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	58	84
	Hogs,	12	94
	Sheep,	5	82
	Farming utensils, &c.,	51	24
	Money on hand or on deposit,	10	68
	Solvent credits,	21	18
	Other personal property,	7	31
	Merchants or other dealers,	9	51
	Marriage licenses,	15	20
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 803	86
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 831	70
	All county purposes, levied by county,	1,258	14

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	GRANVILLE COUNTY.		
	J. A. CREWS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,870	73
	Town lots,	1,055	17
	Horses,	401	07
	Mules,	188	46
	Jacks,		70
	Jennies,		14
	Goats,		50
	Cattle,	132	22
	Hogs,	43	17
	Sheep,	13	21
	Farming utensils, &c.,	462	57
	Money on hand or on deposit,	177	77
	Solvent credits,	939	37
	Stock in incorporated companies,	35	97
	Other personal property,	797	69
	Railroad franchise,	7	07
	Net income and profits,	3	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	22	71
	Merchants or other dealers,	405	27
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	9	59
	Dealers in cigars,	4	60
	Peddlers,	50	00
	Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	50	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	20	00
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	100	00
	Marriage licenses,	177	65
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,983	63
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 9,824	63
	All county purposes, levied by county,	17,806	87

1886	GREENE COUNTY.		
	LUBY HARPER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,549	31
	Town lots,	198	21
	Horses,	139	78
	Mules,	139	11
	Jennies,		02
	Goats,		86
	Cattle,	21	03
	Hogs,	31	92
	Sheep		56
	Farming utensils, &c.,	237	70
	Money on hand or on deposit,	29	60
	Solvent credits,	584	68
	Stock in incorporated companies	10	63
	Railroad franchise.	194	76
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	1	59
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	4	00
	Itinerant dentists, opticians, &c.,	10	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	54	03
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	5	42
	Dealers in cigars,	1	11
	Peddlers,	18	75
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	93	75
	Subjects unlisted,	18	75
	Delinquents for 1884,	7	80
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,368	37
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,950	29
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,538	76

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	GUILFORD COUNTY.		
	O. C. WHEELER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 5,161	25
	Town lots,	2,301	03
	Horses,	432	41
	Mules,	178	97
	Jacks, $1.84; jennies, 35c.,	2	19
	Goats, 12c.; cattle, $193.49,	193	61
	Hogs, $59.55; sheep, $20.05,	79	60
	Farming utensils, &c.,	596	64
	Money on hand or on deposit,	253	56
	Solvent credits,	1,081	57
	Stock in incorporated companies,	28	85
	Other personal property,	1,254	21
	Railroad franchise,	201	34
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menagerie,	100	00
	Companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	35	00
	Billiard saloons,	140	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	76	15
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	24	00
	Commission merchants,		59
	Merchants or other dealers,	500	44
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c,	8	00
	Dealers in cigars,	7	97
	Peddlers,	25	00
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	125	00
	Marriage licenses,	130	50
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 13,725	13
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 14,729	89
	All county purposes, levied by county,	12,863	82

1886	HALIFAX COUNTY.		
	R. J. LEWIS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,928	04
	Town lots,	1,146	25
	Horses,	309	35
	Mules,	273	44
	Jacks,		44
	Jennies,		02
	Goats,	1	16
	Cattle,	173	08
	Hogs,	48	74
	Sheep,	6	56
	Farming utensils, &c.,	439	25
	Money on hand or on deposit,	103	38
	Solvent credits,	595	38
	Stock in incorporated companies,	11	44
	Other personal property,	580	63
	Net income and profits,	15	00
	Billiard saloons,	100	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	691	95
	Subjects unlisted,	281	45
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 9,705	56
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 12,982	29
	All county purposes, levied by county,	22,191	65

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	HARNETT COUNTY.		
	JOHN A. GREEN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,694	29
	Town lots,	24	45
	Horses,	106	91
	Mules,	133	45
	Jacks,		25
	Jennies,		28
	Goats,	2	49
	Cattle,	79	93
	Hogs,	41	64
	Sheep,	9	59
	Farming utensils, &c.,	221	19
	Money on hand or on deposit,	19	68
	Solvent credits,	103	40
	Stock in incorporated companies,	4	45
	Other personal property,	73	75
	Railroad franchise,	24	50
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	31
	Merchants or other dealers,	23	38
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	2	36
	Peddlers,	5	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	100	00
	Marriage licenses,	72	20
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,745	50
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,138	33
	All county purposes, levied by county,	3,846	28

1886	HAYWOOD COUNTY.		
	W. H. LEATHERWOOD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,540	15
	Town lots,	231	64
	Horses,	223	42
	Mules,	92	40
	Jacks,	1	78
	Jennies,		83
	Cattle,	204	00
	Hogs,	33	13
	Sheep,	13	15
	Farming utensils, &c.,	199	63
	Money on hand or on deposit,	40	23
	Solvent credits,	223	79
	Other personal property,	149	27
	Railroad franchise,	24	39
	Merchants or other dealers,	115	21
	Peddlers,	110	00
	Marriage licenses,	100	70
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,303	72
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,929	27
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,087	73

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	HENDERSON COUNTY.		
	M. S. JUSTUS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 225	22
	Town lots,	403	58
	Horses,	136	75
	Mules,	76	28
	Jacks,		50
	Jennies,		14
	Goats,		22
	Cattle,	166	44
	Hogs,	35	15
	Sheep,	12	78
	Farming utensils, &c.,	181	84
	Money on hand or on deposit,	35	06
	Solvent credits,	276	77
	Stock in incorporated companies,	40	15
	Other personal property,	568	90
	Railroad franchise,	4	95
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	58	10
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	64	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	162	82
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	60	80
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,530	45
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 3,932	74
	All county purposes, levied by the county	18,560	47

1886	HERTFORD COUNTY.		
	JAMES S. MITCHELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,241	74
	Town lots,	454	92
	Horses,	196	57
	Mules,	89	00
	Goats,		60
	Cattle,	73	35
	Hogs,	40	46
	Sheep,	4	37
	Farming utensils, &c.,	328	21
	Money on hand or on deposit,	58	36
	Solvent credits,	489	32
	Stock in incorporated companies,	70	94
	Other personal property,	441	73
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	9	87
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	12	52
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	12	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	223	92
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	11	35
	Dealers in cigars,	2	20
	Peddlers,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	88	35
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,874	78
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 6,025	40
	All county purposes, levied by the county	9,622	01

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	HYDE COUNTY.		
	A. B. FUNNELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,130	05
	Town lots,	38	64
	Horses,	178	64
	Mules,	37	86
	Goats,		10
	Cattle,	81	01
	Hogs,	29	42
	Sheep,	3	39
	Farming utensils, &c.,	149	12
	Money on hand or on deposit,	37	76
	Solvent credits,	176	30
	Stock in incorporated companies,	13	59
	Other personal property,	218	83
	Concerts and musical entainments for profit,	18	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	116	29
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	3	62
	Dealers in cigars,	1	15
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	76	95
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,325	72
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 1,920	37
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,563	08

1886	IREDELL COUNTY.		
	T. J. ALLISON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,720	48
	Town lots,	1,550	49
	Horses,	372	47
	Mules,	299	32
	Jacks,	1	00
	Jennies,		16
	Goats, 68c.; cattle, $152.54,	153	22
	Hogs, $53.31; sheep, $14.95,	68	26
	Farming utensils, &c.,	601	06
	Money on hand or on deposit,	99	66
	Solvent credits,	881	24
	Stock in incorporated companies,	17	69
	Other personal property,	649	29
	Railroad franchise,	38	40
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Circus or menagerie,	100	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants &c.,	10	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	34	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	357	81
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	2	25
	Marriage licenses,	91	20
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	600	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 10,726	00
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 8,907	67
	All county purposes, levied by county,	18,395	53

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	JACKSON COUNTY.		
	W. M. HOOPER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,174	79
	Town lots,	55	61
	Horses,	120	90
	Mules,	65	84
	Jacks,		90
	Jennies,		03
	Goats,		03
	Cattle,	131	80
	Hogs,	29	08
	Sheep,	10	43
	Farming utensils, &c.,	103	31
	Money on hand or on deposit,	9	25
	Solvent credits,	30	75
	Other personal property,	102	25
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	9	57
	Merchants or other dealers,	50	35
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	73	15
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,013	04
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,169	56
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,570	56

1886	JOHNSTON COUNTY.		
	J. T. ELLINGTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 6,125	70
	Town lots,	561	47
	Horses,	284	07
	Mules,	356	95
	Jacks,		71
	Jennies,		34
	Goats,	5	21
	Cattle,	169	62
	Hogs,	100	94
	Sheep,	15	13
	Farming utensils, &c.,	736	82
	Money on hand or on deposit,	119	67
	Solvent credits,	972	42
	Stock in incorporated companies,	59	89
	Other personal property,	436	28
	Railroad franchise,	74	00
	Travelling theatrical companies,	10	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	14	61
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	413	08
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	24	35
	Dealers in cigars,	3	07
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	11	25
	Marriage licenses,	201	35
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 10,734	93
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 12,205	98
	All county purposes, levied by county,	8,576	54

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	JONES COUNTY.		
	S. E. KOONCE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,212	58
	Town lots,	65	26
	Horses,	79	60
	Mules,	68	86
	Jacks,	2	14
	Goats,		42
	Cattle,	41	75
	Hogs,	21	20
	Sheep,	3	30
	Farming utensils, &c.,	113	83
	Money on hand or on deposit,	12	80
	Solvent credits,	68	17
	Stock in incorporated companies,		49
	Other personal property,	43	99
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	1	50
	Merchants or other dealers,	62	66
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	2	33
	Dealers in cigars,		19
	Marriage licenses,	72	20
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,873	27
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,728	43
	All county purposes, levied by county,	2,871	47

1886	LENOIR COUNTY.		
	J. S. SUTTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,935	39
	Town lots,	911	77
	Horses,	163	05
	Mules,	146	39
	Jacks,		90
	Bees,		12
	Goats,	1	03
	Cattle,	48	01
	Hogs,	35	94
	Sheep,	1	78
	Farming utensils, &c.,	346	32
	Money on hand or on deposit,	57	82
	Solvent credits,	633	19
	Stock in incorporated companies,	18	51
	Other personal property,	338	10
	Railroad franchise,	14	20
	Billiard saloons,	15	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	25	38
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	17	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	349	68
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	17	53
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	104	50
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,241	61
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,963	72
	All county purposes, levied by county,	16,630	96

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	LINCOLN COUNTY.		
	ALFRED NIXON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,880	98
	Town lots,	378	63
	Horses,	174	17
	Mules,	224	64
	Jacks,		51
	Jennies,		23
	Goats,		11
	Cattle,	99	32
	Hogs,	27	20
	Sheep,	7	35
	Farming utensils, &c.,	319	24
	Money on hand or on deposit,	50	50
	Solvent credits,	496	91
	Stock in incorporated companies,	33	47
	Other personal property,	272	77
	Railroad franchise,	24	91
	Lectures for reward,	3	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	14	18
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	124	32
	Peddlers,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	99	75
	Delinquents,	9	89
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,315	10
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,915	98
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,645	62

1886	MACON COUNTY.		
	R. A. JACOBS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,365	75
	Town lots,	147	10
	Horses,	156	50
	Mules,	114	16
	Jacks,	1	64
	Jennies,		20
	Goats,		05
	Cattle,	150	23
	Hogs,	40	09
	Sheep,	15	66
	Farming utensils, &c.,	141	98
	Money on hand or on deposit,	51	86
	Solvent credits,	142	39
	Stock in incorporated companies,		25
	Other personal property,	102	54
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	17	16
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	2	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	81	48
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	1	35
	Dealers in cigars,		88
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,		10
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	76	95
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,695	32
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,654	46
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,436	12

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	MADISON COUNTY.		
	C. W. TWEED, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,732	39
	Town lots,	62	59
	Horses,	159	16
	Mules,	165	28
	Jacks,		52
	Jennies,		26
	Goats,		22
	Cattle,	153	22
	Hogs,	36	69
	Sheep,	10	02
	Farming utensils, &c.,	184	76
	Money on hand or on deposit,	107	15
	Solvent credits,	158	89
	Stock in incorporated companies,	5	28
	Other personal property,	232	16
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	10	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	133	55
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	1	60
	Dealers in cigars,		66
	Peddlers,	42	50
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	91	20
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,421	10
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,895	26
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,603	32

1886	MARTIN COUNTY.		
	W. J. HARDISON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,515	53
	Town lots,	572	96
	Horses,	166	94
	Mules,	139	36
	Jennies,		07
	Goats,		31
	Cattle,	69	63
	Hogs,	36	43
	Sheep,	4	57
	Farming utensils, &c.,	271	40
	Money on hand or on deposit,	35	04
	Solvents credits,	450	85
	Stock in incorporated companies,	3	50
	Other personal property,	396	07
	Railroad franchise,	10	37
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.	5	74
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	18	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	101	33
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	7	04
	Dealers in cigars,	1	44
	Purchasers of farm products from other than producers,		14
	Marriage licenses,	74	10
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,880	82
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,332	67
	All county purposes, levied by county,	8,765	10

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	McDOWELL COUNTY.		
	JOSEPH G. NEAL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,252	03
	Town lots,	123	05
	Horses,	70	48
	Mules,	68	03
	Jacks,		93
	Jennies,		22
	Goats,		07
	Cattle,	59	68
	Hogs,	18	85
	Sheep,	5	01
	Farming utensils, &c.,	354	25
	Money on hand or on deposit,	13	91
	Solvent credits,	137	34
	Stock in incorporated companies,	10	59
	Other personal property,	73	76
	Railroad franchise,	35	96
	Billiard saloons,	5	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	5	84
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	28	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	78	94
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	59	85
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,551	79
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,977	58
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,065	57

1886	MECKLENBURG COUNTY.		
	W. F. GRIFFITH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $7,211.51; town lots, $5,042.00,	$ 12,253	51
	Horses, $386.80; mules, $540.80,	927	60
	Jacks, $1.00; jennies, 28c.; goats, 47c.,	1	75
	Cattle, $229.59, hogs, $48.08,	277	67
	Sheep, $10.15; farm'g uten's, &c., $914.58,	924	73
	Money on hand or on deposit,	291	18
	Solvent credits,	2,132	77
	Stock in incorporated companies,	273	61
	Other personal property,	1,880	92
	Railroad franchise,	131	70
	Net income and profits,	189	22
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menagerie,	100	00
	Companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	75	00
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Bowling alleys, skating rinks, &c.,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	35	59
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	5	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	33	00
	Commission merchants,	3	75
	Merchants or other dealers,	397	62
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	12	22
	Dealers in cigars, $7.25; peddlers, $10.00	17	25
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	62	25
	Marriage licenses,	342	95
	Delinquents for 1886,	43	56
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	150	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 20,680	85
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 18,621	35
	All county purposes, levied by county,	42,848	52

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	MITCHELL COUNTY.		
	J. W. BUCHANAN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 719	11
	Town lots,	65	24
	Horses,	118	10
	Mules,	41	26
	Jacks,	1	32
	Jennies,		73
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	99	84
	Hogs,	16	83
	Sheep,	8	92
	Farming utensils, &c.,	33	65
	Money on hand or on deposit,	19	67
	Solvent credits,	38	01
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2	78
	Other personal property,	93	00
	Railroad franchise,	1	93
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	3	33
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	4	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	57	09
	Marriage licenses,	62	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,386	81
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,510	92
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,746	79

1886	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.		
	M. B. LASSITER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,781	55
	Town lots,	50	80
	Horses,	137	80
	Mules,	109	85
	Jacks,		25
	Goats,		29
	Cattle,	78	82
	Hogs,	41	73
	Sheep,	15	56
	Farming utensils, &c.,	162	07
	Money on hand or on deposit,	61	99
	Solvent credits,	226	54
	Other personal property,	112	37
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	5	17
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	11	71
	Merchants or other dealers,	104	06
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		90
	Marriage licenses,	107	35
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,009	81
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,749	88
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,093	74

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	MOORE COUNTY.		
	W. M. BLACK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,367	62
	Town lots,	321	53
	Horses,	257	64
	Mules,	218	68
	Jacks,		20
	Jennies,		03
	Goats,		83
	Cattle,	128	83
	Hogs,	50	32
	Sheep,	24	02
	Farming utensils, &c.,	363	10
	Money on hand or on deposit,	46	92
	Solvent credits,	330	45
	Stock in incorporated companies,		78
	Other personal property,	497	43
	Railroad franchise,	61	23
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	20	25
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	6	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	334	70
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	7	05
	Dealers in cigars,	1	64
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	25	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	19	50
	Marriage licenses,	119	70
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,253	45
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,545	81
	All county purposes, levied by county,	----------	--

1886	NASH COUNTY.		
	J. P. ARRINGTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,115	32
	Town lots,	334	43
	Horses,	191	28
	Mules,	217	91
	Jacks,		12
	Goats,	1	81
	Cattle,	123	88
	Hogs,	57	96
	Sheep,	12	15
	Farming utensils, &c.,	443	95
	Money on hand or on deposit,	61	34
	Solvent credits,	414	07
	Stock in incorporated companies,	21	19
	Other personal property,	293	80
	Net income and profits,	38	00
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	6	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	20	62
	Merchants or other dealers,	189	97
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	14	76
	Dealers in cigars,	1	35
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	149	15
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,729	06
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 8,332	17
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,764	52

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	NEW HANOVER COUNTY.		
	S. H. MANNING, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,113	36
	Town lots,	8,247	27
	Horses, $120.01; mules, $28.93,	148	94
	Goats, 43c.; cattle, $32.17,	32	60
	Hogs, $6.79; sheep, 18c.,	6	97
	Farming utensils, &c.,	514	63
	Money on hand or on deposit,	231	99
	Solvent credits,	1,354	65
	Stock in incorporated companies,	366	44
	Other personal property,	1,931	26
	Railroad franchise,	10	34
	Net income and profits,	727	58
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	23	50
	Circus or menagerie,	200	00
	Itinerant dealers in prize photographs,&c	60	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants &c.,	110	17
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	15	87
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	40	00
	Commission merchants,	507	22
	Merchants or other dealers,	1,458	56
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	64	42
	Peddlers,	5	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	23	88
	Marriage licenses,	177	65
	Arrears for insolvents,	14	47
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	650	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 18,036	77
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 17,086	97
	All county purposes, levied by county,	31,184	52

1886	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.		
	M. F. STANCILL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,963	14
	Town lots,	212	89
	Horses,	334	62
	Mules,	172	67
	Jacks,		14
	Jennies,		05
	Goats,		44
	Cattle,	121	40
	Hogs,	61	05
	Sheep,	6	25
	Farming utensils, &c.,	504	03
	Money on hand or on deposit,	124	81
	Solvent credits,	608	41
	Stock in incorporated companies,	35	27
	Other personal property,	318	94
	Railroad franchise,		02
	Net income and profits,	2	50
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	10	75
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	4	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	241	93
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	10	35
	Dealers in cigars,	2	05
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	153	90
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,912	61
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,701	74
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,437	71

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	ONSLOW COUNTY.		
	E. MURRILL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,849	94
	Town lots,	77	28
	Horses,	133	15
	Mules,	105	22
	Jacks,		94
	Jennies,		12
	Goats,		75
	Cattle,	87	90
	Hogs,	41	94
	Sheep,	9	87
	Farming utensils, &c.,	216	74
	Money on hand or on deposit,	38	81
	Solvent credits,	210	05
	Stock in incorporated companies,	3	49
	Other personal property,	182	59
	Net income and profits,	5	21
	Merchants or other dealers,	92	18
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	5	24
	Dealers in cigars,		18
	Marriage licenses,	45	60
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,107	20
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,706	00
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,175	12

1886	ORANGE COUNTY.		
	JOHN K. HUGHES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,560	70
	Town lots,	504	67
	Horses,	246	83
	Mules,	105	52
	Jacks,		91
	Jennies,		09
	Goats,	1	09
	Cattle,	97	07
	Hogs,	33	80
	Sheep,	13	41
	Farming utensils, &c.,	270	15
	Money on hand or on deposit,	73	00
	Solvent credits,	816	68
	Stock in incorporated companies,	260	77
	Other personal property,	325	40
	Railroad franchise,	48	07
	Net income and profits,	69	50
	Merchants or other dealers,	235	68
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	1	59
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	97	00
	Delinquents for 1885,	7	95
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,889	88
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,017	39
	All county purposes, levied by county,	8,458	40

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	PAMLICO COUNTY.		
	D. B. HOOKER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 728	61
	Town lots,	47	32
	Horses,	76	31
	Mules,	32	42
	Jacks,		13
	Jennies,		05
	Goats,		20
	Cattle,	46	91
	Hogs,	13	84
	Sheep,	3	12
	Farming utensils, &c.,	117	28
	Money on hand or on deposit,	9	45
	Solvent credits,	68	63
	Stock in incorporated companies,		08
	Other personal property,	78	38
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	1	29
	Merchants or other dealers,	78	21
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	1	73
	Marriage licenses,	39	90
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,343	86
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,465	25
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,568	75

1886	PASQUOTANK COUNTY.		
	F. F. COHOON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,376	26
	Town lots,	902	35
	Horses,	127	22
	Mules,	40	21
	Goats,		11
	Cattle,	58	24
	Hogs,	16	82
	Sheep,	2	80
	Farming utensils, &c.,	134	91
	Money on hand or on deposit,	36	01
	Solvent credits,	246	19
	Stock in incorporated companies,	3	55
	Other personal property,	246	19
	Railroad franchise,	16	82
	Net income and profits,	11	00
	Circus or menagerie,	100	00
	Side shows,	50	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	20	21
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	7	65
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Commission merchants,	1	58
	Merchants or other dealers,	390	45
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	23	50
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	2	75
	Marriage licenses,	60	80
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	300	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,243	62
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 5,696	71
	All county purposes, levied by the county	9,301	83

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	PENDER COUNTY.		
	ALFRED C. WARD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,230	72
	Town lots,	104	34
	Horses,	92	90
	Mules,	67	65
	Jacks,		44
	Jennies,		09
	Goats,	1	43
	Cattle,	94	16
	Hogs,	40	30
	Sheep,	10	48
	Farming utensils, &c.,	156	61
	Money on hand or on deposit,	33	19
	Solvent credits,	107	30
	Other personal property,	117	85
	Merchants or other dealers,	99	96
	Marriage licenses,	82	65
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,240	07
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,926	74
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,048	77

1886	PITT COUNTY.		
	W. H. HARRINGTON, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,542	51
	Town lots,	697	98
	Horses,	331	99
	Mules,	229	69
	Jacks,		23
	Goats,		89
	Cattle,	113	57
	Hogs,	65	99
	Sheep,	3	48
	Farming utensils, &c.,	673	95
	Money on hand or on deposit,	129	68
	Solvent credits,	769	30
	Stock in incorporated companies,	4	74
	Other personal property,	641	15
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.	2	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	502	61
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	29	76
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	213	75
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,976	27
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$11,382	16
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,866	62

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	POLK COUNTY.		
	J. W. HAMPTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,279	18
	Town lots,	56	24
	Horses,	62	52
	Mules,	67	68
	Jacks,		62
	Jennies,		04
	Goats,		05
	Cattle,	59	56
	Hogs,	22	44
	Sheep,	2	98
	Farming utensils, &c.,	96	94
	Money on hand or on deposit,	33	35
	Solvent credits,	183	07
	Other personal property,	39	12
	Railroad franchise,	2	32
	Bowling alleys, skating rinks, &c.,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	20	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	10	85
	Peddlers,	5	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	24	70
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,036	66
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 1,684	65
	All county purposes, levied by the county	2,855	12

1886	RANDOLPH COUNTY.		
	E. A. MOFFITT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,654	88
	Town lots,	263	68
	Horses,	375	34
	Mules,	265	95
	Jacks,	1	52
	Jennies,		10
	Goats,		26
	Cattle,	179	19
	Hogs,	55	35
	Sheep,	35	65
	Farming utensils, &c.,	448	99
	Money on hand or on deposit,	138	18
	Solvent credits,	682	72
	Stock in incorporated companies,	16	44
	Other personal property,	431	35
	Railroad franchise,	12	67
	Net income and profits,	2	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	19
	Merchants or other dealers,	170	80
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,		20
	Peddlers,	72	50
	Marriage licenses,	168	15
	Subjects unlisted,	6	40
	Delinquents for 1885,		59
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,985	10
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,526	05
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,741	22

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	RICHMOND COUNTY.		
	BERRY BRYANT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,916	95
	Town lots,	478	19
	Horses,	158	95
	Mules,	211	61
	Jacks,		25
	Jennies,		09
	Goats,		89
	Cattle,	70	85
	Hogs,	30	64
	Sheep,	4	14
	Farming utensils, &c.,	282	29
	Money on hand or on deposit,	81	64
	Solvent credits,	671	73
	Stock in incorporated companies,	103	86
	Other personal property,	420	05
	Railroad bed,	445	05
	Railroad franchise,	86	33
	Net income and profits,	28	00
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	22	96
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	18	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	509	03
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	19	84
	Dealers in cigars,	4	86
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	107	35
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,696	55
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,461	33
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,450	79

1886	ROBESON COUNTY.		
	F. J. FLOYD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 5,732	49
	Town lots,	446	26
	Horses,	253	20
	Mules,	305	88
	Jacks,		13
	Jennies,		49
	Goats,	2	66
	Cattle,	133	77
	Hogs,	89	53
	Sheep,	15	45
	Farming utensils, &c.,	565	87
	Money on hand or on deposit,	80	54
	Solvent credits,	495	18
	Stock in incorporated companies,	17	47
	Other personal property,	415	02
	Railroad franchise,	457	66
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,,	3	00
	Circus or menagerie,	100	00
	Bowling alleys, skating rinks, &c.,	5	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	20	75
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	17	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	398	53
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	13	38
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	16	00
	Marriage licenses,	181	45
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 9,770	31
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 9,278	15
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,838	82

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.		
	A. H. GALLOWAY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,691	49
	Town lots,	1,738	51
	Horses,	328	41
	Mules,	200	59
	Jacks,		75
	Jennies,		06
	Goats,		09
	Cattle,	126	48
	Hogs, $37.41; sheep, $8.64,	46	05
	Farming utensils, &c.,	442	28
	Money on hand or on deposit,	94	28
	Solvent credits,	799	88
	Stock in incorporated companies,	22	55
	Other personal property,	1,168	36
	Railroad franchise,	469	10
	Net income and profits,	30	00
	Travelling theatrical companies,	5	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	18	80
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	20	00
	Commission merchants,	5	53
	Merchants or other dealers,	252	84
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	7	49
	Dealers in cigars,	4	52
	Peddlers,	101	38
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	150	00
	Marriage licenses,	210	90
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 10,155	34
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 10,646	58
	All county purposes, levied by county,	13,856	50

1886	ROWAN COUNTY.		
	C. C. KEIDER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $4,348.93; town lots, $1,826.02,	$ 6,174	95
	Horses, $375.39; mules, $191.74,	507	13
	Jacks, 65c.; jennies, 18c.; goats, 17c.,	1	00
	Cattle, $141.16; hogs, $53.29,	194	45
	Sheep, $11.25; farm'g uten's, &c., $514.59,	525	84
	Money on hand or on deposit,	112	31
	Solvent credits,	1,022	48
	Stock in incorporated companies,	289	09
	Other personal property,	558	45
	Railroad franchise,	52	07
	Net income and profits,	4	00
	Travelling theatrical companies,	5	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menagerie,	100	00
	Companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	10	00
	Bowling alleys, skating rinks, &c.,	16	65
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	82	08
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	17	41
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	47	00
	Commission merchants,	2	06
	Merchants or other dealers,	325	54
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	10	01
	Dealers in cigars, $4.46; peddlers, $20.00	24	46
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	8	27
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	16	00
	Marriage licenses,	171	95
	Subjects unlisted,	11	53
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ $10,40_2$	83
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 12,291	98
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,097	33

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	RUTHERFORD COUNTY.		
	JOHN B. BLANTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,658	09
	Town lots,	167	90
	Horses,	143	23
	Mules,	219	40
	Jacks,		69
	Jennies,		26
	Goats,		15
	Cattle,	118	41
	Hogs,	35	71
	Sheep,	9	38
	Farming utensils, &c.,	226	80
	Money on hand or on deposit,	22	60
	Solvent credits,	179	28
	Stock in incorporated companies,	8	65
	Other personal property,	140	63
	Concerts and musical entainments for profit,	3	00
	Lectures for reward,	3	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	8	63
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	5	30
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	19	00
	Itinerant dentists, opticians, &c.,	10	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	66	29
	Peddlers,	5	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	124	45
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,240	85
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,341	69
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,349	17

1886	SAMPSON COUNTY.		
	B. HILL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,243	86
	Town lots,	251	77
	Horses,	237	48
	Mules,	185	06
	Jacks,		13
	Jennies,		05
	Goats,	3	74
	Cattle,	131	31
	Hogs,	83	53
	Sheep,	12	51
	Farming utensils, &c.,	450	73
	Money on hand or on deposit,	121	03
	Solvent credits,	309	90
	Other personal property,	268	53
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	7	76
	Merchants or other dealers,	165	47
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	4	49
	Dealers in cigars,		62
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	292	60
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,780	57
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,577	04
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,703	87

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	STANLY COUNTY.		
	B. C. BLALOCK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,640	01
	Town lots,	166	88
	Horses,	197	95
	Mules,	175	63
	Jacks,		71
	Jennies,		34
	Goats,		20
	Cattle,	90	60
	Hogs,	27	18
	Sheep,	10	34
	Farming utensils, &c.,	292	84
	Money on hand or on deposit,	32	18
	Solvent credits,	390	01
	Stock in incorporated companies,	9	76
	Other personal property,	119	24
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	2	50
	Merchants or other dealers,	41	32
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	2	33
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	50	35
	Subjects unlisted,	3	71
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,269	08
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,019	43
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,271	09

1886	STOKES COUNTY.		
	RUFUS I. DALTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,040	97
	Town lots,	54	17
	Horses,	183	48
	Mules,	212	48
	Jacks,		06
	Jennies,		04
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	113	42
	Hogs,	36	91
	Sheep,	7	76
	Farming utensils, &c.,	211	61
	Money on hand or on deposit,	97	89
	Solvent credits,	172	00
	Stock in incorporated companies,		50
	Other personal property,	237	10
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	10	40
	Itinerant dentists, opticians, &c.,	5	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	94	79
	Peddlers,	16	50
	Marriage licenses,	137	75
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,632	84
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,337	27
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,786	14

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	SURRY COUNTY.		
	STEPHEN VENABLE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,590	42
	Town lots,	318	78
	Horses,	201	87
	Mules,	147	61
	Jacks,	1	19
	Jennies,		48
	Goats,		16
	Cattle,	146	82
	Hogs,	33	05
	Sheep,	11	84
	Farming utensils, &c.,	282	83
	Money on hand or on deposit,	62	03
	Solvent credits,	365	26
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	40
	Other personal property,	326	59
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	10	56
	Merchants or other dealers,	142	87
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	130	85
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,764	17
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,428	87
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,103	52

1886	SWAIN COUNTY.		
	W. C. MENDENHALL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 887	02
	Town Lots,	48	00
	Horses,	55	96
	Mules,	29	76
	Jacks,		59
	Jennies,		05
	Cattle,	80	71
	Hogs,	14	24
	Sheep,	4	28
	Farming utensils, &c.,	40	56
	Money on hand or on deposit,	14	25
	Solvent credits,	58	10
	Other personal property,	46	46
	Railroad franchise,	182	12
	Merchants or other dealers,	51	47
	Marriage licenses,	47	70
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,561	27
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 1,615	20
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,179	51

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.		
	NATHAN MCMINN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,039	69
	Town lots,	31	20
	Horses,	71	40
	Mules,	40	11
	Jacks,	1	60
	Jennies,		14
	Goats,		12
	Cattle,	110	13
	Hogs,	15	41
	Sheep,	7	99
	Farming utensils, &c.,	87	85
	Money on hand or on deposit,	8	02
	Solvent credits,	52	14
	Other personal property,	47	44
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	6	67
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	5	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	30	47
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	39	89
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,620	27
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 1,649	86
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,160	47

1886	TYRRELL COUNTY.		
	B. JONES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 894	72
	Town lots,	71	64
	Horses,	58	13
	Mules,	51	77
	Jennies,		05
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	47	03
	Hogs,	16	36
	Sheep,	3	09
	Farming utensils, &c.,	100	55
	Money on hand or on deposit,	21	31
	Solvents credits,	115	60
	Stock in incorporated companies,		12
	Other personal property,	84	79
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.	3	17
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	2	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	51	89
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	2	07
	Dealers in cigars,		46
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	46	60
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,586	36
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 1,846	45
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,631	41

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	UNION COUNTY.		
	J. P. HORNE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,188	62
	Town lots,	718	92
	Horses,	247	18
	Mules,	329	50
	Jacks,		81
	Jennies,		18
	Goats,		15
	Cattle,	160	86
	Hogs,	34	76
	Sheep,	14	47
	Farming utensils, &c.,	504	31
	Money on hand or on deposit,	128	25
	Solvent credits,	736	95
	Other personal property,	563	95
	Railroad franchise,	33	91
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	12	70
	Merchants or other dealers,	286	66
	Peddlers,	5	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	3	80
	Marriage licenses,	115	95
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 8,096	93
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,386	53
	All county purposes, levied by county,	14,672	25

1886	VANCE COUNTY.		
	W. H. SMITH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,829	40
	Town lots,	919	74
	Horses,	706	97
	Mules,	63	48
	Jacks,		37
	Goats,		16
	Cattle,	76	37
	Hogs,	38	96
	Sheep,	6	35
	Farming utensils, &c.,	220	57
	Money on hand or on deposit,	115	09
	Solvent credits,	634	56
	Stock in incorporated companies,	10	74
	Other personal property,	634	07
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	37	57
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	13	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	399	42
	Peddlers,	7	50
	Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	50	00
	Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	200	00
	Marriage licenses,	76	85
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,051	17
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,303	91
	All county purposes, levied by county,	----------	--

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	WAKE COUNTY.		
	J. R. NOWELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $7,799.20; Town lots, $7,450.06,	$ 15,249	26
	Horses, $403.63; mules, $488.70,	892	33
	Jacks, $1.11; jennies, 1c.; goats, $1.79,	2	91
	Cattle,$211.71; hogs $82.86; sheep,$12.51	307	08
	Farming utensils, &c.,	1,072	87
	Money on hand or on deposit,	314	41
	Solvent credits,	2,969	02
	Stock in incorporated companies,	439	01
	Other personal property,	1,557	22
	Railroad franchise,	95	23
	Net income and profits,	417	98
	Travelling theatrical companies,	10	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	9	00
	Circus or menagerie,	300	00
	Companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	95	00
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants &c.,	173	03
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	114	00
	Commission merchants,	120	39
	Merchants or other dealers,	1,363	83
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	54	10
	Dealers in cigars,	24	16
	Peddlers,	65	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	59	75
	Marriage licenses,	425	60
	*Tax from R. & G. R. R.,	3,124	61
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	50	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 29,229	42
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	----------	--
	All county purposes, levied by county,	----------	--

*This tax collected from compromise in law suit was reported as additional taxes for 1881, '82, '83, 85.

1886	WARREN COUNTY.		
	GEO. C. FITTS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,591	04
	Town lots,	362	41
	Horses,	197	75
	Mules,	67	21
	Jacks,		06
	Goats,		45
	Cattle,	118	03
	Hogs,	32	38
	Sheep,	4	69
	Farming utensils, &c.,	244	24
	Money on hand or on deposit,	71	50
	Solvent credits,	310	03
	Stock in incorporated companies,	14	15
	Other personal property,	307	43
	Net income and profits,	12	09
	Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	18	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	18	74
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	24	00
	Commission merchants,	2	47
	Merchants or other dealers,	294	31
	Peddlers,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	124	40
	Delinquents for 1886,	35	42
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,855	80
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,085	88
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,994	95

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
	DEMPSEY SPRUILL, late Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,114	58
	Town lots,	230	63
	Horses,	105	42
	Mules,	63	31
	Jacks,		13
	Goats,		07
	Cattle,	46	25
	Hogs,	16	34
	Sheep,	1	88
	Farming utensils, &c.,	109	59
	Money on hand or on deposit,	45	14
	Solvent credits,	155	31
	Stock in incorporated companies,	8	86
	Other personal property,	192	85
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	10	44
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	9	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	176	35
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	9	56
	Peddlers,	20	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	68	40
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,399	11
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,251	77
	All county purposes, levied by county,	3,620	33

1886	WATAUGA COUNTY.		
	D. F. BAIRD, Ex-Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,877	22
	Town lots,	32	08
	Horses,	173	36
	Mules,	44	82
	Jacks,	1	27
	Jennies,		20
	Goats,		03
	Cattle,	182	18
	Hogs,	22	20
	Sheep,	23	38
	Farming utensils, &c.,	134	15
	Money on hand or on deposit,	20	64
	Solvent credits,	102	05
	Stock in incorporated companies,	9	67
	Other personal property,	58	51
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	35	03
	Merchants or other dealers,	129	19
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	30	40
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,956	38
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,896	30
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,067	99

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	WAYNE COUNTY.		
	D. A. GRANTHAM, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,758	41
	Town lots,	2,082	97
	Horses,	310	69
	Mules,	326	13
	Jacks,		18
	Goats,	2	46
	Cattle,	103	59
	Hogs,	75	45
	Sheep,	3	41
	Farming utensils, &c.,	697	00
	Money on hand or on deposit,	196	89
	Solvent credits,	1,064	63
	Stock in incorporated companies,	13	94
	Other personal property,	885	00
	Railroad franchise,	8	80
	Net income and profits,	112	95
	Circus or menagerie,	103	00
	Billiard saloons,	120	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	45	50
	Merchants or other dealers,	901	58
	Peddlers,	10	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	14	25
	Marriage licenses,	247	00
	Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	100	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 12,183	83
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by the State,	$ 14,385	41
	All county purposes, levied by the county	16,499	53

1886	WILKES COUNTY.		
	MILTON MCNEIL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,286	85
	Town lots,	54	92
	Horses,	190	50
	Mules,	146	37
	Jacks,	1	70
	Jennies,		58
	Goats,		05
	Cattle,	181	05
	Hogs,	51	05
	Sheep,	18	97
	Farming utensils, &c.,	171	08
	Money on hand or on deposit,	68	59
	Solvent credits,	248	30
	Stock in incorporated companies,	7	12
	Other personal property,	141	79
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	3	30
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	5	38
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	7	00
	Merchants or other dealers,	80	05
	Peddlers.	26	25
	Subjects unlisted,	123	50
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,814	40
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,911	41
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,193	29

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	WILSON COUNTY.		
	J. W. CROWELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,510	65
	Town lots,	1,282	33
	Horses,	185	34
	Mules,	267	54
	Jacks,	1	56
	Jennies,		08
	Goats, $2.73; Cattle, $63.11,	65	84
	Hogs, $49.67; sheep, $3.72,	53	39
	Farming utensils, &c.,	486	31
	Money on hand or on deposit,	112	84
	Solvent credits,	1,494	31
	Stock in incorporated companies,	5	87
	Other personal property,	735	95
	Railroad franchise,	35	75
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Circus or menagerie,	100	00
	Billiard saloons,	88	33
	Bowling alleys, skating rinks, &c.,	15	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	9	92
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	8	00
	Commission merchants,	13	95
	Merchants or other dealers,	618	31
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	6	68
	Dealers in cigars,	1	19
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	188	10
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 9,335	24
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 10,683	14
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,796	27

1886	YADKIN COUNTY.		
	J. D. HAMLIN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,778	82
	Town lots,	78	45
	Horses,	139	39
	Mules,	144	19
	Jacks,	2	56
	Jennies,		31
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,	85	31
	Hogs,	30	17
	Sheep,	9	48
	Farming utensils, &c.,	516	68
	Money on hand or on deposit,	70	10
	Solvent credits,	231	80
	Stock in incorporated companies,	45	34
	Other personal property,	139	35
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	5	41
	Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	28	85
	Merchants or other dealers,	30	95
	Peddlers,	15	00
	Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	50	00
	Marriage licenses,	80	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,482	18
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,420	45
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,914	30

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

1886	YANCEY COUNTY.		
	T. F. ROLAND, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 687	90
	Town lots,	14	95
	Horses,	128	87
	Mules,	90	58
	Jacks,		80
	Jennies,		17
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	93	55
	Hogs,	23	64
	Sheep,	6	47
	Farming utensils, &c.,	48	19
	Money on hand or on deposit,	22	72
	Solvent credits,	65	38
	Other personal property,	48	93
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	1	56
	Itinerant dentists, opticians, &c.,	12	50
	Merchants or other dealers,	10	81
	Peddlers,	30	00
	Marriage licenses,	75	05
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,362	08
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,007	70
	All county purposes, levied by county,	3,546	69

STATEMENT H.

SHOWING THE AGGREGATE GROSS AMOUNT OF STATE AND COUNTY TAXES DERIVED FROM THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF TAXATION IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN FROM SUCH LISTS AS ARE ON FILE FOR THE YEAR 1886.

Land,	$ 250,313	57
Town lots,	69,821	50
Horses,	19,271	14
Mules,	14,386	31
Jacks,	73	54
Jennies,	14	48
Goats,	56	48
Cattle,	10,494	34
Hogs,	2,675	85
Sheep,	752	82
Farming utensils, &c.,	29,424	73
Money on hand or on deposit,	7,888	11
Solvent credits,	48,010	55
Stock in incorporated companies,	4,510	94
Other personal property,	42,901	40
Railroad franchise,	5,981	39
Net income and profits,	2,109	77
Travelling theatrical companies,	80	00
Concerts and musical entertainments for profit,	95	00
Lectures for reward,	6	00
Museums, wax works or curiosities,,	165	50
Circus or menagerie,	1,800	00
Side shows,	100	00
Companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	455	00
Itinerant dealers in prize photographs,&c	60	00
Billiard saloons,	1,503	33
Bowling alleys, skating rinks, &c.,	176	65
Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	1,829	32

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

STATEMENT H—CONTINUED.

Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	255	99
Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	973	00
Itinerant dentists, opticians, &c.,	112	50
Commission merchants,	739	07
Merchants or other dealers,	23,352	78
Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	545	72
Dealers in cigars.	111	53
Purchases of farm products from other than producers,	2	79
Peddlers,	2,217	28
Itinerant merchants or dealers,	50	00
Itinerant salesmen,	50	00
Gypsies or fortune-tellers,	150	00
Itinerant lightning-rod men,	450	77
Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	1,358	50
Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	1,650	00
Seals of notaries public, &c.,	430	06
Marriage licenses,	10,238	89
Subjects unlisted,	409	68
Delinquents for 1885,	267	90
Arrears for insolvents,	44	85
Liquor dealers: Class 3—For selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	2,100	00
Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 560,369	10
Taxes levied by the State for school purposes, payable to County Treasurer.		
Licenses retail liquor dealers,	$ 82,757	90
White polls (No. 142,563),	173,955	92
Colored polls (No. 64,486),	80,038	40
Valuation of all taxable property in the State, 12½ cents on $100 value,	257,480	98

STATEMENT H—CONTINUED.

Bank stock,	2,791	05
Dog tax,	156	00
Miscellaneous items,	8,023	20
Total school tax,	$ 605.203	45
County Taxes:		
Taxes levied for all county purposes,	$ 920,077	90

STATEMENT I,

SHOWING NUMBER ACRES OF LAND, VALUE OF LAND, NUMBER OF TOWN LOTS, VALUE OF TOWN LOTS, AGGREGATE VALUE OF LAND AND TOWN LOTS, NUMBER AND VALUE OF HORSES, MULES, JACKS, JENNIES, GOATS, CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP, VALUE OF FARMING UTENSILS, MONEY ON HAND, SOLVENT CREDITS, STOCK IN INCORPORATED COMPANIES, OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY AND RAILROAD FRANCHISE, AGGREGATE VALUE OF ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN FROM THE ABSTRACTS ON FILE IN THIS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1886.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Land.	Value of Land	No. of Town Lots.	Value of Town Lots	Aggregate Value of Real Property.	HORSES.		MULES.		JACKS.		JENNIES.		GOATS.		CATTLE.		HOGS.		SHEEP.		Farming Utensils	Money on Hand	Solvent Credits.	Stock in Incorporated Companies.	Other Personal Property	Railroad Franchise.	Aggregate Value of Personal Property.	Aggregate Value of Real and Personal Property.
						No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of								
Alamance	234,289	$ 1,585,345	318	$ 158,035	$ 1,743,378	2,482	$ 124,205	859	$ 40,425	1	10	5	70	79	$ 78	5,873	$ 45,200	9,846	$ 15,498	5,518	$ 5,505	$ 185,011	$ 81,581	$ 447,812	$ 70,500	$ 362,224	$ 21,600	$ 1,384,791	$ 3,128,169
Alexander	109,257	626,504	76	15,010	641,506	695	45,178	193	12,312	15	965	11	375	27	40	4,035	28,093	6,666	8,219	3,617	3,003	59,530	10,045	68,910	1,300	38,200		317,976	960,185
Alleghany	110,098	357,210	57	5,590	362,710	1,251	45,776	125	5,360	6	400					1,985	17,840	2,143	2,410	10,810	10,810	4,850	1,025	28,000		7,500		142,014	504,724
Anson	322,172	1,214,530	414	101,100	1,304,630	970	52,450	1,792	94,143			1	40	48	145	3,745	31,035	5,433	7,105	1,760	814	100,021	15,661	144,284	18,981	124,102	20,017	604,850	2,009,480
Ashe	204,045	725,525	68	18,208	743,733	2,424	114,166	533	21,857	10	500	7	165	8	20	11,077	119,597	13,815	17,336	11,213	12,386	59,063	26,815	61,043	32,740	45,975	25	540,078	1,284,071
Beaufort	334,629	897,027	476	405,547	1,302,574	1,444	100,257	284	45,033	5	145	2	45	147	92	9,233	59,067	15,751	19,883	4,458	2,984	140,251	41,952	148,071	5,813	272,349		812,308	2,115,730
Bladen	406,224	1,018,651	125	21,927	1,040,578	1,040	41,961	611	17,181	2	25			408	321	7,961	41,779	10,110	15,450	7,153	4,543	85,183	27,658	82,450	1,710	68,845	101,343	502,574	1,633,152
Brunswick	418,987	574,259	180	96,720	670,979	311	21,845	173	13,649					438	386	7,227	44,310	12,174	11,708	3,993	3,887	40,509	17,951	42,559	2,027	112,935	16,254	328,115	999,078
Buncombe	338,208	1,708,852	2,070	1,478,200	3,187,052	2,741	158,476	1,747	91,406	11	880	17	320	115	115	5,206	41,648	8,760	18,160	8,943	8,943	247,469	112,057	338,261	600	533,262	22,080	1,816,683	4,718,834
Burke	240,340	593,560	260	110,580	710,140	1,292	54,341	1,035	48,121	8	540	10	118	11	8	4,005	32,204	7,287	9,243	2,680	2,047	95,848	17,282	72,747	802	210,405	12,401	516,552	1,226,692
Cabarrus	249,346	1,412,140	460	291,028	1,703,208	2,234	105,301	1,818	88,703	8	605			98	55	5,959	44,583	7,308	14,482	3,801	2,636	182,156	30,577	446,105	12,307	193,787	17,000	1,054,527	2,757,715
Caldwell	204,716	716,570	145	56,193	775,732	1,083	58,184	1,011	56,795	14	1,340	27	605	14	14	5,384	45,710	9,126	11,790	3,590	3,590	80,439	17,174	98,849	4,847	76,080		455,421	1,231,153
Camden	116,598	315,750	60	10,158	325,908	901	41,748	208	11,893					34	34	2,588	15,190	6,063	10,060	1,784	1,784	23,585	2,119	32,610	8,772	30,719	3,485	180,706	506,615
Carteret	151,669	292,888	641	182,240	475,128	1,098	34,597	94	4,599					144	51	5,574	27,434	6,120	6,436	2,022	1,819	56,370	10,551	12,984	700	60,079	5,450	234,081	709,179
Caswell	25,886	1,181,016	210	118,200	1,299,216	1,033	61,460	930	55,620					9	11	3,021	25,064	6,374	12,652	5,044	1,888	111,700	60,458	84,248	27,304	242,420		383,483	2,228,509
Catawba	179,174	1,287,351	601	208,774	1,584,128	1,860	90,210	1,426	90,430	14	1,230	14	298	70	67	6,908	51,587	10,000	16,148	4,516	4,437	168,087	24,962	248,440	160,585	215,993	12,005	1,094,120	2,648,248
Chatham	409,457	2,062,776	747	71,098	2,133,874	2,836	155,884	2,251	142,088	8	710	1	15	177	157	12,859	81,724	26,028	31,381	17,120	17,107	199,597	22,887	108,709	14,291	101,025	25,525	1,048,793	3,182,667
Cherokee	285,725	505,410	118	45,975	551,391	876	42,787	524	27,225	9	465	5	53	13	15	6,571	55,463	11,845	14,050	6,614	6,043	84,757	5,650	47,395	278	16,655	345	252,752	804,143
Chowan	46,587	447,755	739	171,012	618,767	573	31,024	410	19,099					79	36	2,431	10,800	7,469	8,172	530	533	44,372	10,181	85,044	9,624	60,512	3,060	230,357	849,705
Clay	108,388	188,942	57	8,277	197,219	515	26,520	418	24,093	10	600	8	70	29	10	3,400	31,941	6,664	8,224	3,602	2,876	21,720	3,821	26,513		8,481		147,760	354,986
Cleveland	266,201	1,707,300	609	281,511	1,988,811	1,310	59,956	2,287	130,726	6	360	12	205	50	29	6,058	39,650	9,563	14,276	4,276	4,282	190,106	24,340	220,940	4,829	210,106	2,665	1,100,960	3,089,771
Columbus	320,888	780,092	253	51,085	831,177	611	37,009	598	34,430	2	210	2	35	1,518	938	8,917	52,779	23,879	20,034	8,155	6,980	91,215	32,198	52,761		421,818	50,147	810,344	1,641,521
Craven	304,861	592,308		9,462	1,401,770	1,000	58,547	409	20,083	1	25			370	250	5,189	33,817	9,013	10,231	1,838	1,780	102,953	40,257	162,179	15,377	412,130	10,907	878,598	2,271,908
Cumberland	170,274	1,231,117	601	551,142	1,782,259	1,471	105,584	4,118	77,740	1	5			833	831	7,788	41,105	22,119	22,613	5,574	5,576	101,581	27,761	183,638	101,430	325,142	9,511	1,112,516	2,988,954
Currituck	124,660	148,806		470,704	619,510	1,102	39,467	101	7,810	1	200			91	91	1,853	7,868	2,140	3,970	10,999	27,200	4,350	1,250	62,584	75,000	14,624	10,982	173,541	793,051
Dare	143,374	140,062		1,635	141,697	192	22,845	7	430					39	39	2,055	10,988	2,261	2,644	1,407	1,407	24,940	2,170	4,485		43,750		90,169	231,866
Davidson	369,717	1,027,127	412	241,280	1,268,407	3,103	160,714	1,598	82,140	15	990	9	55	52	40	8,545	55,210	17,726	21,304	10,043	9,299	177,871	88,881	217,891	15,496	156,178	24,500	1,014,722	2,882,123
Davie	149,035	849,976	200	78,300	928,276	1,583	84,984	924	58,901	5	600					4,050	25,395	7,014	15,217	2,887	2,860	125,967	52,181	149,007	1,950	84,046		630,717	1,559,464
Duplin	418,389	874,916	405	86,136	961,052	1,988	90,650	757	41,426					1,410	1,223	8,201	56,815	25,921	29,765	5,680	5,673	148,736	17,708	142,007	9,145	101,476		612,176	1,573,228
Durham	136,219	1,126,411	578	1,014,500	2,140,911	1,187	103,525	810	57,954	3	250	3	115	230	288	4,024	37,955	6,435	11,103	2,154	2,231	187,083	89,421	376,170	106,100	1,250,077	16,000	2,242,308	4,382,939
Edgecombe	207,571	2,132,251		350,475	2,482,858	1,702	101,180	2,008	108,276	3	700	2	25	381	342	4,197	34,106	16,845	25,008	2,227	2,181	245,512	75,686	721,731	10,155	308,175		1,997,950	4,480,809
Forsyth	221,670	1,115,244	1,675	1,781,787	2,897,031	2,278	128,021	874	53,214	3	150	2	22	92	92	5,272	48,009	7,147	13,980	2,758	2,727	260,000	115,054	288,401	28,401	308,645		2,509,123	4,961,065
Franklin	280,569	1,571,540	463	210,512	1,788,052	1,509	80,154	884	52,787					370	249	7,025	51,471	12,711	17,014	3,980	4,080	129,746	18,051	175,839	985	127,841	1,300	667,992	2,456,974
Gaston	257,409	1,240,896	485	118,022	1,388,488	1,140	66,510	1,883	121,525	6	482	5	80	30	30	4,051	43,555	7,107	14,488	3,984	3,509	144,995	54,516	309,710	778	107,881	205,300	1,247,396	2,636,424
Gates	167,384	577,385	33	21,175	598,560	1,400	86,530	423	22,788	3	225	1	30	706	364	9,267	51,447	16,513	13,880	2,473	2,459	77,176	13,893	158,021		41,121		428,386	1,022,946
Graham	249,030	222,090	28	2,240	224,330	511	30,600	120	11,433	2	115			11	9	1,016	6,993	2,367	4,688	1,175	1,027	29,407	4,277	40,497	4,277	24,698		97,402	311,680
Granville	324,187	1,548,392	440	422,070	1,970,462	2,778	130,120	1,448	75,387	6	280	4	55	513	390	6,709	52,597	11,578	17,270	4,079	5,280	185,028	71,198	475,749	14,387	319,077	2,827	1,279,970	3,250,432
Greene	153,385	1,014,357	119	77,877	1,092,234	1,019	55,910	984	55,015			1	10	292	345	4,119	34,103	8,700	12,768	270	222	85,081	11,841	238,874	4,250	77,912		556,261	1,648,455
Guilford	145,057	2,501,408	1,990	2,311,400	4,812,808	2,984	208,908	3,555	172,983	1,720	71,540	13	735	7	140	54	48	11,017	17,397	14,450	28,822	8,826	8,022	288,658	101,423	432,027	11,540	1,721,185	4,706,094
Halifax	310,081	1,971,939	937	458,107	2,430,046	2,210	127,577	1,973	106,279	8	475	1	5	405	441	8,097	65,271	15,765	19,405	2,934	2,623	175,987	44,574	288,151	1,972	293,240		1,014,158	3,446,865
Harnett	333,547	1,077,718	242	61,780	1,139,498	1,487	103,525	810	54,380	1	100	3	110	1,050	990	5,708	31,972	18,010	10,956	4,204	3,898	88,476	7,872	41,369	1,780	27,400	9,800	828,702	1,968,198
Haywood	273,982	1,016,002	204	92,955	1,108,717	1,068	89,360	634	39,960	9	710	14	331			8,557	81,601	9,750	13,254	5,477	5,558	78,854	16,094	89,515		59,706	9,758	482,410	1,591,127
Henderson	109,015	850,007	248	181,470	1,031,477	1,205	54,700	550	30,514	4	230	4	55	99	87	3,257	60,557	9,171	14,063	5,118	5,112	72,738	13,054	112,020	10,000	227,261	1,978	414,278	1,445,804
Hertford	245,012	806,698	382	181,970	1,070,668	1,325	78,625	570	35,000					242	242	4,505	29,338	9,171	14,184	4,740	4,740	121,265	23,346	195,729	28,376	170,633		717,161	1,787,830
Hyde	219,944	452,019	108	15,450	467,475	1,182	71,450	210	15,144					43	39	5,701	32,405	9,491	11,706	1,957	1,957	59,949	15,106	70,529	5,485	87,587		370,409	837,884
Iredell	361,416	1,888,102	708	630,105	2,708,387	2,993	148,088	2,070	119,721	7	400	4	65	118	271	8,047	61,018	13,018	21,321	6,024	5,977	240,419	39,865	352,483	7,072	259,747	15,302	1,272,696	3,781,077
Jackson	200,988	469,317	94	22,540	491,857	1,088	48,338	279	20,257	6	360	1	10	1,049	1,049	4,718	31,626	10,494	11,374	4,422	4,171	64,291	8,703	67,000		42,951		733,217	1,225,074
Johnston	491,063	2,450,278	528	221,580	2,671,807	1,955	116,060	2,005	142,770	9	585	7	182	2,085	2,085	9,505	67,848	33,526	40,057	9,051	9,051	204,729	47,867	388,068	23,955	174,510	29,800	1,352,521	4,007,688
Jones	206,432	485,040	88	20,105	511,145	834	31,840	504	27,543	14	860			318	168	3,876	16,934	8,478	8,479	4,811	4,323	45,580	5,121	27,200	198	17,565		182,678	693,823
Lenoir	236,207	1,171,041	514	534,714	1,705,755	1,210	65,118	990	58,753	6	391	*97	*46	647	443	8,227	62,207	14,242	14,574	1,204	718	138,960	20,120	253,28	7,403	155,230	6,690	742,405	2,381,260
Lincoln	181,128	1,152,894	283	151,453	1,304,347	1,720	109,974	1,140	69,864	4	260	4	80	93	45	3,866	38,727	10,160	12,960	2,980	2,980	147,189	20,597	179,267	16,796	109,106	9,984	662,637	1,966,984
Macon	338,188	646,893	368	58,880	705,142	1,337	62,600	861	45,091	16	955	6	81	18	19	7,224	50,482	12,332	16,835	6,311	6,266	86,791	20,746	50,389	100	44,013		367,022	972,164
Madison	202,559	691,650	57	25,035	716,685	1,598	63,951	1,222	66,110	6	210	7	105	10	86	7,491	61,284	11,941	14,077	4,651	4,008	78,905	42,860	63,554	2,112	92,883		483,442	1,202,130
Martin	226,076	1,006,241	595	220,185	1,235,196	747	66,773	860	55,743			1	30	1,101	1,123	5,940	48,852	15,020	14,574	2,093	1,820	108,561	14,107	146,405	4,151	108,157	4,151	638,319	1,869,515
McDowell	211,825	500,811	160	49,220	550,031	1,000	58,192	1,074	57,218	15	876	5	90	85	29	6,117	36,871	7,569	10,597	2,207	1,611	111,696	9,562	54,367	4,251	29,503	14,983	339,084	889,065
Mecklenburg	323,214	2,886,033	1,025	2,016,800	4,901,033	2,916	151,731	3,404	210,921	8	400	7	110	242	188	7,810	91,838	8,856	19,230	4,029	4,058	365,853	116,472	858,108	109,444	752,360	52,080	2,736,779	7,638,182
Mitchell	174,054	287,611	88	26,055	313,766	1,017	47,239	318	16,005	8	520	3	202	5	5	4,848	39,035	6,883	6,732	3,467	3,507	43,401	7,805	15,201	1,110	37,281	772	189,561	503,227
Montgomery	241,226	776,276	76	20,750	797,026	1,157	55,170	710	40,920	1	100			116	116	6,382	34,526	12,063	16,182	6,293	6,223	84,829	21,798	90,017		44,950		378,911	1,142,251
Moore	504,199	1,838,498	592	147,780	1,986,278	1,880	105,054	1,332	87,474	1	80	1	10	339	335	9,262	51,252	18,830	20,127	5,643	5,643	145,240	18,768	182,179	313	198,972	24,402	792,184	2,258,462
Nash	332,071	1,346,128	292	133,772	1,479,900	1,392	76,512	1,257	87,192	1	50			723	723	6,328	49,551	18,700	23,185	4,858	4,859	177,578	24,587	165,029	19,475	140,576	772,300	1,355,785	2,515,685
New Hanover	249,030	443,346		3,598,000	3,744,250	632	48,005	170	11,578					199	170	1,887	12,961	2,918	5,715	75	74	205,851	62,797	541,862	172,500	4,135	1,859,100	5,583,350
Northampton	285,777	1,091,281	148	80,150	1,171,431	1,985	99,668	1,177	69,993	1	50	1	20	177	150	8,000	57,593	24,411	24,507	2,502	2,502	201,020	40,928	248,264	14,100	127,75	10	915,245	2,086,676
Onslow	302,495	740,552	70	30,102	771,384	872	53,390	514	42,085	4	375	1	50	229	208	6,822	35,102	14,448	16,774	4,389	3,947	89,606	15,628	84,019	1,396	74,167		412,622	1,184,486
Orange	240,384	1,024,279	439	201,890	1,226,148	1,865	98,781	730	42,305	8	862	3	85	458	438	4,982	38,833	10,377	13,521	5,363	5,393	108,062	29,201	326,070	104,997	139,159	19,228	917,115	2,143,263
Pamlico	139,788	341,444	133	18,926	360,370	1,045	59,400	1,000	57,000	1	50	1	20	130	78	6,217	34,765	5,251	5,534	1,249	1,249	40,011	4,641	50		35,000		178,816	539,186
Pasquotank	101,758	559,504	558	360,040	919,544	1,102	60,988	1,078	61,050	2	85	2	86	44	34	3,043	23,296	5,010	7,324	1,120	1,120	54,004	14,461	68,476	1,420	68,478	50,728	377,629	1,297,073
Pender	364,511	802,287	170	41,755	844,042	1,010	37,162	368	27,060	3	175	1	35	567	571	9,137	57,666	15,925	16,121	4,187	4,192	62,645	15,275	42,021		47,140		288,962	1,132,984
Perquimans	148,943	600,345	232	89,745	777,340	1,180	56,000	488	25,225					72	100	4,512	27,080	8,072	10,000	2,232	2,063	70,460	8,360	110,317		68,720	12,475	381,628	1,179,198
Person	242,402	1,450,250	64	17,425	1,467,675	1,879	118,515	921	61,414	2	58	6	77	85	80	6,648	57,705	8,588	12,040	4,192	4,158	100,063	31,401	86,450	2,075	68,770		869,357	2,337,032
Pitt	192,830	1,817,005	480	279,102	2,096,107	2,515	132,757	1,521	91,375	2	65			652	355	8,417	45,428	23,191	20,395	3,755	3,794	240,623	51,873	307,719	1,898	245,459		1,150,011	3,246,108
Polk	142,068	511,072	140	22,407	533,479	420	25,010	402	27,071	4	247	2	16	28	19	2,734	23,823	5,201	8,077	1,194	1,194	38,777	13,340	73,234		15,640	925	228,277	762,440
Randolph	450,040	1,581,300	453	136,792	1,718,092	2,488	134,592	1,688	104,378	11	902	2	65	102	106	12,266	71,477	20,936	22,141	15,981	14,201	179,586	55,273	277,675	6,376	172,545	5,068	1,000,124	2,668,738
Richmond	421,956	1,155,033	448	103,248	1,258,281	1,130	65,340	1,383	104,978	11	1,100	2	55	1,356	1,310	9,010	69,504	12,294	14,207	1,161	1,158	158,528	26,695	41,547	168,019	242,543	4,017,760	2,986,866
Robeson	648,740	2,292,606	279	178,565	2,471,171	1,681	101,250	1,710	122,853	1	50	5	195	948	1,084	8,888	54,509	33,569	35,815	6,268	6,182	226,348	32,241	168,069	6,068	186,000	183,063	1,159,136	3,694,037
Rockingham	393,120	1,476,965	991	605,404	2,171,099	1,916	131,993	1,498	80,257	3	300	1	25	23	37	5,439	50,200	9,983	14,993	2,698	3,456	170,813	37,712	319,952	9,024	407,844	187,040	1,370,655	3,051,554
Rowan	312,180	1,783,574	877	730,019	2,460,978	3,176	180,154	1,477	70,010	10	1,012	4	75	67	69	7,466	61,004	14,430	21,317	5,009	4,500	205,830	45,624	412,929	20,282	293,259	20,282	1,339,145	3,799,711
Rutherford	319,966	1,903,233	147	97,161	1,170,394	1,922	87,700	1,570	87,920	8	375	5	105	93	59	6,988	47,982	10,204	15,285	3,946	3,950	140,721	9,640	71,769	3,460	58,251		442,076	1,372,470
Sampson	353,938	1,297,540	130	100,710	1,398,250	1,910	91,992	1,230	74,025	2	50	1	20	2,107	1,493	9,506	62,524	32,180	33,412	9,458	5,004	180,293	48,413	123,958		107,409		721,567	2,119,851
Stanly	241,366	1,056,009	101	68,754	1,124,763	1,232	70,180	1,080	70,350	8	135	10	80	5,468	96,241	8,643	10,973	4,916	4,194	1,178	1,178	127,851	150,092	3,905		47,680		539,770	1,691,518
Stokes	291,400	1,000,129	100	21,075	1,021,204	1,705	73,702	1,301	69,989	1	75	1	15	4	2,200	6,570	41,261	4,263	8,127	3,107	3,107	94,894	30,457	39,403	200	38,830		509,823	1,840,102
Surry	301,043	1,036,169	357	127,511	1,163,680	1,931	101,561	986	59,044	12	1,474	12	191	38	65	6,614	58,729	8,075	13,217	4,276	4,278	115,130	24,813	146,162	550	130,655		672,451	1,796,131
Swain	303,654	354,800	1,019	19,200	374,000	501	22,880	297	11,905	7	237	1	20			3,619	32,253	5,450	5,598	1,750	1,742	16,226	5,697	25,227		18,584	72,846	210,826	584,812
Transylvania	215,539	1,245,579	69	12,478	1,258,057	1,079	118,515	921	61,414	2	58	6	77	85	80	6,648	57,705	8,588	12,040	4,192	4,158	100,063	31,401	86,450	2,075	68,770		869,357	2,127,415
Tyrrell	135,918	357,888	46	28,656	386,544	1,088	59,355	916	52,710					65	65	2,194	18,812	5,290	5,741	1,180	1,180	40,220	10,524	46,240		33,906		198,710	585,260
Union	373,097	1,675,449	313	287,560	1,963,118	1,703	89,869	2,009	131,892	3	325	3	70	72	58	7,470	64,344	9,373	13,908	6,570	5,780	201,725	51,299	294,781		225,582	13,564	1,102,111	3,065,120
Vance	149,226	761,658	639	397,895	1,059,553	1,441	287,790	430	25,803	3	150			74	53	3,955	30,549	5,431	11,187	2,136	2,542	88,027	46,034	259,906	4,237	253,025		1,038,132	2,097,685
Wake	613,726	3,149,681	1,272	2,180,022	5,329,703	2,640	161,472	2,875	165,478	5	415	1	5	845	715	8,862	84,098	24,103	33,134	5,125	5,094	322,170	178,783	1,187,400	175,600	722,287	38,038	3,060,981	8,390,684
Warren	214,613	1,036,414	165	144,965	1,181,378	1,414	79,110	417	20,885	1	25			184	178	6,229	47,244	8,356	12,851	4,250	4,276	97,695	28,569	124,034	5,660	122,973		547,170	1,728,549
Washington	171,850	444,487		93,241	537,728	786	42,170	432	25,325	2	50			36	26	3,814	18,502	6,112	6,537	750	750	43,838	18,056	62,129	3,543	77,140		238,060	775,788
Watauga	208,738	750,888	190	12,855	763,743	1,588	69,234	830	47,827	12	510	5	80	16	16	7,395	72,877	7,737	8,881	9,108	9,051	53,656	8,252	40,013	3,849	29,402		308,981	1,072,724
Wayne	338,144	1,963,386	834	887,187	2,747,973	2,586	124,276	1,050	131,451	2	70			1,999	983	6,173	41,437	32,062	30,481	1,818	1,996	278,806	58,759	425,854	5,576	354,204	3,520	1,475,285	4,215,858
Wilkes	398,106	914,742	54	21,970	936,712	1,787	70,108	1,076	58,518	11	680	13	245	22	21	9,720	72,418	18,047	25,423	8,407	7,960	68,431	27,488	98,222	2,850	56,807		400,956	1,427,670
Wilson	225,624	1,404,381	503	512,625	1,917,006	1,220	74,138	1,065	107,010	10	624	30	90	1,171	1,091	3,408	32,240	10,210	19,666	4,503	4,180	193,525	45,156	377,294	2,850	294,382	300	1,342,017	3,260,140
Yadkin

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

STATEMENT J.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WHITE AND COLORED POLLS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, AS PER RETURNS ON FILE IN THIS DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR, 1886, AND NAMES OF COUNTY SEATS OF EACH COUNTY.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	WHITE.	COLORED.
Alamance	Graham	1,556	586
Alexander	Taylorsville	1,107	90
Alleghany	Sparta	725	43
Anson	Wadesboro	1,360	1,028
Ashe	Jefferson	1,914	79
Beaufort	Washington	1,825	1,160
Bertie	Windsor	1,257	1,409
Bladen	Elizabethtown	1,164	863
Brunswick	Southport	845	534
Buncombe	Asheville	3,233	538
Burke	Morganton	1,460	226
Cabarrus	Concord	1,665	635
Caldwell	Lenoir	1,323	136
Camden	Camden Court House	579	324
Carteret	Beaufort	1,198	180
Caswell	Yanceyville	990	1,018
Catawba	Newton	2,046	252
Chatham	Pittsboro	2,481	888
Cherokee	Murphy	987	18
Chowan	Edenton	536	468
Clay	Haysville	490	18
Cleveland	Shelby	2,337	387
Columbus	Whiteville	1,559	593
Craven	Newberne	1,064	1,070
Cumberland	Fayetteville	1,877	1,168
Currituck	Currituck Court House	805	256
Dare	Manteo	463	40
Davidson	Lexington	2,630	392
Davie	Mocksville	1,292	373
Duplin	Kenansville	1,741	795

STATEMENT J—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	WHITE.	COLORED.
Durham	Durham	1,556	936
Edgecome	Tarboro	1,278	2,303
Forsythe	Winston	2,433	569
Franklin	Louisburg	1,471	1,288
Gaston	Dallas	1,641	554
Gates	Gatesville	827	436
Graham	Robbinsville	386	4
Granville	Oxford	1,747	1,632
Greene	Snow Hill	914	804
Guilford	Greensboro	2,639	708
Halifax	Halifax	1,528	2,655
Harnett	Lillington	1,246	432
Haywood	Waynesville	1,547	80
Henderson	Hendersonville	1,408	139
Hertford	Winton	900	945
Hyde	Swan Quarter	778	463
Iredell	Statesville	2,759	742
Jackson	Webster	1,068	43
Johnston	Smithfield	2,884	1,041
Jones	Trenton	613	507
Lenoir	Kinston	1,280	918
Lincoln	Lincolnton	1,316	290
Macon	Franklin	1,214	67
Madison	Marshall	1,972	61
Martin	Williamston	1,138	979
McDowell	Marion	1,032	170
Mecklenburg	Charlotte	2,988	2,127
Mitchell	Bakersville	1,205	33
Montgomery	Troy	1,257	295
Moore	Carthage	1,955	748
Nash	Nashville	1,755	1,094
New Hanover	Wilmington	1,381	1,804
Northampton	Jackson	1,398	1,628
Onslow	Jacksonville	1,163	339
Orange	Hillsboro	1,282	440

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

STATEMENT J—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	WHITE.	COLORED.
Pamlico	Bayboro	789	290
Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	770	630
Pender	Burgaw	913	803
Perquimans	Hertford	770	558
Person	Roxboro	1,174	810
Pitt	Greenville	1,884	1,535
Polk	Columbus	560	91
Randolph	Ashboro	2,932	363
Richmond	Rockingham	1,470	1,142
Robeson	Lumberton	2,094	1,711
Rockingham	Wentworth	2,128	1,140
Rowan	Salisbury	2,404	776
Rutherford	Rutherfordton	1,754	331
Sampson	Clinton	2,269	936
Stanly	Albemarle	1,404	166
Stokes	Danbury	1,853	307
Surry	Dobson	2,085	191
Swain	Charleston	647	19
Transylvania	Brevard	725	69
Tyrrell	Columbia	554	201
Union	Monroe	2,144	595
Vance	Henderson	941	1,048
Wake	Raleigh	3,478	2,679
Warren	Warrenton	838	1,410
Washington	Plymouth	798	572
Watauga	Boone	1,340	38
Wayne	Goldsboro	2,395	1,812
Wilkes	Wilkesboro	2,426	154
Wilson	Wilson	1,696	1,308
Yadkin	Yadkinville	1,672	141
Yancey	Burnsville	1,188	49
Total No.	polls in the State	142,563	64,486

STATEMENT K.

Showing the Gross Amount of Taxes levied in the various Counties, payable to the County Treasurer, during the Fiscal Year ending November 30th, 1886, for School Purposes; also giving the sources from which said Taxes were derived. This statement also includes a column which embraces amount of County Taxes levied for all other County Purposes, as per last returns from the following Counties:

COUNTIES.	Tax on Licensed Retailers of Spirituous and Malt Liquors.	Tax on White Polls.	Tax on Colored Polls.	12½ cts. on $100 Real and Personal Property.	Tax on Bank Stock.	Dog Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Amount School Taxes.	Amount of Taxes lev'd for County Purposes.
Alamance	$ 60 00	$ 1,784 25	$ 655 87	$ 3,893 18	$ 257 90	$ 8 00	$ 2,823 92	$ 9,483 12	$ 5,871 23
Alexander	.....	1,245 37	101 25	1,199 56	.....	.....	.....	2,546 18	7,692 66
Alleghany	.....	403 75	32 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	436 00	3,053 01
Anson	660 00	1,530 00	1,156 50	2,510 47	14 38	.....	.....	5,871 35	11,866 64
Ashe	.....	2,153 25	88 87	1,608 11	81 92	.....	.....	3,932 15	5,496 15
Beaufort	2,060 00	2,053 12	1,305 00	2,769 69	.....	.....	.....	8,187 81	13,222 81
Bladen	681 75	1,309 50	970 87	2,044 90	.....	.....	.....	5,007 02	7,667 05
Bertie	2,075 67	1,414 12	1,585 13	2,663 37	.....	3 00	.....	7,741 29	8,555 34
Brunswick	488 84	950 62	600 75	1,248 74	.....	.....	*1,620 33	4,909 28	3,927 74
Buncombe	549 16	3,637 12	605 25	5,852 53	202 19	.....	.....	10,846 25	34,940 45
Burke	.....	1,642 50	254 25	1,533 38	.....	.....	.....	3,430 13	10,675 56
Cabarrus	228 33	1,873 13	714 38	3,419 82	13 81	2 00	.....	6,251 47	9,847 78
Caldwell	.....	1,488 37	153 00	1,510 13	4 13	.....	.....	3,155 63	4,809 89
Camden	1,128 00	651 38	364 50	1,979 52	.....	.....	.....	4,123 40	3,052 45
Carteret	112 50	1,347 75	202 50	883 36	.....	.....	.....	2,546 11	4,739 21
Caswell	.....	1,577 81	1,622 44	2,869 65	.....	.....	.....	6,069 90	9,024 23
Catawba	191 66	2,301 75	283 50	3,499 68	.....	.....	.....	6,276 59	10,176 67
Chatham	.....	2,791 12	999 00	3,974 65	7 26	.....	.....	7,772 03	15,088 52

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

Cleaveland	120 00	2,629 12	435 38	3,787 21					6,971 71	11,220 33
Cherokee		1,480 50	27 00	936 68					2,444 18	5,315 22
Clay		551 25	20 25	443 73					1,015 23	1,479 87
Chowan	1,107 11	603 00	526 50	1,103 09					3,339 70	5,435 17
Columbus	1,287 50	1,754 00	667 00	2,046 50					5,755 00	6,658 17
Craven	1,566 30	1,197 21	1,203 75	3,022 60	32 09				7,021 95	21,886 89
Cumberland		2,815 50	1,752 00	3,805 96					8,373 46	21,314 09
Currituck	1,160 00	905 62	288 00	846 74					3,200 36	12,952 16
Dare		520 87	45 00	323 76					889 63	2,216 49
Davidson		3,484 75	519 40	5,508 02		14 00			9,526 17	8,512 79
Davie	50 00	1,453 50	419 62	1,939 74	4 75				3,867 61	6,306 21
Duplin	852 85	1,958 63	894 37	1,965 72	4 37				5,675 94	6,815 88
Durham	1,887 50	1,750 50	1,056 37	5,470 55					10,164 92	17,254 16
Edgecombe	4,863 28	2,556 00	4,606 00	5,438 50	61 30		*2,767 50		20,292 58	17,440 63
Forsyth	490 00	2,737 13	640 13	6,232 85	283 13	9 00	*17 77		10,410 01	17,782 79
Franklin	734 16	1,654 88	1,449 00	3,078 46					6,916 50	12,559 95
Gaston	750 00	1,846 12	623 25	3,254 20		4 00			6,477 57	7,340 31
Gates	727 50	930 37	490 50	1,303 70					3,452 07	4,147 10
Graham		434 25	4 50	392 95					831 70	1,258 14
Granville	667 50	2,620 50	2,448 00	4,029 76	58 87				9,824 63	17,806 87
Greene	2,928 78	1,032 75	907 87	2,080 89					6,950 29	10,538 76
Guilford	800 00	5,278 00	1,416 00	7,083 19		152 70			14,729 89	12,863 82
Halifax	3,967 84	1,719 00	2,986 87	4,308 58					12,982 29	22,191 65
Harnett	332 50	1,869 00	648 00	1,288 83					4,138 33	3,846 28
Haywood	100 00	1,740 37	90 00	1,998 90					3,929 27	6,087 73
Henderson	160 00	1,584 00	156 37	2,032 37					3,932 74	18,560 47
Hertford	1,697 50	1,012 50	1,063 12	2,240 25		12 03			6,025 40	9,622 01
Hyde	518 15	875 25	520 87		6 00				1,920 27	4,563 08
Iredell	240 00	3,103 87	834 75	4,729 05					8,907 67	18,395 53
Jackson		1,201 50	48 37	919 69					2,169 56	5,570 56
Johnston	2,752 50	3,244 50	1,171 13	5,029 10	5 00	3 75			12,205 98	8,576 54
Jones	461 25	689 62	570 37	867 19			*140 00		2,728 43	2,871 47
Lenoir	650 05	1,440 00	1,032 75	2,840 92					5,963 72	16,630 96
Lincoln		1,974 00	435 00	2,495 48	3 00	8 50			4,915 98	6,645 62
Macon		1,365 75	75 37	1,213 34					2,654 46	6,436 12

STATEMENT K—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Tax on Licensed Retailers of Spirituous and Malt Liquors.	Tax on White Polls.	Tax on Colored Polls.	12½ cts. on $100 Real and Personal Property.	Tax on Bank Stock.	Dog Tax.	Miscellaneous.	Total Amount School Taxes.	Amount of Taxes l'v'd for County Purposes.
Madison	$ 335 00	$ 2,958 00	$ 91 50	$ 1,510 76	$	$	$	$ 4,895 26	$ 10,603 32
Martin	1,614 53	1,280 25	1,101 37	2,336 52				6,332 67	8,765 10
McDowell	60 00	1,548 00	255 00	1,114 58				2,977 58	7.065 57
Mecklenburg	2,822 50	3,361 50	2,392 88	9,561 23	464 24	19 00		18,621 35	42,848 52
Mitchell		1,807 50	49 50	653 92				2,510 92	4,746 79
Montgomery		1,885 50	442 50	1,415 11	6 77			3,749 88	4,093 74
Moore	672 83	2,199 38	841 50	2,801 44	23 66	7 00		6,545 81	none given
Nash	1,982 44	1,974 37	1,230 75	3,144 61				8,332 17	6,764 52
New Hanover	6,138 72	1,553 62	2,029 50	6,967 56	395 00		‡2 57	17,086 97	31,184 52
Northampton	982 50	1,539 00	1,831 50	3,348 74				7,701 74	10,437 71
Onslow	522 50	1,308 38	381 37	1,465 25			‡22 50 †6 00	3,706 00	4,175 12
Orange	390 00	1,442 25	495 00	2,681 89	8 25			5,017 39	8,458 40
Pamlico	630 00	887 62	326 25	613 38		8 00		2,465 25	5,568 75
Pasquotank	2,315 00	866 25	757 12	1,758 34				5,696 71	9,301 83
Pender	456 32	1,027 12	903 38	1,539 92				3,926 74	5,048 77
Perquimans	747 49	866 25	627 75					2,241 49	4,594 66
Person	652 29	1,320 75	911 25	2,346 52	37 94			5,268 75	7,299 72
Pitt	3,695 00	2,119 50	1,726 87	3,831 95	84	8 00		11,382 16	4,866 62
Polk		630 00	102 37	952 28				1,684 65	2,855 12
Randolph	12 50	3,298 50	408 38	3,793 17	2 25	5 00	†6 25	7,526 05	11,741 22
Richmond	480 00	1,653 75	1,284 75	2,998 20	44 63			6,461 33	11,450 79
Robeson	490 00	2,355 75	1,924 87	4,485 09	7 44	15 00		9,278 15	11,838 82
Rockingham	2,257 50	2,394 00	1,282 50	4,651 83	60 75			10,646 58	13,856 50

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

Rowan	821 65	2,704 50	873 00	7,710 48	80 35	2 00	‡100 00	12,291 98	10,097 33
Rutherford	53 33	1,973 25	372 37	1,942 64				4,341 59	6,349 17
Sampson	272 00	2,552 62	1,053 00	2,645 08	54 34			6,577 04	11,703 87
Stanly	172 50	1,579 50	186 75	2,080 68				4,019 43	4,271 09
Stokes	237 50	2,084 62	345 38	1,667 90	1 87			4,337 27	5,786 14
Surry	90 00	2,345 62	214 87	2,248 78	17 50		*$12 10	5,428 87	5,103 52
Swain	134 90	727 88	21 37	731 05				1,615 20	4,179 51
Transylvania		815 62	77 62	756 62				1,649 86	4,160 47
Tyrrell	217 93	623 25	226 12	768 15		11 00		1,846 45	4,631 41
Union	536 10	2,412 00	669 37	3,710 56	58 50			7,386 53	14,772 25
Vance	1,170 00	1,058 62	1,179 00	2,896 29				6,303 91	none given
Wake	3,587 12	6,956 00	5,358 00	11,350 86	235 70	25 00	‡3 08	27,515 76	33,011 47
Warren	1,267 50	942 75	1,586 25	1,287 38		2 00		5,085 88	6,994 95
Washington	672 50	897 75	643 50	1,038 01				3,251 76	3,620 33
Watauga	5 00	1,507 50	42 75	1,341 05				2,896 30	5,067 99
Wayne	4,102 57	2,694 38	2,038 50	5,521 22	28 56		†1 18	14,386 41	16,499 53
Wilkes		3,881 60	246 40	1,783 41				5,911 41	5,193 29
Wilson	3,032 00	1,908 00	1,471 50	4,212 26	59 38			10,683 14	10,796 27
Yadkin	20 00	2,508 00	211 50	1,680 95				4,420 45	4,914 30
Yancey		1,336 50	55 12	616 08				2,007 70	3,546 69
	$82,757 90	$173,955 92	$80,038 40	$257,480 98	$2,791 05	$156 00	$8,023 20	$605,203 45	$920,077 90

*Polls.
†Auctioneers.
‡Fines.

STATEMENT L.

Comparative Statement, showing the number of Acres of Land, number of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c., &c.; also the value of the same, including Town Property, Farming Utensils, Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, &c., for the years 1875 *to* 1886, *as per Annual Returns to this Department.*

Year.	No. Acres Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Town Property.	Aggregate value of Land and Town Property.	No. of Horses.	Value of Horses.	No. of Mules.	Value of Mules.	No. of Jacks.	Value of Jacks.
1875	25,948,328	$ 75,309,799	$ 17,047,321	$ 92,357,120	124,686	$ 6,573,706	72,547	$4,109,259	618	$31,085
1876	25,966,530	74,221,398	17,458,520	91,679,918	129,620	6,181,425	74,675	4,112,719	618	28,790
1877	25,559,734	74,744,905	17,413,340	92,158,245	135,659	6,117,117	76,967	4,144,378	574	25,981
1878	26,052,161	74,768,791	16,311,043	91,079,834	135,715	5,572,603	80,295	3,848,212	498	20,671
1879	26,823,511	83,034,885	18,764,539	101,799,424	137,133	5,871,006	81,021	3,650,285	254	20,178
1880	26,605,402	83,137,981	19,208,236	102,346,215	140,926	6,214,662	81,395	4,295,336	515	21,508
1881	26,987,907	84,075,375	20,667,556	104,742,911	143,948	7,079,246	84,847	4,857,550	561	25,592
1882	27,897,343	87,590,759	21,397,425	108,987,184	151,377	8,393,653	87,302	4,998,375	590	26,257
1883	28,223,640	101,106,387	23,028,990	124,135,377	161,728	10,559,055	91,230	5,127,782	682	27,097
1884	28,468,789	102,327,840	24,627,839	126,955,679	162,375	11,325,724	94,239	5,648,843	466	27,155
1885	27,627,327	98,727,830	22,890,370	121,618,200	162,390	10,283,712	94,890	4,920,730	480	26,320
1886	27,349,447	100,587,104	26,296,278	126,883,382	140,941	7,704,269	94,714	5,650,945	457	29,413

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

STATEMENT L—CONTINUED.

Year	No. of Jennies.	Value of Jennies.	No. of Goats.	Value of Goats.	No. of Cattle.	Value of Cattle.	No. of Hogs.	Value of Hogs.	No. of Sheep.	Value of Sheep.	Aggregate value of Horses, Mules, Cattle Hogs, Sheep, Jacks, &c.
1875	605	$10,539	14,031	$12,388	594,185	$4,003,352	1,159,361	$1,188,784	474,829	$ 453,983	$ 16,683,004
1876	508	8,500	16,874	14,805	595,960	3,850,166	1,181,980	1,475,588	375,803	457,871	16,130,858
1877	466	7,305	19,435	15,495	542,196	4,195,293	1,383,967	1,840,276	512,514	487,664	16,833,500
1878	423	6,453	21,335	18,512	640,607	4,885,443	1,413,042	1,673,515	525,613	471,511	15,994,918
1879	536	6,526	25,772	19,371	678,311	3,844,964	1,413,042	1,703,245	582,468	521,345	15,994,918
1880	448	6,326	29,212	24,970	665,373	4,033,159	1,402,733	1,608,736	602,140	538,514	16,641,251
1881	451	6,986	27,917	21,840	636,383	3,953,624	1,370,162	1,678,394	536,266	500,702	18,123,934
1882	503	7,057	28,300	21,960	727,891	4,329,745	1,416,318	1,727,881	537,217	528,303	20,221,334
1883	601	8,220	30,090	23,107	825,321	5,009,828	1,892,320	2,129,380	626,340	637,879	.....
1884	395	6,684	30,811	26,065	876,481	5,289,788	1,906,785	2,473,644	625,390	632,428	.....
1885	400	6,780	30,920	25,890	892,780	4,780,920	1,927,382	2,420,320	630,780	637,850	.....
1886	458	6,230	27,521	22,576	576,022	4,235,292	1,139,723	1,461,600	397,364	378,715	19,489,040

STATEMENT L—CONTINUED.

Year.	Value of Farming Utensils.	Money on Hand or on Deposit.	Solvent Credits.	Stock in Incorporated Companies.	Other Personal Property.	Railroad Franchise, &c.	Aggregate amount Farming Utensils, Money on hand, Solvent Credits, Stock, other Personal Property, &c.	Total aggregate value of Land Town Property, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on deposit, Solvent Credits, &c.
1875	$ 13,500,218	$ 4,084,127	$ 12,047,513	$ 2,376,216	$ 10,520,499	$ 977,134	$ 43,505,807	$ 152,546,023
1876	12,351,655	3,189,559	12,007,313	2,275,781	10,070,452	859,021	40,753,781	148,564,557
1877	11,226,259	2,461,484	12,786,359	698,258	9,316,797	889,591	37,378,939	146,370,493
1878	10,308,200	2,145,020	12,552,768	628,266	8,876,122	722,874	35,233,350	142,308,102
1879	10,124,553	3,106,076	13,518,809	893,819	9,996,058	892,582	38,551,897	156,268,241
1880	10,621,161	3,540,439	13,943,548	1,017,843	11,490,529	913,645	50,927,440	169,916,907
1881	11,521,245	4,192,527	14,343,678	1,418,712	12,175,630	1,420,002	44,471,794	167,738,639
1882	12,121,178	4,937,642	15,998,131	1,877,112	13,069,322	1,844,527	51,168,007	180,376,525
1883	13,372,880	5,199,728	16,927,372	2,086,344	14,066,327	1,972,347	77,087,346	201,222,723
1884	14,289,726	5,375,380	17,394,388	2,979,327	15,137,921	2,006,344	82,613,417	209,569,096
1885	13,492,890	4,988,722	17,892,320	2,832,920	15,930,820	2,127,820	81,134,422	202,752,622
1886	11,741,063	5,552,206	19,173,830	1,737,996	16,156,302	1,710,914	56,072,311	202,444,733

STATEMENT M,

Showing the Amount of Railroad Property, Franchise, Etc.

Name of Road.	No. Miles.	Value per Mile.	Value of Track.	Value of Rolling Stock.	Value of Other Property.	Total Value of Property.	Value of Capital Stock.	Value of Franchise.	Shares held by non-Residents.	Tax Valuation.	Property Tax.	Franchise Tax.	Total Taxes
Alma & Little Rock	12	$ 1,250	$ 10,200 00	$ 2,950 00	$	$ 13,150 00	$ 15,000	$ 3,804	$	$ 11,196 00	$ 22 39	$ 7 60	$ 29 99
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio	45	5,955	268,000 00	12,000 00	.....	280,000 00	.....	13,650	.....	266,350 00	532 70	27 30	560 00
Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line	45	*5,765	*259,434 00	.....	6,750 00	266,184 00	.....	51,870	"All"	214,314 00	428 62	103 74	532 36
Asheville & Spartanburg	42½	8,000	340,000 00	17,000 00	.....	357,000 00	.....	6,375	.....	350,625 00	701 25	12 75	714 00
Albemarle & Raleigh	34 3/10	4,000	136,880 00	24,150 00	.....	161,031 00	.....	6,501	.....	154,529 00	309 04	13 00	322 04
Atlantic & North Carolina	95	4,210	339,000 00	60,000 00	60,450 00	459,450 00	.....	34,228	.....	425,222 00	850 44	68 45	918 89
Charlotte, Cincinnati & Chicago	39 6/10	3,500	138,600 00	6,430 46	.....	145,030 46	.....	3,506	.....	141,524 46	283 04	7 01	290 05
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley	196 1/10	*3,130	529,470 00	84,350 00	.....	613,820 00	150,000	56,869	.....	556,941 00	1,113 88	113 73	1,227 61
Cashie & Chowan R. R. & L. Co.	24	416	10,000 00	5,250 00	35,565 00	50,815 00	100,000	1,200	.....	53,235 00	106 47	2 40	108 87
Cashie & Roanoke	22	454	10,000 00	4,275 00	17,294 00	31,569 00	100,000	601	.....	72,104 96	144 20	1 20	145 40
Carolina Central	264 8/9	4,536	1,000,000 00	200,000 00	38,062 00	1,238,062 00	.....	124,409	.....	1,113,653 00	2,227 30	248 81	2,476 11
Chester & Lenoir Narrow-Gange	68	*3,500	238,000 00	.....	.....	238,000 00	.....	9,600	.....	228,400 00	456 80	19 20	476 00
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta	11 1/10	*4,449	50,719 74	.....	.....	50,719 74	.....	10,452	more than ½	40,267 74	80 53	20 90	101 43
Danville, Mocksville & Southwestern	8	2,062	16,500 00	50 00	.....	16,550 00	.....	1,280	.....	15,270 00	30 54	2 56	33 10
East Tenn. & Western North Carolina	3	842	6,474 00	2,526 00	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00	18 00	‖	18 00
Jamesville & Washington	22½	1,000	22,500 00	5,000 00	.....	27,500 00	.....	1,421	.....	26,079 00	52 15	2 84	54 99
Louisburg	10	1,000	10,000 00	None	700 00	10,700 00	.....	1,300	.....	9,400 00	18 80	2 60	21 40
Milton & Southerlin	3220 ft	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	100	.....	4,900 00	9 80	20	10 00
Midland North Carolina	21	1,500	32,250 00	None	.....	32,250 00	.....	3,633	.....	28,617 00	57 23	7 26	64 49
New Hanover Transit Company	1¾	3,700	4,475 00	.....	.....	6,475 00	.....	500	.....	5,975 00	11 95	1 00	12 95
Northwestern North Carolina	26½	4,100	107,094 00	.....	.....	107,094 00	.....	19,070	.....	88,024 00	176 04	38 14	214 18
North Carolina	226½	1,778	3,166,800 00	200,000 00	186,351 52	3,553,151 52	4,000,000	226,200	18,448 48	402,200 00	804 40	477 14	1,281 54
Norfolk Southern	52½	2,100	109,977 00	50,479 00	.....	160,456 00	.....	35,129	.....	125,327 00	250 65	70 25	320 90
Piedmont	46½	10,043	462,008 82	None	.....	462,008 82	1,500,000	92,330	1,497,000 00	369,678 82	739 35	104 66	844 01
Palmetto	7	1,000	7,000 00	2,742 30	.....	9,742 30	.....	.....	.....	9,742 30	19 48	‖	.....
Pittsboro	11¼	454	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	660	.....	4,340 00	8 68	1 32	10 00
Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line	106¼	*2,293	*234,300 00	.....	1,960 00	236,260 00	43,680	57,510	.....	174,750 00	359 50	115 02	474 52
Suffolk & Carolina	17	*2,224	*37,817 00	.....	.....	37,817 00	150,000	3,120	.....	109,063 00	218 12	‖	218 12
Suffolk Lumber Company	12	2,166	26,000 00	.....	.....	26,000 00	.....	510	.....	25,490 00	50 98	1 02	52 00
University	10¼	2,000	20,599 00	.....	.....	20,599 00	.....	1,200	.....	19,399 00	38 79	2 40	41 19
Warrenton	3 1/10	3,194	10,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	970	.....	9,030 00	18 06	1 94	20 00
Wilmington, Chadbourn & Conway	14	*2,500	35,000 00	.....	.....	35,000 00	175,000	1,932	.....	138,068 00	276 13	§	276 13
Wilmington Railway Bridge Co.	2 5/10	24,000	60,000 00	.....	.....	60,000 00	.....	.....	.....	60,000 00	120 00	.....	120 00
Western North Carolina	285 3/10	5,000	1,426,450 00	81,058 00	.....	1,507,508 00	.....	148,815	10,000 00	1,358,693 00	2,717 38	297 63	3,015 01
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta	65	6,000	390,000 00	120,000 00	.....	501,000 00	.....	59,606	.....	450,394 00	900 78	119 21	1,019 99
Oxford & Henderson	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report from Board of Assessors.				
Roanoke & Tar River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....					
Chowan & Southern	12	*2,432	*29,190 00	.....	.....	29,190 00	55,000	.....					
Seaboard & Roanoke	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not subject to taxation; exemption claimed under charter and Supreme Court decisions.				
Cheraw & Salisbury	14	.....	"Has no property except its old rails"										
Raleigh & Gaston	97	.....	.....	†329,350 00	.....	.....	900,000	.....					
Wilmington & Weldon and Branches	321 14/100	.....	.....	304,590 00	‡86,825 00	.....	2,500,000	.....					
	2,356	$ 131,553	$9,746,738 56	$1,512,200 76	$433,957 52	$ 10,773,130 84	$ 9,688,680	$978,351	$1,525,448 48	$7,075,252 28	$14,151 47	$1,891 28	$16,042 75

*Includes Rolling Stock.
†This road pays tax on $29,500 of Rolling Stock leased by Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line.
‡Depot buildings, shops and town lots.
‖Not collected.
§Not in operation at time of assessment.

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

RECAPITULATION.

Statement showing the value of Real and Personal Property in the State, including Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennies, Goats, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; also Farming Utensils, &c., Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, Stock in Incorporated Companies, other Personal Property and Railroad Franchise, as per returns to this Department for the year 1886.

Valuation of Land,	$ 100,587,104
Valuation of Town Property,	26,296,278
Valuation of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, &c.,	75,561,351
Total valuation of Real and Personal Property	$ 202,444,733

APPENDIX.

Showing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the State for each Fiscal Year from 1868 *to* 1887 *inclusive.*

Year.	PUBLIC FUND.		EDUCATION'L FUND.		Total Receipts.	Total Disbursements.
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Receipts.	Disbursements.		
1868	$ 1,925,564 98	$ 2,019,909 41	$ 21,564 64	$ 35,866 01	$ 1,947,129 62	$ 2,055,755 42
*1869	8,550,877 62	8,687,428 97	169,870 42	167,158 18	8,720,748 04	8,854,587 15
1870	3,557,867 48	3,454,214 10	333,973 76	203,411 01	3,891,841 24	3,657,625 11
1871	558,147 38	645,579 79	229,990 79	177,494 94	788,138 17	823,077 91
1872	654,476 21	628,532 70	46,000 81	173,275 92	700,477 02	801,808 62
1873	481,224 91	524,168 47	41,705 01	83,007 18	522,999 92	607,175 65
1874	667,114 49	448,839 68	44,384 21	56,260 94	711,498 70	504,869 62
1875	508,317 67	551,816 78	43,677 08	37,959 97	551,994 75	589,776 75
1876	524,039 17	528,055 22	42,235 59	54,702 93	566,274 76	582,758 15
1877	533,635 55	613,264 59	33,783 57	24,433 10	567,419 12	637,697 69
1878	533,322 04	534,187 07	12,592 39	4,915 03	545,914 43	539,102 10
1879	553,339 96	577,658 41	5,269 65	4,074 90	558,609 60	581,733 31
1880	546,796 04	492,720 33	6,233 47	4,000 00	553,029 51	496,720 33
1881	645,743 05	625,616 59	114,501 31	50,651 25	760,244 36	676,067 84
1882	755,881 44	629,112 37	12,712 05	66,125 00	768,593 49	695,337 37
1883	965,107 08	944,343 76	29,879 30	135 00	994,986 38	944,478 76
1884	1,436,775 66	785,641 78	35,200 33	76,228 65	1,471,975 99	861,870 43
1885	378,957 62	795,486 26	7,176 54	5,195 14	386,134 16	800,681 40
1886	835,421 03	1,112,652 31	7,626 25	7,365 85	843,047 28	1,180,017 16
1887	847,864 36	886,334 02	6,920 48	5,524 21	854,784 84	891,858 23

*Much the larger proportion of the Receipts and Disbursements for 1869 are on account of subscriptions to Railroad Companies, &c., where no money actually passed.

Year ending November 30th, 1887.

ADDENDA.

Showing the Aggregate value of Real and Personal Property in each County in the State for the year 1887.

Alamance	$	3,209,928
Alexander		904,717
Alleghany		531,130
Anson		1,867,590
Ashe		1,339,723
Beaufort		2,457,733
Bertie		2,446,021
Bladen		1,512,906
Brunswick		953,573
Buncombe		6,297,287
Burke		1,346,060
Cabarrus		2,803,872
Caldwell		1,311,737
Camden		544,205
Carteret		735,401
Caswell		2,235,368
Catawba		2,590,487
Chatham		3,156,108
Cherokee		1,143,672
Chowan		1,006,459
Clay		406,214
Cleveland		2,849,511
Columbus		1,397,499
Craven		2,420,282
Cumberland		3,268,712
Currituck		677,790
Dare		287,477
Davidson		3,093,904
Davie		1,536,669
Duplin		1,724,259
Durham		4,966,146
Edgecombe		4,442,633
Forsyth		5,220,782
Franklin		2,833,213
Gaston		2,517,025
Gates		1,183,509
Graham		538,575
Granville		3,498,166
Greene		1,653,850
Guilford		4,916,712
Halifax		3,478,666
Harnett		1,120,824
Haywood		1,501,609
Henderson		1,713,497
Hertford		1,798,792

ADDENDA—CONTINUED.

Hyde	$ 862,454
Iredell	3,583,902
Jackson	877,992
Johnston	3,801,147
Jones	1,007,571
Lenoir	2,214,567
Lincoln	1,828,573
Macon	1,008,069
Madison	1,459,545
Martin	2,071,944
McDowell	795,649
Mecklenburg	7,118,718
Mitchell	938,155
Montgomery	1,200,333
Moore	2,249,802
Nash	2,638,552
New Hanover	5,479,323
Northampton	2,790,694
Onslow	1,323,516
Orange	2,073,695
Pamlico	526,896
Pasquotank	1,465,083
Pender	1,265,711
Perquimans	1,277,492
Person	1,898,899
Pitt	3,235,777
Polk	841,766
Randolph	3,298,212
Richmond	2,255,302
Robeson	3,120,861
Rockingham	3,496,516
Rowan	3,834,499
Rutherford	1,816,463
Sampson	2,071,274
Stanly	1,484,675
Stokes	1,516,401
Surry	1,848,881
Swain	564,516
Transylvania	659,894
Tyrrell	594,616
Union	2,569,098
Vance	2,377,696
Wake	9,440,609
Warren	1,979,212
Washington	967,928
Watauga	1,087,543
Wayne	4,624,748
Wilkes	1,501,218
Wilson	3,642,945
Yadkin	1,416,616
Yancey	589,612
	$ 210,035,453

DOCUMENT No. 6.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOV. 30TH, 1888.

STATE OF NOTRH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, December 20th, 1888.

His Excellency, A. M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—In compliance with Section 3350 of The Code, I have the honor to hand you herewith for your information, the Annual report of this department, showing the receipts and disbursements of the revenues of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888. Your attention is especially directed to General Statement on page 6, which shows the condition of the treasury at the close of the year. It will be seen that the balance on hand is only $73,022.88, whereas at the close of the two previous years—1886, 1887—this balance footed up $195,550.40 and $161,734.20, respectively.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

By reference to Statement E, with foot note, it will be observed that the receipts have fallen off considerably during the year; principally on account of the Drummers' License Tax. This tax afforded a revenue in the year 1885, to the amount of $86,800; in the year 1886, it amounted to

$81,300; in 1887, to $35,275, and in 1888, to only $400. This last amount is to be accounted for in the fact that the collection of this tax has not been enforced, as a case to test its constitutionality is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Thus it will be seen that the revenue, on account of this tax, has fallen off this year to the extent of $86,400, as compared with the year 1885. While the receipts for the year have amounted to $710,000 as against $847,000 last year, the legitimate disbursements, as seen in note to Statement F, have also been less, less even than for 1886, which corresponds to this year as being an "off" year. The legitimate disbursements for 1886 amounted to $680,572; for 1887, $703,189, and for this year, $639,637. Thus showing, that notwithstanding the many improvements which have been made in the Capitol and Supreme Court and Library Building, including also the appropriation for heating apparatus, amounting to $16,000, the legitimate disbursements for the year have been $40,000 less than in 1886.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS, &C.

There are two classes of State pensioners—the first class being provided for under Chapter 45 of The Code; the second class under an act ratified the 11th day of March, 1885, as amended by Chapter 116, Laws 1887. The first, numbering 34, are allowed $120 per annum, while to the second there has been distributed, *pro rata*, the sum of $8.25 each. There are embraced in this class 1,083 soldiers, and 2,626 widows of deceased soldiers, and besides these, there are filed in the department 640 other claims, which makes the aggregate number of this class 4,352. As before mentioned, the first class receive $120 per annum, which sum is paid to them monthly by the Clerks of the Superior Courts of the counties in which they reside, which appears to be a fairly

liberal allowance, but the amount paid those of the second class is a mere bagatelle; certainly the State, with her healthy financial condition, her returning prosperity and rapid development, should provide more liberally for her maimed Confederate soldiers, who have suffered in pain, poverty and silence for nearly a quarter of a century, from the effects of the hardships of four years in her service. It is true, that the small pittance allowed them has been of great help, but it should be increased to the end that their pressing wants may be relieved. The State should also make provision for the indigent widow of the deceased soldier, and it could ill afford to suffer either the maimed Confederate soldier, or the widow of the one deceased, who gave his life in her defence, to become a pauper upon the county in which they reside. It seems to me that the compensation for relief, subject to certain conditions of property and income, should be in proportion to the extent of the disability; and taking this view of the matter, I would respectfully recommend that for the loss of an arm or a leg, the allowance should be fixed at not less than $50 per annum, and for lesser injuries in proportion, &c. Should the injuries of those otherwise disabled be equal to the loss of an arm or a leg, they should also receive a like annual sum; and so too should the indigent widow of a deceased soldier be liberally provided for. I would also recommend that this annual allowance be paid in monthly instalments through the Clerks of the Superior Courts, as this plan would not only relieve the Auditor from drawing and the Treasurer from paying a large number of small warrants, but would be the means of placing the currency more expeditiously in the hands of these worthy beneficiaries of the State's charity.

TAXATION.

Inasmuch as the absolute superintendence of the fiscal concerns of the State is, in peremptory language, required of the Auditor by the provisions of Section 3350 of The

Code, before quoted, I venture the following suggestions as to what levy should be made by the General Assembly for legitimate purposes for the next two years:

Without going into details, permit me to say, that, as the latest returns received at this department show the aggregate assessed value of real and personal property, including railroad property, to be, in round numbers, $212,000,000, it would seem that a levy of something like 30 cents on every hundred dollars' worth of property, to which should be added certain other items of revenue, derived from various sources, and which may be estimated by reference to Statement E, will be required for all legitimate purposes, provided, however, there should be no very considerable increase in the aggregate expenditures over the two previous years.

I see no reason why the State should collect from its citizens larger sums of money than the condition of the treasury would require, but certainly the treasury should be provided against any embarrassment resulting from the diminution of revenue from the Drummers' license tax before referred to, or from other causes, and hence the above basis of taxation is respectfully suggested.

AUDITORS' DEPARTMENT, &C.

I beg leave most earnestly to recommend that the importance and dignity of the office be recognized by making the salary connected therewith, and that of the chief clerk of the department, equal to that received by the other heads of departments and their chief assistants.

The labor and responsibility of the office is great and onerous, and both are increasing from year to year. I have heretofore refrained from making this suggestion from a natural disinclination to recommend legislation which would inure to my personal benefit, but that objection hav-

ing been removed, I feel it a duty I owe to the office to make this recommendation with all the earnestness of which I am capable.

In closing my official service of eight years, I take pleasure in expressing my indebtedness to the clerks in the office. They have been earnest, zealous and untiring in the service of the State, and I appreciate in the highest degree their useful and valuable assistance. Mr. J. D. Boushall, chief clerk, is pre-eminently fitted for the position. To sterling integrity and a strong sense of duty he adds the finest business qualifications. To Mrs. Minnie H. Bagley, pension clerk, I acknowledge my indebtedness for valuable and effective aid rendered, and her services have been of incalculable value. No officer has ever been blessed with more efficient and painstaking clerical assistance.

To you, Governor, permit me to express the obligation I owe you, for wise counsel and earnest support in the discharge of the important and responsible duties of the Auditor's department. I have ever found you true to the best interests of our grand old State, and my association with you and my brother officials in the other departments has been marked by courtesy and kindness.

In closing my official service, my main regret is in severing the ties of good will, confidence and friendship which have bound together the officers of your administration as men devoted to faithful service to the State.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. ROBERTS,

State Auditor.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the State Treasury December 1st, 1888. Page 9.

STATEMENT A,

Showing the monthly Receipts and Disbursements of the General Educational Fund. Page 10.

STATEMENT B,

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Educational Fund were derived. Page 11.

STATEMENT C,

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Educational Fund were made. Page 12.

STATEMENT D,

Showing the monthly Receipts and Disbursements of the Public Fund. Page 14.

STATEMENT E,

Exhibiting the several sources from which the Receipts of the Public Fund were derived. Pages 15 and 16. Same in detail, pages 17 to 40, inclusive.

STATEMENT F,

Showing the different purposes for which the Disbursements of the Public Fund were made. Pages 41 and 42. Same in detail, pages 43 to 164, inclusive.

STATEMENT G,

Showing the gross amount of Taxes for the year 1887, derived from the several subjects of taxation in the counties of the State. Pages 165 to 261, inclusive.

STATEMENT H,

Showing the aggregate gross amount of State and County Taxes, derived from the various subjects of taxation in the State, as taken from such lists as are on file for the year 1887. Pages 262, 263.

STATEMENT I,

Showing the number of acres of land, value of land, value of town lots, aggregate value of land and town lots, number and value of horses,

mules, jacks, jennies, goats, cattle, hogs and sheep, value of farming utensils, money on hand, solvent credits, stock in incorporated companies, other personal property and railroad franchise, aggregate value of all personal property, and aggregate value of real and personal property in every county in the State. (See folding table that follows page 264).

STATEMENT J,

Showing the number of white and colored polls in the several counties of the State, as per returns. Pages 264 to 266, inclusive.

STATEMENT K,

Showing the gross amount of taxes levied in the various counties, payable to the County Treasurers during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1887, for school purposes; also giving the sources from which said taxes were derived. Pages 267 to 270, inclusive. This statement also includes a column which shows amount of county taxes levied for all county purposes for the same year, 1887.

STATEMENT L,

(*Comparative.*)

Showing the number of acres of land, number of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., also the value of the same, including town property, farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits, etc., in the State, for the years 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887. Pages 271 to 273, inclusive.

RECAPITULATION,

Showing the value of real and personal property in the State. Page 274.

STATEMENT M,

Showing the amount of railroad property and franchise, number of miles, value per mile, etc., so far as reported. (See folding table following page 274.)

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the State for each fiscal year, from 1868 to 1888, inclusive. Page 275.

ADDENDA.

Pages 276 and 277.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Balance in hands State Treasurer December 1st, 1887:					
Educational Fund,	$	24,619	65		
Public Fund,		137,114	55		
				$ 161,734	20
Receipts for the year 1888:					
Educational Fund,	$	11,403	01		
Public Fund,		710,384	39	721,787	40
Taxes, etc., of 1886 received in 1888,				16,532	38
				$ 900,053	98
Disbursements for year 1888:					
Educational Fund,	$	5,582	86		
Public Fund,		820,025	39		
Bal. Pension Appropriation,		30,591		856,199	25
				$ 43,854	73
Sundry amounts, charged to State Treasurer received after close of fiscal year,	$	2,419	65		
Warrants issued in 1887 paid in 1888,		1,226	20	3,645	85
				$ 40,208	88
Outstanding Warrants:					
General,	$	2,222	57		
Pension,		30,591		32,813	57
				$ 73,022	45
Balance in hands State Treasurer December 1st, 1888:					
Educational Fund,	$	30,439	80		
Public Fund,		42,582	65	$ *73,022	45

*The difference in Treasurer's balance as charged on the books of the two departments is $9.76, which is due to over payment to Treasurer by Railroad Companies on account of error in original returns made to State Auditor.

STATEMENT A,

SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1887	December,	$ 1,389 40	$ 498 32
1888	January,	1,985 00	378 35
	February,	307 05	414 93
	March,	570 89	316 38
	April,	806 94	420 09
	May,	868 08	434 80
	June,	1,196 79	505 64
	July,	2,437 67	675 44
	August,	635 87	524 07
	September,	780 13	452 82
	October,	235 33	412 26
	November,	189 86	549 76
		$ 11,403 01	$ 5,582 86

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

STATEMENT B,

SHOWING THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE DERIVED.

	Entries on vacant lands,	$ 7,433	01
	Interest on 4 per cent. State coupon bonds,	3,970	00
		$ 11,403	01

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

	ENTRIES ON VACANT LANDS.		
	Rec'd of sundry persons on the above acc't during the month of December, 1887,	$ 1,389	40
	" " February, 1888,	307	05
	" " March, "	570	89
	" " April, "	806	94
	" " May, "	868	08
	" " June, "	1,196	79
	" " July, "	452	67
	" " August, "	635	87
	" " September, "	780	13
	" " October, "	235	33
	" " November, "	189	86
	INTEREST ON 4 PR. CT. STATE COUPON BONDS.		
1888	Rec'd of D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, on above account, during the month of January,	1,985	00
	For month of July,	1,985	00
		$ 11,403	01

STATEMENT C,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND WERE MADE.

	CONTINGENCIES.		
1888			
Feb.	Paid J. R. Rogers, sheriff Wake county, for expenses in suit of State Board Education vs. W. B. Rodman, et. als.,	$ 4	20
	Paid D. Stinson, sheriff Craven county, for expenses in suit of State Board Education vs. W. B. Rodman, et. als.,	2	40
	Paid A. C. Berry, Clerk Superior Court Hyde county, for copying papers to be used in Pasquotank county in the suit of Eastern Carolina Land and Lumber & Manufacturing Co., vs. State Board Education,	12	06
	Paid G. H. Brown, Jr., for expenses in the suit of State Board Education vs. W. B. Rodman, et. als., and against Eastern Carolina Land, Lumber & Manufacturing Co., suit to assess damages for building canal in Hyde co.,	48	20
	Paid T. F. Davidson, Attorney General, for expenses in suit in Hyde and Dare counties, concerning swamp lands of State Board Education,	1	75
May.	Paid Alfred Williams & Co., for one letter book furnished W. G. Lewis, Esq., and Agent State Board Education,	1	10
July.	Paid W. B. Rodman & Son, Attorneys, for professional services rendered State Board of Education in the case of Eastern Carolina Land, Lumber and Manufacturing Co., vs. State Board of Education at the June Term of Pasquotank Court,	75	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

STATEMENT C.—CONTINUED.

1888			
Sept.	Paid J. R. Rogers, sheriff Wake county, for bill of costs in case of State Board of Education vs. W. B. Rodman, et. als., returnable in Hyde county,	$ 3	60
	Paid J. P. Overman, Clerk Superior Court Pasquotank county, for bill of costs in case of Eastern Carolina Land, Lumber and Manufacturing Co., vs. State Board of Education,	13	05
Nov.	Paid A. Williams & Co., for stationery furnished W. G. Lewis, Engineer and Agent State Board Education,	6	50
	Paid Thos. S. Kenan, Clerk Supreme Court, for Court costs and printing record, etc., in case of Land Co., vs. State Board Education,	43	65
	SURVEY OF SWAMP LANDS.		
	Paid W. G. Lewis, Engineer and Agent State Board Education, salary for self and expenses of survey party on the above account, during the year,	5,371	35
		$ 5,582	86

STATEMENT D,

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER, 30, 1888.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
1887	December,	$ 95,554 63	$ 84,803 61
1888	January,	236,967 42	86,655 29
	February,	43,159 19	45,036 73
	March,	106,099 93	70,819 42
	April,	51,006 77	136,725 39
	May,	15,901 93	76,290 76
	June,	16,772 33	52,210 20
	July,	24,252 37	59,848 47
	August,	15,170 71	43,692 54
	September,	79,684 90	33,370 11
	October,	20,234 70	48,901 50
	November,	5,579 51	81,671 37
		$ 710,384 39	$ 820,025 39

Year ending November 30, 1888.

STATEMENT E,

EXHIBITING THE SEVERAL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE RECEIPTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE DERIVED.

Additional taxes,	$ 1,039	35
Drummers' licenses,	400	00
Fees from Secretary State,	2,020	23
Fees from Private Secretary,	401	49
Fees from State Treasurer,	24	00
Indigent pupils (D. & D. & B. Asylum,	860	00
Interest on Alexander county bonds,	852	00
N. C. R. R. dividends,	165,972	00
Quarantine Regulations,	150	00
Railroad franchise tax,	2,033	56
Railroad property tax,	*14,386	33
Sales of The Code of N. C.,	42	75
Sales of the Journals,	1	00
Sales of the Laws,	40	00
Sales of N. C. Reports,	2,328	45
Sales of old and useless arms,	6,406	97
Sales of old Executive Mansion lots,	415	00
Seal tax,	636	19
Special fees from Secretary State,	960	00
Special tax on banks,	2,025	00
State Guard amount refunded,	136	75
Tax on bank stock,	5,690	81
Tax on Express Companies,	451	19
Tax on Insurance Companies,	14,332	10
Tax on Itinerant opticians,	60	00
Tax on Itinerant photographers,	30	00
Tax on Railroad Companies,	5,331	56
Tax on Sewing machines,	1,200	00
Tax on Telegraphs and Telephones,	1,031	63
Taxes—Public,	416,986	55
Taxes—to pay interest,	27,969	18
Weights and measures,	170	30
	$ 710,384	39

*Of this tax $173.05 is taxes of 1887, not received on account of failure of Board of Assessors to make report to this department.

NOTE TO STATEMENT E.

The foregoing receipts ($710,384.39) are subject to deductions, as follows:		
Tax on fertilizer licenses, to be specially applied to the Department of Agriculture, and is not a part of the ordinary revenue	$	36,000 00
Dividends from the North Carolina Railroad Company, received under the amended decree of the U. S. Circuit Court in the Swasey suit, for the purpose of paying the interest on the 6 per cent. State bonds		165,972 00
	$	201,972 00
Deducting the above amounts, the legitimate receipts from the ordinary revenues for the fiscal year are	$	508,412 38

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

	ADDITIONAL TAXES 1886.		
1887			
Dec.	Received of the sureties of Gov. G. Fitts, ex-sheriff, Warren county, for interest on judgment from date to December 7th, 1887,	$ 78	67
	Received of J. R. Nowell, ex-sheriff, Wake county, for balance of general taxes, 1886,	960	68
	DRUMMER'S LICENSE.		
1888			
April.	Received of the Pomona Hill Nurseries on the above account,	100	00
May.	Received of N. W. Craft, Shore, N. C., on above account,	100	00
July.	Received of Adrian & Vollers, Wilmington, N. C., on above account,	100	00
	Received of Gwinn & Cheatham, Elkin Valley, N. C., on above account,	100	00
	FERTILIZER LICENSES.		
1887	Received of sundry persons on the above account, as follows:		
Dec.	J. A. Meadows, New Berne, N. C.,	500	00
	John R. Long & Co., Baltimore, Md.,	500	00
1888			
Jan.	Jas. G. Tin-ley & Co., Richmond,	500	00
	Jas. G. Tinsley & Co., Richmond,	500	00
	Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington,	500	00
	Raisin Fertilizer Co., Baltimore,	500	00
	Ashepoo Phosphate Co., Charleston,	500	00
	Asheley Phosphate Co., Charleston,	500	00
	Acme Manufacturing Co., Wilmington,	500	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
Jan.	Stono Phosphate Co., Charleston,	$	500 00
	Smith & Gilchrist, Wilmington,		500 00
	Walton, Whann & Co., Wilmington, Del.,		500 00
	Etiwan Phosphate Co., Charleston,		500 00
	Geo. L. Arps, Norfolk,		500 00
	Durham Fertilizer Co., Durham,		500 00
	Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works, Baltimore,		500 00
	Stono Phosphate Co., Charleston,		500 00
	G. Ober & Sons Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	Geo. W. Grafflin, Baltimore,		500 00
	Atlantic Phosphate Co., Charleston,		500 00
	S. W. Travers & Co., Richmond,		500 00
	Goldsboro Oil Co., Goldsboro,		500 00
	G. Ober & Sons Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	Jno. S. Reese & Co., Baltimore,		500 00
Feb.	E. J. Powers & Co., Wilmington,		500 00
	Raisin Fertilizer Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	Lorentz & Rittler, Baltimore,		500 00
	Wando Phosphate Co., Charleston,		500 00
	Wando Phosphate Co., Charleston,		500 00
	Royster & Strudwick, Norfolk,		500 00
	Davie & Whittle, Petersburg,		500 00
	Quinnipiac Co., New London,		500 00
	Piedmont Guano and M'fg. Co., Balt.,		500 00
	Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington,		500 00
	Baltimore Guano Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	Joshua Walker, Baltimore,		500 00
	Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Co., Charleston,		500 00
	Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Co., Charleston,		500 00
	Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Co., Charleston,		500 00
	E. B. Freeman & Co., Norfolk,		500 00
	Wm. Davidson & Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	Piedmont Guano Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	Bone Fertilizer Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	Chesapeake Guano Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	Chemical Co. of Canton, Baltimore,		500 00
	Lorentz & Rittler, Baltimore,		500 00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
Feb.	Read & Co., New York,	$	500 00
	Raleigh Oil Mills and Fertilizer Co., Raleigh,		500 00
March.	Davie & Whittle, Petersburg,		500 00
	H. S. Miller & Co., Newark, N. J.,		500 00
	Lord & Polk Chemical Co., Odessa, Del.,		500 00
	Bradley's Fertilizing Co , Boston,		500 00
	American Fertilizing Co., Norfolk,		500 00
	H. S. Miller & Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	Allison & Addison, Richmond,		500 00
	Allison & Addison, Richmond,		500 00
	Jno. S. Reese & Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	The Acme M'fg. Co., Wilmington,		500 00
	Slingluff & Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	Jno. Merryman & Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	The Zell Guano Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	The Tarboro Oil Mills, Tarboro,		500 00
	Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington,		500 00
April.	Patapsco Guano Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	Durham Fertilizer Co., Durham,		500 00
	Zell Guano Co., Baltimore,		500 00
	Bradley Fertilizer Co., Boston,		500 00
May.	Southern Fertilizing Co., Richmond,		500 00
Sept.	Etiwan Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C.,		500 00
Oct.	Walton, Whann & Co., Wilmington, Delaware,		500 00
Nov.	Ashepoo Phosphate Co., Charleston,		500 00
	Baugh & Sons Co., Norfolk,		500 00

FEES FROM PRIVATE SECRETARY,

1888			
Jan.	Received of C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for fees collected for 4th quarter, 1887,		76 65
April.	Received of C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, fees, &c., collected during 1st quarter, 1888, on commissions, and seal tax thereon, less 5 per cent.		146 45

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
July.	Received of C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, fees and seal tax on 117 grants during 2d quarter, 1888,	$ 138	94
Oct.	Received of C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for fees collected during 3d quarter, 1888,	36	45
	FEES FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.		
1888			
Jan.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for fees collected from sundry sources during 4th quarter, 1887,	180	53
April.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, fees collected during 1st quarter, 1888,	161	33
July.	Received of W. L. Saunders. Secretary State, fees collected from sundry sources during 2d quarter, 1888,	1,432	17
Oct.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, fees collected from sundry sources during 3d quarter, 1888,	246	20
	FEES FROM STATE TREASURER.		
1888			
Sept.	Received of Dr. J. S. Watkins, fee for issuing five 6 per cent. registered bonds	10	00
Oct.	Received of W. E. Anderson, Agent for Winston & Williams, for registering $5,000 4 per cent. registered bonds, issued in exchange for coupon bonds,	10	00
	Received of Miss J. Lydia Livingston, fee for issuing two 6 per cent. bonds,	4	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

	INDIGENT PUPILS (D. & D. & B. INSTITUTION.)		
1887	Received of sundry sheriffs on the above account, as follows:		
Dec.	John R. Green, sheriff Nash county,	$ 40	00
	Jos. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell county,	20	00
	T. C. Israel, sheriff Henderson county,	20	00
	D. W. Fuller, sheriff Johnston county,	20	00
1888			
Jan.	J. D. Sutton, sheriff Lenoir county,	20	00
	S. L. Yount, sheriff Catawba county,	40	00
	J. G. Kenan, sheriff Duplin county,	20	00
	E. M. Johnston, sheriff Pender county,	15	00
	J. M. Smith, sheriff Richmond county,	15	00
	W. C. Abernathy, sheriff Gaston county,	30	00
	T. S. Cooper, sheriff Mecklenburg county	35	00
	J. H. Edwards, treasurer Wayne county,	65	00
	John A. Green, sheriff Harnett county,	15	00
	Wm. Propst, sheriff Cabarrus county,	60	00
	J. B. Blanton, sheriff Rutherford county,	40	00
	J. A. Crowder, sheriff Anson county,	20	00
	N. McPhaul, sheriff Columbus county,	15	00
	R. T. Hodges, sheriff Beaufort county,	60	00
	W. M. Black, sheriff Moore county,	60	00
	John Boyer, sheriff Forsyth county,	20	00
	M. N. Hamrick, sheriff Cleveland county	35	00
Feb.	J. M. Spell, sheriff Sampson county,	40	00
	C. C. Krider, sheriff Rowan county,	20	00
	S. H. Manning, sheriff New Hanover county,	20	00
	F. F. Cohoon, sheriff Pasquotank county	20	00
March.	Neill McQueen, sheriff Cumberland county,	20	00
April.	Jno. V. Riggsbee, sheriff Durham county	20	00
	W. J. Worley, sheriff Buncombe county,	15	00
May.	A. H. Galloway, sheriff Rockingham county,	40	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

	INTEREST ON ALEXANDER COUNTY BONDS.		
1888			
Feb.	Received of Dr. J. C. Carson, treasurer Alexander county, for part payment of interest on Alexander county bonds held by the State of North Carolina,	$ 500	00
Sept.	Received of Dr. J. C. Carson, treasurer Alexander county, for part payment of interest on Alexander county bonds held by the State,	352	00
	NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.		
1888			
March.	Received of P. B. Ruffin, treasurer N. C. R. R. Co., for first payment of 3 per cent. dividends, No. 26, due March 1st, 1888 on 25,930 shares stock in N. C. R. R.,	77,790	00
	Received of P. B. Ruffin, treasurer N. C. R. R. Co., for 3 per cent. dividends on 2 shares of stock in N. C. R. R., due March 1st, 1888,	6	00
Sept.	Received of P. B. Ruffin, treasurer N. C. R. R. Co., for 2d payment of 3 per cent. dividend, No. 26, due Sept. 1st, 1888, on 26,030 shares stock in N. C. R. R. Co.,	78,090	00
	Received of P. B. Ruffin, treasurer N. C. R. R. Co., for 2d payment of 3 per cent. dividend, No. 26, due Sept. 1st, 1888, on 2 shares stock in N. C. R. R. Co.,	6	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
Oct.	Received of George Davis, Montford McGee and C. M. Busbee, Commissioners, amount received by said commissioners from S. F. Phillips, for coupons of old bonds issued on account of N. C. R. R., taken up by said Commissioners,	$ 10,080	00
	PUBLIC TAXES OF 1887.		
1887	Received of sundry sheriffs on the above account, as follows:		
Dec.	B. A. Berry, sheriff Burke county,	2,597	16
	J. R. Smith, sheriff Wayne county,	10,434	65
	S. W. Brewer, sheriff Chatham county,	6,366	56
	Jno. W. Green, sheriff Nash county,	5,352	06
	Jos. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell county,	1,612	33
	E. A. Moffitt, sheriff Randolph county,	6,560	81
	T. C. Israel, sheriff Henderson county,	3,413	25
	W. M. Hooper, sheriff Jackson county,	1,845	71
	J. R. Rogers, sheriff Wake county,	19,750	65
	B. S. Graves, sheriff Caswell county,	4,882	37
	C. H. Foy, sheriff Jones county,	2,016	36
	D. W. Fuller, sheriff Johnston county,	7,711	72
	Jos A. Hamilton, sheriff Alamance co.,	6,577	03
	Daniel Stinson, sheriff Craven county,	5,856	42
	W. J. Hardison, sheriff Martin county,	4,275	87
	B. C. Blalock, sheriff Stanly county,	2,934	42
	J. P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county,	881	27
1888			
Jan.	J. D. Sutton, sheriff Lenoir county,	4,660	52
	J. W. Crowell, sheriff Wilson county,	7,805	02
	S. L. Yount, sheriff Catawba county,	5,254	21
	J. E. Barnard, sheriff Currituck county,	1,418	56
	J. G. Kenan, sheriff Duplin county,	3,639	22
	E. M. Johnston, sheriff Pender county,	2,540	64
	J. E. Saunders, sheriff Montgomery co.,	2,430	49
	M. A. Chandley, sheriff Madison county,	3,206	20

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
Jan.	W. S. Clark, sheriff Bladen county,	$ 3,037	73
	J. M. Smith, sheriff Richmond county,	4,896	05
	W. C. Abernathy, sheriff Gaston county,	5,371	91
	J. W. Hampton, sheriff Polk county,	1,474	68
	Nathan McMinn, sheriff Transylvania county,	1,305	20
	T. S. Cooper, sheriff Mecklenburg county,	15,738	46
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick county,	1,984	16
	J. K. Hughes, sheriff Orange county,	4,399	67
	J. L. Hayes, sheriff Watauga county,	2,288	91
	M. H. Tuttle, sheriff Caldwell county,	2,681	93
	J. B. Chesson, sheriff Washington co.,	2,318	98
	J. M. Dawson, sheriff Pamlico county,	1,133	36
	D. E. Riddick, sheriff Gates county,	2,470	87
	J. P. Horn, sheriff Union county,	5,295	97
	D. F. Sudderth, sheriff Cherokee county,	2,345	58
	A. Nixon, sheriff Lincoln county,	3,686	57
	Jno. A. Green, sheriff Harnett county,	2,258	42
	I. J. Ashe, sheriff Macon county,	2,014	06
	P. D. Leonard, sheriff Davidson county,	6 313	09
	George Bishop, sheriff Northampton co.,	5,744	90
	A. B. Tunnell, sheriff Hyde county,	1,908	61
	Wm. Propst, sheriff Cabarrus county,	5,974	82
	E. Murrill, sheriff Onslow county,	2,670	35
	E. R. Outlaw, sheriff Bertie county,	5,136	33
	W. C. Mendenhall, sheriff Swain county,	1,126	45
	H. D. Potter, sheriff Greene county,	3,320	82
	T. F. Roland, sheriff Yancey county,	1,196	45
	J. D. Hamlin, sheriff Yadkin county,	2,906	79
	J. B. Blanton, sheriff Rutherford county,	3,671	01
	J. A. Crowder, sheriff Anson county,	3,954	73
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell county,	7,981	25
	Stephen Venable, sheriff Surry county,	3,723	99
	J. E. McEwen, sheriff Wilkes county,	3,016	58
	C. B. Blevin, sheriff Dare county,	628	59
	W. M. King, sheriff Pitt county,	6,905	29
	N. McPhaul, sheriff Columbus county,	3,149	34
	R. T. Hodges, sheriff Beaufort county,	5,316	37

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
Jan.	J. C. Warren, sheriff Chowan county,	$ 2,306	54
	W. M. Black, sheriff Moore county,	4,763	97
	John Boyer, sheriff Forsyth county,	11,343	07
	J. S. Mitchell, sheriff Hertford county,	3,801	37
	B. Jones, sheriff Tyrrell county,	1,319	35
	T. F. Winslow, sheriff Perquimans co.,	2,569	98
	Jos. Cobb, sheriff Edgecombe county,	9,501	81
	R. V. McElroy, sheriff Graham county,	1,061	80
	R. M. Sharpe, sheriff Alexander county,	1,801	28
	W. F. Thompson, sheriff Alleghany co.,	1,080	68
	L. F. Wright, sheriff Camden county,	1,102	17
	M. N. Hamrick, sheriff Cleveland county,	5,696	35
	R. O. Pittman, sheriff Robeson county,	6,705	00
Feb.	Jas. M. Spell, sheriff Sampson county,	4,271	74
	C. C. Krider, sheriff Rowan county,	7,890	59
	S. H. Manning, sheriff New Hanover co.,	14,305	84
	F. F. Cohoon, sheriff Pasquotank county,	2,963	58
March.	W. H. Pulley, sheriff Person county,	3,781	38
	O. C. Wheeler, sheriff Guilford county,	10,309	80
	Neil McQueen, sheriff Cumberland co.,	6,453	27
April.	Rufus I. Dalton, sheriff Stokes county,	3,087	45
	Thos. K. Miller, sheriff Ashe county,	2,713	96
	Wm. H. Smith, sheriff Vance county,	5,642	08
	John V. Riggsbee, sheriff Durham co.,	10,824	24
	W. J. Worley, sheriff Buncombe county,	14,135	12
May.	A. H. Galloway, sheriff Rockingham co.,	7,354	70
	W. A. Bailey, sheriff Davie county,	3,078	57
	J. R. Rodwell, sheriff Warren county,	4,459	84
June.	Jno. B. Russell, sheriff Carteret county,	1,807	31
	H. C. Kearney, sheriff Franklin county,	5,887	89
	R. J. Lewis, sheriff Halifax county,	7,121	93
July.	W. J. Haynes, sheriff Haywood county,	2,999	31
	J. W. Buchanan, sheriff Mitchell county,	1,953	50
Aug.	L. H. Bullock, sheriff Granville county,	7,488	49

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
1888			
Nov.	Received of W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for fees collected by him in the port of Wilmington,	$ 150	00
	RAILROAD FRANCHISE TAX.		
1888	Received of sundry Railroads on account of State tax on Franchise of said road for the year 1888, as follows, viz.:		
Aug.	Cashie & Chowan,	3	50
	Chowan & Southern 1887,	4	08
	Chowan & Southern 1888,	4	69
	Cashie & Roanoke,	5	75
	Oxford & Henderson,	10	97
	Roanoke & Tar River,	5	53
	Suffolk Lumber Co.,	2	77
	Norfolk Southern,	84	31
	Warrenton,	2	22
	Suffolk & Carolina,	18	54
Sept.	Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley,	146	32
	Hamilton Railroad & Lumber Co.,	3	03
	Oxford & Henderson,	13	52
	Marietta & N. Georgia,	3	23
	Alma & Little Rock,	6	31
	Wilmington, Chad. & Conway,	3	86
	E. Tenn, and W. N. Carolina,	2	60
	Suffolk & Carolina 1887,	6	24
	Chowan & Southern,	4	08
Oct.	Wilmington, Chad. & Conway,	2	93
	Charlotte, Cin. & Chicago,	15	63
	New Hanover Transit Co.,	2	48
	Atlantic & North Carolina,	119	40
	Albemarle & Raleigh,	11	04
	Louisburg,	3	42
	Danville, Mocksville & South West,		91

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
Oct.	Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta,	$ 128	25
	Midland N. C.,	3	25
	Carolina Central,	255	75
Nov.	North Carolina Railroad,	523	94
	Western N. C. Railroad,	330	96
	Asheville & Spartanburg,	30	77
	Piedmont,	208	59
	Chester & Lenoir,	22	14
	Oxford & Clarksville,	1	02
	Albemarle & Pantego,	8	55
	North Western North Carolina,	32	76
	Milton & Sutherlin,		20
	RAILROAD PROPERTY TAX.		
1888	Received of sundry Railroads on accounts of State tax on assessed value of property of said roads for the year 1888, as follows, viz.:		
July.	Chowan & Southern 1887,	54	30
	Chowan & Southern 1888,	66	68
	Wilmington, Chad. & Conway,	67	07
	Norfolk Southern,	236	59
	Warrenton,	22	88
	Chester & Lenoir Narrow Guage,	432	45
	Wilmington Railway Bridge Co.,	160	00
	Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago,	294	40
	Suffolk Lumber Co.,	64	42
	Suffolk & Carolina,	115	74
	Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley,	1,330	15
	Asheville & Spartanburg,	700	13
	Cashie & Chowan,	92	71
	Cashie & Roanoke,	74	35
Aug.	North Carolina Railroad Co.,	1,385	56
	Western North Carolina,	2,807	45
	Oxford & Henderson 1887,	89	33
	Roanoke & Tar River,	217	77
	New Hanover Transit Co.,	12	51

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
Aug.	Alma & Little Rock,	$ 22	28
	Atlantic & North Carolina,	699	00
	Danville, Mocksville & South West,	63	08
	Hamilton Railroad & Lumber Co.,	114	63
	Wilmington Seacoast,	82	87
	Georgia, Carolina & Northern,	39	12
	Roanoke & Tar River 1887,	29	42
	Acme Manufacturing Co.,	4	00
	Whaleyville Manufacturing Co.,	6	88
Sept.	Marietta & N. Georgia,	95	52
	Oxford & Clarksville,	146	98
	Oxford & Henderson,	84	20
Oct.	Piedmont,	875	44
	Albemarle & Raleigh,	311	01
	Louisburg,	17	98
	Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta,	652	71
	North Western North Carolina,	181	42
	Midland North Carolina,	61	84
	Carolina Central,	2,144	24
	Jamesville & Washington,	51	25
Nov.	Milton & Sutherlin,	9	80
	Pittsboro,	7	65
	Albemarle & Pantego,	20	08
	Roanoke Railroad & Lumber Co.,	33	19
	Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line,	407	25

SALES OF THE CODE.

1888			
Jan.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for sales of the Code during the 4th quarter, 1887,	23	75
April.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for sale of one copy of The Code to dealer,	4	75
July.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, for sale of the Code during 2d quarter, 1888,	5	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
Oct.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for sale of The Code during 3d quarter, 1888,	$ 9	25
	SALE OF JOURNALS.		
1888			
Oct.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for sales of the House Journal, 3d quarter, 1888,	1	00
	SALES OF LAWS.		
1888			
Jan.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for sales of the Laws during the 4th quarter, 1887,	25	25
April.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for sale of 4 copies Laws of 1887,	6	00
July.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for sale of one copy of Laws, 1885,	1	50
Oct.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for sale of Laws 3d quarter, 1888,	7	25
	SALES OF N. C. REPORTS.		
1888			
Jan.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for sales of N. C. Reports during 4th quarter, 1887,	959	50
April.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for sale of N. C. Reports 1st quarter, 1888,	401	85
July.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for sale of N. C. Reports 2d quarter, 1888,	618	45
Oct.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for sale of N. C. Reports, 3d quarter, 1888,	348	65

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

	SALE OF OLD EXECUTIVE MANSION LOTS.		
1888			
April.	Received of W. C. Stronach, Agent, for sale of part of old Executive Mansion lots, Chap. 134, Laws 1883,	$ 225	00
June.	Received of W. C. Stronach, Agent, for sale of part of old Executive Mansion lots under Chap. 134, Laws of 1883,	75	00
July.	Received of W. C. Stronach, Agent, for balance of purchase money for lot on old Executive Mansion property,	115	00
	SALE OF OLD AND USELESS ARMS.		
1888			
March	Received of Gov. A. M. Scales, for proceeds of sale of condemned ammunition belonging to the State,	39	48
April.	Received of Gov. A. M. Scales, for sale of old and useless arms, by F. A. Olds, Q. M. G., for the benefit of the State Guard,	1,136	25
July.	Received of Gov. A. M. Scales, for sale of old and useless arms, by F. A. Olds, Q. M. G., for the benefit of State Guard,	3,470	00
Nov.	Received of Gov. A. M. Scales, for proceeds of sale of old and useless arms, for benefit of State Guard,	1,761	24
	SEAL TAX.		
1888			
Jan.	Received of C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for fees and seal tax on grants received during 4th quarter 1887,	57	00
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for 16 impressions of official seal less 5 per cent. commission,	7	60

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
April.	Received of C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for seal tax collected during 1st quarter 1888,	$ 274	32
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for impressions of official seal during 1st quarter 1888,	13	65
July.	Received of C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for seal tax collected during 2d quarter 1888,	108	00
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for seal tax on impressions of official seal 2d quarter 1888,	4	50
Oct.	Received of C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, for seal tax collected during 3d quarter 1888,	168	62
	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for tax on impressions of official seal for 3d quarter 1888,	2	50
	SPECIAL FEES FROM SECRETARY STATE.		
1888			
Feb.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for amount collected from sundry Insurance Companys for certifying to the company's abstracts of annual statements, and list of licensed companies under section 3069 of The Code,	960	00
	SPECIAL TAX ON BANKS.		
1888			
Feb.	Received of Craig and Jenkins, Gastonia, N. C., for tax on capital employed under section 30, Revised Act 1887, from August 1st, 1887, to August 1st, 1888,	25	00

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
Feb.	Received of D. W. Shuler, Cashier Bank of Hickory, for tax on capital employed under section 30, Revised Act 1887, from Nov. 3, 1887, to Nov. 3 1888,	$ 25	00
	Received of R. L. Watt, Cashier Citizens Bank of Reidsville, for tax on capital employed under section 30, Revised Act 1887, from Feb. 1st, 1888, to Feb. 1st, 1889,	100	00
April.	Received of the Bank of Fayetteville, for special tax on banks from Jan. 1, 1888, to Jan. 1, 1889,	200	00
	Received of the Merchant's & Planter's Bank, Milton, N. C., for special tax on banks, April 1st, 1888, to April 1st, 1889,	25	00
May.	Received of J. R. B. Hathaway, on the above account, for tax from May 1st, 1888, to May 1st, 1889,	25	00
	Received of Carolina Savings Bank, on the above account, for tax from April 30th, 1888, to April 30th, 1889,	100	00
	Received of sundry Banks of the State on the above account during this month, as follows:		
June.	The Bank of Durham, to June 1st, 1889,	100	00
	H. D. Lee & Co., Shelby, to June 1st, 1889,	25	00
	The Bank of Oxford, to June 1st, 1889,	100	00
	The Bank of Reidsville, to June 1st, 1889,	100	00
	The People's Bank of Monroe, to June 1st, 1889,	50	00
	Raleigh Savings Bank, to May 14th, 1889,	25	00
	Davis & Wiley, Salisbury, to June 1st, 1889,	100	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
June.	S. H. Buchanan, Jonesboro, to June 1st, 1889,	$ 25	00
	Exchange Bank, Mt. Airy, to April 1st, 1889,	25	00
	J. B. Bonner, Aurora, to June 1st, 1889,	25	00
	Pamlico Ins. & Banking Co., Tarboro, to June 1st, 1889,	50	00
	Bank of Asheville, to June 1st, 1889,	200	00
	Bank of Henderson, to June 1st, 1889,	25	00
	Bank of Lexington, to May 30th, 1889,	25	00
	Green, Foy & Co., Newbern, to Jan. 29th, 1889,	50	00
	Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington, to June 1st, 1889,	250	00
	C. M. Brown, Washington, N. C., to June 1st, 1889,	25	00
July.	Received of the Clinton Loan Association, to June 1st, 1889,	50	00
	Received of Barnard & Sluder, to July 10th, 1888,	25	00
Aug.	Received of J. F. Slaughter, Cashier Fidelity Saving & Trust Co., Durham.	25	00
Oct.	Received of W. P. Baugham, Warrenton, N. C.,	25	00
	Received of S. H. Loftin, Kinston,	25	00
	Received of Word & Co., Murfreesboro,	25	00
	Received of J. C. Cooper, Oxford,	25	00
	Received of Craig & Jenkins, Gastonia	25	00
Nov.	Geo. H. P. Cole, Hendersonville, N. C.,	25	00
	Guirkins & Co , Elizabeth City,	25	00
	D. W. Shuler, Cashier Bank of Hickory,	25	00
	Branch & Co., Wilson,	25	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

	STATE GUARD, (AMOUNT REFUNDED.)		
1888			
Jan.	Received of Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, by W. P. Roberts, for unexpended balance of annual appropriation of $300 under Section 3289 of The Code as amended by Act of 1887, collected from Cape Fear Rifles, disbanded in 1887,	$ 105	00
Feb.	Received of Gov. A. M. Scales, for supplies lost by Horner Military School, amount being refunded to Fred. A Olds, Quarter Master General, by principal,	17	44
April.	Received of Gov. A. M. Scales, for equipments lost by Bingham School and returned to the State by Fred. A. Olds, Quarter Master General, for benefit of State Guard,	13	26
June.	Received of Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, amount refunded on account of trip to Philadelphia, by order of the Governor, on account of State Guard,	1	05
	TAX ON BANK STOCK.		
1888			
June.	Received of A. G Brenizer, Cashier Commercial National Bank of Charlotte, for State tax on $140,000 value of the stock of said bank on June 1st 1888	280	00
	Received of John T. Pullen, Cashier Raleigh Savings Bank for State tax on $15,000 va ue of stock of said bank on June 1st, 1888,	30	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
June.	Received of W. H. Hunt, Cashier of the Bank of Oxford, for State tax on $60,000 value of stock of said bank on June 1st, 1888,	$ 120	00
July.	Received of C. W. Worth, Cashier National Bank of High Point,	100	00
	Received of I. H. Foust, Cashier 1st National Bank of Salisbury,	100	00
	Received of Jno. Hutchinson, Cashier 1st National Bank of Wilson,	102	00
	Received of Neil Ellington, Cashier National Bank of Greensboro,	200	00
	Received of G. H. Roberts, Cashier National Bank of New Berne,	234	00
	Received of D. C. Caddell, Cashier The Bank of Asheville,	216	23
	Received of Geo. H. Brown, Cashier 1st National Bank of Statesville,	100	00
	Received of W. W. Lucke, Cashier Merchants & Planters Bank of Milton,	6	60
	Received of M. P. Pegram Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte,	480	00
	Received of A. F. Johnson, Cashier Clinton Loan Association,	96	88
	Received of J. W. Alspaugh, Cashier 1st National Bank of Winston,	200	00
	Received of J. M. Nelms, Cashier Ex. Bank of Mt. Airy,	4	70
	Received of L. P. McLoud, Cashier Western Carolina Savings Bank,	15	83
	Received of M. Waddell, Cashier Pamlico Bank & Insurance Co.,	101	88
	Received of J. A. Gray, Cashier Wachovia National Bank,	300	00
	Received of J. R. Holland, Cashier Merchants & Travellers National Bank,	320	40
Aug.	Received of J. C. Haigh, Cashier The Bank of Fayetteville,	430	27

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
Aug.	Received of G Horner Jones, Cashier The Bank of Lexington,	$ 20	00
	Received of R. L. Watt, Cashier Citizen's Bank of Reidsville,	87	40
	Received of J. F. Slaughter, Cashier Fidelity Savings & Trust Co., Durham,	45	63
	Received of S. D. Wallace, Cashier Bank of New Hanover and branches,	480	00
	Received of H. M. Bowden, Cashier 1st National Bank of Wilmington,	354	61
	Received of Wm. E. Breese, Treasurer French Broad Bank of Asheville,	32	00
	Received of D. W. Shuler, Cashier Bank of Hickory,	48	00
	Received of C. H. Belvin, Cashier National Bank of Raleigh,	307	40
	Received of W. H. Penland, Cashier 1st National Bank Asheville,	135	66
Sept.	Received of W. H. Fitzgerald, Cashier People's Bank of Monroe,	72	32
Oct.	Received of C. N. Evans, Cashier Bank of Reidsville,	100	00
Nov.	Received of W. H. Hunt, Cashier Bank of Oxford,	100	00
	Received of G. P. McNeil, Cashier People's National Bank Fayetteville,	200	00
	Received of J. G. Brown, Cashier Citizen's National Bank of Raleigh,	117	00
	Received of J. G. Brown, Cashier Citizen's National Bank of Raleigh 1887,	111	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

	TAX ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.		
1888			
Jan.	Received of Wm. H. Sherman, Cashier Southern Express Co., for 2 per cent tax on gross receipts in North Carolina, for quarter ending December 31st, 1887,	$ 157	90
April.	Received of Southern Express Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts in North Carolina, 1st quarter, 1888,	91	75
July.	Received of Southern Express Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said company in North Carolina, 2d quarter, 1888,	107	76
Oct.	Received of Southern Express Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said company in North Carolina, 3d quarter, 1888,	93	78
	TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
1888			
Jan.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for taxes collected from sundry insurance companies during 4th quarter, 1887,	304	21
April.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, taxes collected from sundry insurance companies during 1st quarter, 1888,	9,212	72
July.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, taxes collected from sundry insurance companies during 2d quarter, 1888,	1,273	27
Oct.	Received of W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, taxes collected from sundry insurance companies during 3d quarter, 1888,	3,541	90

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

	TAX ON ITINERANT OPTICIANS.		
1888			
Jan.	Received of Wm. G. Brown, for license as itinerant optician,	$	30 00
	Received of Dr. S. B. Nye, for license as itinerant optician,		30 00
	TAX ON ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS.		
1888			
May.	Received of Gallagher Bros., on the above account, for one year from date,		30 00
	TAX ON RAILROAD COMPANIES.		
1888			
July.	Received of Jno. W. Hall, Treasurer Richmond & Danville Railroad Co., ½ of 1 per cent. tax on gross receipts of North Carolina Railroad amounting to $1,066,311.18, from June 30th, 1887 to June 30th, 1888,		5,331 56
	TAX ON SEWING MACHINES.		
1887			
Dec.	Received of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for sewing machine license,		200 00
1888			
March.	Received of the Davis Sewing Machine Co., for sewing machine license,		200 00
April.	Received of the St. John's Sewing Machine Co., for sewing machine license,		200 00
June.	Received of the New Home Sewing Machine Co., of Orange, Mass., for sewing machine license,		200 00
Nov.	Received of the Eclipse Sewing Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, for sewing machine license,		200 00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

	TAX ON TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
1887	Received of sundry companies on the above account, as follows:		
Dec.	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts in the State for quarters ending June 30th and September 30th, 1887,	$ 146	64
1888			
Jan.	B. J. & R. E. Best, Stine, N. C., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of telephone line running between Goldsboro and Snow Hill, quarter ending December, 1887,		70
	D. S. Hudgings, for 2 per cent. tax on telegraph line from Moncure to Pittsboro, for 6 months ending December 31st, 1887,	1	90
	C. E McClure, Superintendent Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said company, for quarter ending December 31st, 1887,	82	93
April.	H. D. Robinson, Manager Western Union Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said company in North Carolina, 4th quarter, 1887,	156	59
May.	H. D. Robinson, Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts in North Carolina, for quarter ending March 31st, 1888,	138	77
	C. E. McClure, Superintendent Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts in North Carolina during 1st quarter, 1888,	75	05

PUBLIC FUND RECEIPTS.

1888			
July.	D. S. Hudgins, 2 per cent. tax on telegraph line between Moncure and Pittsboro, 2d quarter, 1888,	$ 1	50
	C. M. McClure, Superintendent Southern Bell Telephone Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts in the State, 2d quarter, 1888,	85	51
Sept.	Western Union Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said Co., in the State, 2d quarter, 1888,	138	67
Nov.	C. E. McClure, Superintendent Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said Co., in North Carolina, for 3d quarter, 1888,	66	18
	Western Union Telegraph Co., for 2 per cent. tax on gross receipts of said company in North Carolina, for 3d quarter, 1888,	137	19

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1888			
June.	Received of C. M. Roberts, Standard Keeper for weights and measures furnished J. W. Camsay Register of Deeds, Guilford county,	49	15
Oct.	Received of C. M. Roberts, Standard Keeper for weights and measures furnished Bertie county,	121	15

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

STATEMENT F,

EXHIBITING THE DIFFERENT PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC FUND WERE MADE.

Agricultural Department,	$ 24,500	00
Agricultural Societies,	1,700	00
Adjutant General's Department,	964	52
Appropriation to Disabled Soldiers (special),	4,080	00
Auditor's Department,	3,499	96
Bureau of Labor Statistics,	2,889	65
Capitol Square,	639	01
Convict Account,	9,171	01
Department of Public Instruction,	2,799	96
Executive Department,	5,291	66
Eastern N. C. Insane Asylum,	25,000	00
Fugitives from Justice,	1,589	00
Governor's Mansion,	3	25
Heating Capitol and Supreme Court Buildings,	15,538	75
Indigent Pupils at Institution for Deaf and Dumb and Blind,	845	00
Interest on 6 per cent. State Debt,	155,985	00
Interest on 4 per cent. State Debt,	111,702	00
Judiciary,	46,116	82
Normal Schools,	12,130	50
N. C. Insane Asylum,	55,000	00
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind,	37,000	00
N. C. Penitentiary,	100,000	00
Oxford Orphan Asylum,	10,000	00
Penitentiary Sunday School,	50	00
Pensions,	29,583	80
Public Printing,	13,139	16
Quarantine Regulations,	1,583	18
Railroad Franchise Tax Refunded,	4	08
Roster N. C Troops in Mexican War,	20	80

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

Settling State Taxes,	$ 1,063	15
Special Fees from Secretary State Refunded,	854	40
State Board of Health,	2,000	00
State Boundary Line,	1,996	38
State Canvassing Board,	65	80
State Department,	3,999	96
State Guard,	5,846	07
State Library,	1,778	01
State Taxes Refunded,	1,517	53
Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds,	750	00
Treasury Department,	6,049	92
University of North Carolina,	27,500	00
Weights and Measures,	483	20
Western N. C. Insane Asylum,	70,400	00
Contingencies,	24,893	86
	$ 820,025	39

NOTE TO STATEMENT F.

The foregoing disbursements ($820,025.39) are subject to deduction of special items, as follows:

Agricultural Department—being tax on fertilizers	$ 24,500	00
Interest on 6 per cent. State Debt	155,985	00
Governor's Mansion	3	25
	$ 180,488	25
Leaving the legitimate disbursements, including interest on 4 per cent. State Debt, ($111,702)	$ 639,537	14

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage at sundry times for the State Arsenal,	$ 2	25
1888			
Jan.	Paid Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles hardware furnished State Arsenal,	3	53
	Paid Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, salary 4th quarter, 1887,	150	00
	Paid Ellington, Royster & Co., for 50 feet cedar plank for use in the State Arsenal,	2	00
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight on sundry packages for Adjutant General's Department,	13	01
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight on sundry material for State Arsenal,	13	50
	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for State Arsenal,	4	00
	Paid A. H. Haynes, for sundry repairs in State Arsenal,	12	60
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R., Co., freight on rifles etc., for Infantry Co.,	5	10
March.	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R R. Co., for prepaid freight to sundry points for Adjutant General's Department,	10	86
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight on box guns for State Arsenal,		44
	Paid Seth Nowell for drayage for State Arsenal,	2	75

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
March.	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R., Co., for freight and drayage on box guns for State Arsenal,	$ 3	06
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R Co., for freight and drayage on military goods for State Arsenal,	2	04
April.	Paid Fred. A. Olds, Quartermaster General, etc., for salary for December, 1887, and January, February and March, 1888,	66	66
	Paid Charles Dillingham, for Hamersley's Army and Navy Register,	15	81
May.	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for State Arsenal,	4	00
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight on 2 boxes accoutrements for State Arsenal,		45
	Paid W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for 4½ yards "Duck" furnished Adjutant General's Department,		90
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage for State Arsenal.	6	55
June.	Paid Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the Adjutant General's Department,	11	15
	Paid Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General's salary, 1st quarter, 1888,	150	00
	Paid Fred. A. Olds, Quartermaster General, services for the month of May, 1888,	16	67
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight to Statesville prepaid, for State Arsenal,	87	00
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight on guns, etc., for State Arsenal.	30	67
	Paid A. H. Haynes, for cleaning and packing arms, etc., at State Arsenal,	64	35

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
June.	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight on guns, etc., for the State Arsenal,	$ 11	62
July.	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for Adjutant General's Department,	10	75
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. for freight on sundry packages for Adjutant General's Department,	6	45
	Paid Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles hardware for Adjutant General's Department,	6	22
	Paid Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, salary for 2d quarter, 1888,	150	00
Aug.	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for State Arsenal,	5	50
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight on guns,	1	07
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co, for freight prepaid to Henderson and Rocky Mount, for State Arsenal,	8	88
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight on cartridges for State Arsenal,	1	51
Sept.	Paid A. H. Haynes, for sundry work in and material furnished State Arsenal.	6	85
Oct.	Paid Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, salary for 3d quarter, 1888,	150	00
Nov.	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight on box cartridges, for State Arsenal,		41
	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for State Arsenal,	2	25
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for prepaid freight to sundry points for State Arsenal,	9	79

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.		
1888			
Feb.	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex officio* N. C. Agricultural Department, on account of amount received from fertilizer licenses to date,	$ 6,000	00
April.	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex officio* N. C. Department of Agriculture, on account of amount received from sale of fertilizer licenses to date,	5,000	00
	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex officio* N. C. Department of Agriculture, on account of amount received from sale of fertilizer licenses to date,	12,000	00
June.	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex officio* N. C. Department of Agriculture, for amount in hands of State Treasurer from sale of fertilizer licenses to date,	500	00
Sept.	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex officio* N. C. Department of Agriculture, amount in hands of State Treasurer from sale of fertilizer licenses to date,	500	00
Nov.	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex officio* N C. Department of Agriculture, for amount in hands of State Treasurer from sale of fertilizer licenses to date,	500	00
	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.		
1888			
Jan.	Paid W. G. Upchurch, President N. C Agricultural Society, for payment of sundry premiums, as specified in chap. 2, sec. 2218 of The Code,	1,500	00
July.	Paid D. L. Rowe, treasurer Catawba Agricultural and Industrial Association, for sole benefit of said Association for the year 1888,	50	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
July.	Paid W. T. Love, treasurer Mt. Holly Fair Association, for sole benefit of said Association for the year 1888,	$ 50	00
Aug.	Paid W. L. Barnard, treasurer Macon County Agricultural Society, for sole benefit of said Association for the year 1888,	50	00
Nov.	Paid H. T. Ludwig, treasurer Concord Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for the sole benefit of said Association for the year 1888,	50	00
	APPROPRIATIONS TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid T. C. Lattimore, Clerk Superior Court, Cleveland county, for the benefit of Thomas W. Bridgers, Co. H. 28th Regiment N. C. State Troops, who lost his eyesight in the services of the late Confederate States,	120	00
1888			
March.	Paid W. L. Dasher, Clerk Superior Court, Brunswick county, for annual pension to Samuel J. Summerset, who lost both his hands while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Paid J. T. McIntosh, Clerk Superior Court, Alexander county, for annual pension to Jas. M. Watts, who lost the use of his arms while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Paid J. K. Boone, Clerk Superior Court, Haywood county, for annual pension to James Griffith, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS

1888			
March.	Paid J. T. McIntosh, Clerk Superior Court, Alexander county, for annual pension to Peter Phillips, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	$ 120	00
	Paid J. J. White, Clerk Superior Court, Madison county, for annual pension to G. W. Calloway, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
April.	Paid W. T. Reynolds, Clerk Superior Court, Buncombe county, for annual pension to A. N. Rogers, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Paid C. D. Upchurch, Clerk Superior Court, Wake county, for annual pension to W. H. Hamilton, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Paid J. T. McIntosh, Clerk Superior Court, Alexander county, for annual pension to J. N. Goforth, who lost both arms while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
May.	Paid to J. R. Young, Clerk Superior Court, Vance county, for annual pension to A. T. Dent, who lost one arm and one leg while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Paid J. J. White, Clerk Superior Court, Madison county, for annual pension to Hiram Hollifield, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
May.	Paid Albert A. Holton, Clerk Superior Court, Guilford county, for annual pension to W. N. Stewart, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	$ 120	00
	Paid Milton McNeil, Clerk Superior Court, Wilkes county, for annual pension to George J. Johnson, who lost both arms while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Paid H. T. Phillips, Clerk Superior Court, Davidson county, for annual pension to Alex. Hege, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Paid John C. Pass, Clerk Superior Court, Person county, for annual pension to John H. True, who lost both arms while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
June.	Paid to T. B. Ray, Clerk Superior Court, Yancey county, for annual pension to W. D. Williams, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Paid Geo. C. McLarty, Clerk Superior Court, Union county, for annual pension to N. B. McLain, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Paid D. W. Patrick, Clerk Superior Court, Greene county, for annual pension to Calvin Forrest, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
June.	Paid D. C. Mangum, Clerk Superior Court, Durham county, for annual pension to W. B. Bennett, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	$ 120	00
July.	Paid C. B. Townsend, Clerk Superior Court, Robeson county, for annual pension to W. J. Humphrey, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the C. S. A.,	120	00
	Paid S. VanAmringe, Clerk Superior Court, New Hanover county, for annual pension to George Pearman, who lost his eyesight while in the service of C. S. A.,	120	00
Aug.	Paid C. G. Cain, Clerk Superior Court, Cumberland county, for annual pension to Daniel Matthews, who lost both his hands while in the service of C. S. A.,	120	00
	Paid J. T. McIntosh, Clerk Superior Court, Alexander county, for annual pension to Noah A. Childers, who lost one arm and the use of the other while in the service of the C. S. A.,	120	00
Sept.	Paid J. W. Evans, Clerk Superior Court, Dare county, for annual pension to Zion Flowers, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the C. S. A.,	120	00
	Paid W. M. Baldwin, Clerk Superior Court, Columbus county, for annual pension to Henry Vines, who lost both his legs while in the service of the C. S. A.,	120	00
	Paid W. M. Baldwin, Clerk Superior Court, Columbus county, for annual pension to Daniel Long, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the C. S. A.,	120	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Sept.	Paid Wm. White, Clerk Superior Court, Warren county, for annual pension to B. P. Robertson, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the C. S. A.,	$ 120	00
	Paid J. J. White, Clerk Superior Court, Madison county, for annual pension to Wilson Rice, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the C. S. A.,	120	00
Oct.	Paid C. D. Upchurch, Clerk Superior Court, Wake county, for annual pension to W. D. Mintz, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the C. S. A.,	120	00
	Paid D. A. McDonald, Clerk Superior Court, Moore county, for annual pension to Malcom McNeil, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the C. S. A.,	120	00
	Paid J. K. Boone, Clerk Superior Court, Haywood county, for annual pension to Wm. Massey, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the C. S. A.,	120	00
Nov.	Paid J. J. White, Madison county, for annual pension to D. F. Wood, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Paid J. K. Boone, Clerk Superior Court, Haywood county, for annual pension to Weldon N. Edwards, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00
	Paid J. J. White, Clerk Superior Court, Madison county, for annual pension to Charles Yelton, who lost his eyesight while in the service of the late Confederate States,	120	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, for salary for the month of November, 1887,	$ 83	33
1888			
Jan.	Paid W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, salary 4th quarter, 1887,	375	00
	Paid W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, for extra clerical assistance, 4th quarter, 1887,	250	00
	Paid J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, salary for December, 1887,	83	33
Feb.	Paid J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, salary for January, 1888,	83	33
March	Paid J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, salary for February, 1888,	83	33
	Paid W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, salary 1st quarter, 1888,	375	00
	Paid W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, for extra clerical assistance, 1st quarter, 1888,	250	00
	Paid J. D. Boushall, salary for March 1888,	83	33
May.	Paid J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, salary for April, 1888,	83	33
June.	Paid J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, salary for May, 1888,	83	33
July.	Paid W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, salary 2d quarter, 1888,	375	00
	Paid W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, for extra clerical assistance, 2d quarter, 1888,	250	00
	Paid J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, salary for June, 1888,	83	33
Aug.	Paid J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, salary for July, 1888,	83	33

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Sept.	Paid J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, salary for August, 1888,	$ 83	33
Oct.	Paid W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, salary 3d quarter, 1888,	375	00
	Paid W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, for extra clerical assistance, 3d quarter, 1888,	250	00
	Paid J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, salary for September, 1888,	83	33
Nov.	Paid J. D. Boushall, Chief Clerk to State Auditor, salary for October, 1888,	83	33
	BUREAU LABOR STATISTICS.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of November, 1887,	206	00
	Paid W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of December, 1887,	206	00
1888			
Jan.	Paid S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, for necessary postage furnished the Bureau of Labor Statistics,	70	00
Feb.	Paid W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of January, 1888,	279	25
March.	Paid W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of February, 1888,	382	90
April.	Paid W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of March, 1888,	210	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
May.	Paid W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of April, 1888,	$ 209	20
	Paid S. A. Ashe, for postage furnished Bureau of Labor Statistics,	25	00
June.	Paid W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of May, 1888,	206	00
July.	Paid W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of June, 1888,	208	25
Aug.	Paid W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of July, 1888,	233	95
Sept.	Paid W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of August, 1888,	214	15
Oct.	Paid W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of September, 1888,	227	25
Nov.	Paid W. N. Jones, Commissioner, for the benefit of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of October, 1888,	211	70
	CAPITOL SQUARE.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid Robert Hines, for services as gardner in Capitol Square, month of December, 1887,	33	60
	Paid John Straughan, for trimming 60 trees in Capitol Square, at 20 cents per tree,	12	00
1888	Paid Charles Perry, for 20 loads manure		
Jan.	for Capitol Square,	15	00
	Paid Robert Hines, for services as gardner in Capitol Square, month of January, 1888,	26	88

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Jan.	Paid W. A. Medlin, for setting out 12 trees in the Capitol Square,	$ 6	00
	Paid Thomas Mitchiner, for one day's work in Capitol Square,		75
Feb.	Paid Robert Hines, for services as gardner in Capitol Square for month of February, 1888,	26	88
	Paid Seth Nowell, for hauling 7 loads from Capitol Square,	1	75
March.	Paid Robert Hines, for services as gardner in Capitol Square, month of March,	33	60
	Paid Moses Murphy, for two day's work in Capitol Square,	1	50
	Paid W. A. Medlin, for setting out 12 trees in front of the Supreme Court Building,	12	00
	Paid Williamson & Upchurch, for 20 sacks Land Plaster for the Capitol Square,	23	00
	Paid J. C. Jordan, for repairs to sundry articles in Capitol Square,	1	00
April.	Paid J. C. Brewster, for seats and fixtures for Capitol Square,	192	75
	Paid Robert Hines, for services as gardner in Capitol Square, month of April, 1888,	26	88
	Paid Moses Murphy, for 5½ day's work in Capitol Square,	3	75
	Paid Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles merchandise for Capitol Square,	2	35
May.	Paid Robert Hines, for services as gardner in Capitol Square, month of May, 1888,	26	88
June.	Paid Robert Hines, for services as gardner in Capitol Square, month of June, 1888,	33	60

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
June.	Paid Lewis Hinton, for 5½ day's work in Capitol Square,	$ 4	12
July.	Paid Seth Nowell, for hauling rubbish from Capitol Square,	2	25
	Paid Robert Hines, for services as gardner in Capitol Square for month of July, 1888,	26	88
Aug.	Paid Robert Hines, for services as gardner in Capitol Square, for month of August, 1888,	26	88
	Paid Seth Nowell, for hauling trash from Capitol Square,	2	75
Sept.	Paid Robert Hines, for services as gardner in Capitol Square, for month of September, 1888,	33	60
	Paid John Ashe, for assisting gardner in Capitol Square,	2	25
	Paid Seth Nowell, for hauling trash from Capitol Square.	3	00
Oct.	Paid Robert Hines, for services as gardner in Capitol Square, month of October, 1888,	26	88
	Paid T. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles hardware for Capitol Square,	3	35
Nov.	Paid Robert Hines, for services as gardner in Capitol Square,	26	88
	CONVICT ACCOUNT.		
1887	Paid sundry sheriffs and others for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary or place of assignment, as follows:		
Dec.	Stephen Venable, sheriff Surry county, one convict to Penitentiary and one to Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.,	49	85
	Joe Bill Johnson, three convicts to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.,	21	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887 Dec.	Daniel Howard, deputy sheriff New Hanover county, four convicts to Penitentiary,	$ 54	50
	Paul A. Brown, reward and expenses incurred in the capture and return of Anderson Drake, escaped convict to the Penitentiary,	20	15
	Jno. R. Green, sheriff Nash county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	35	47
	Jas. G. Kenan, sheriff Duplin county, one convict to the Penitentiary,	22	55
	J. K. Hughes, sheriff Orange county, three convicts to the Penitentiary,	19	80
	S. C. Smith, deputy sheriff Orange county, two convicts to the Penitentiary,	10	30
	A. A. Bateman, deputy sheriff Martin county, two convicts to the Penitentiary,	36	95
	D. E. Barham, deputy sheriff Craven county, three convicts to the Penitentiary,	40	25
	W. N. Kinney, deputy sheriff Davidson county, one convict to the Penitentiary,	19	50
	B. F. Bullock, sheriff Granville county three convicts to Penitentiary,	32	00
	J. M. Smith, sheriff Richmond county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	20	75
	T. R. Hodges, deputy sheriff Beaufort county, two convicts to Penitentiary,	57	65
	J. H. McKenzie, for expenses incurred in arresting and conveying to jail at Salisbury, N. C., Charles Roscoe, an escaped convict,	7	40
	A. O. Wodford, for reward and expenses incurred in return of Charles Roscoe to the Penitentiary,	24	10

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887			
Dec.	M. A. Whittington, deputy sheriff Guilford county, for conveying two convicts to the Penitentiary,	$ 11	60
1888			
Jan.	J. Bennett, deputy sheriff Robeson county, one convict,	21	35
	Nathan McMinn, sheriff Transylvania county, one convict,	64	25
	J. A. Crowder, sheriff Anson county, three convicts,	32	00
	Dan. Howard, deputy sheriff New Hanover, seven convicts,	91	40
	Jas. R. Rodwell, sheriff Warren county, two convicts,	19	45
	J. E. McEwen, sheriff Wilkes county, one convict,	45	55
	W. M. King, sheriff Pitt, eight convicts,	123	85
	R. I. Durham, deputy sheriff Pender county, three convicts,	42	25
	J. E. Johnston, deputy sheriff Columbus county, three convicts,	57	13
	R. B. Blackledge, deputy sheriff Craven county, one convict,	21	70
	H. T. Harris, deputy sheriff Catawba county, two convicts,	35	85
	Joseph Cobb, sheriff Edgecombe county, seven convicts,	90	95
	Jno. R. Smith, sheriff Wayne county, eight convicts,	45	90
	J. D. Meadows, deputy sheriff Rockingham county, three convicts,	43	05
	Wm. R. Clark, deputy sheriff Cumber-		
Feb.	land, one convict,	14	50
	J. Bennett, deputy sheriff Robeson, four convicts,	55	30
	D. B. Brown, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of Fred. Lisk, to the Penitentiary,	26	80

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Feb.	S. H. Terry, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery to the Penitentiary, one Jesse Crafton,	$ 27	75
	J. P. Nunn, deputy sheriff Lenoir, one convict,	16	90
	C. G. Ross, deputy sheriff Durham, one convict,	5	40
	W. P. Snakenburgh, deputy sheriff Wilson, five convicts,	41	30
	H. J. Godwin, deputy sheriff Bertie, two convicts,	60	80
	Thos. Gower, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	12	70
	S. W. Brewer, sheriff Chatham, two convicts,	13	45
	Jno. Bayer, sheriff Forsyth, two convicts,	22	65
	G. L. Sadler, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	30	75
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell, three convicts,	62	45
	D. W. Fuller, sheriff Johnston, four convicts,	23	30
	B. A. Horne, deputy sheriff Union, two convicts,	29	65
	J. M. Smith, sheriff Richmond, eight convicts,	62	95
	R. J. Lewis, sheriff Halifax, three convicts,	44	50
March.	W. H. Smith, sheriff Vance, seven convicts,	45	25
	J. H. Hodges, deputy sheriff Beaufort, one convict,	42	60
	J. D. Hamlin, sheriff Yadkin, one convict,	33	00
	W. W. Krider, deputy sheriff Rowan five convicts,	49	00

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
March.	O. C. Wheeler, sheriff Guilford, three convicts,	$ 25	95
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell, one convict,	29	30
	C. F. Mitchell, sheriff Hertford, one convict,	36	75
	J. W. Crow, sheriff Madison, one convict,	45	90
	J. A. Hamilton, sheriff Alamance, two convicts,	19	60
	T. C. Israel, sheriff Henderson, one convict,	54	60
	J. T. Brinkley, deputy sheriff Hertford, one convict,	30	25
	R. J. Lewis, sheriff Halifax, two convicts,	23	80
	J. R. Smith, sheriff Wayne, four convicts,	27	25
	W. S. Thompson, sheriff Alleghany, one convict,	60	15
	E. A. Moffitt, sheriff Randolph, one convict to Penitentiary and one to Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.,	43	50
	W. C. Abernathy, sheriff Gaston, four convicts,	77	32
	Jno. K. Hughes, sheriff Orange, one convict,	10	55
	F. F. Cohoon, sheriff Pasquotank, one convict,	37	50
	W. C. Troy, supervisor, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of Geo. McCowan and J. M. Donald, escaped convicts,	32	50
April.	Daniel Howard, deputy sheriff New Hanover, eight convicts,	101	10
	W. M. Worley, deputy sheriff Buncombe one convict,	49	30
	R. W. King, deputy sheriff Pitt, three convicts,	91	45

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
April.	E. Murrill, deputy sheriff Onslow, one convict,	$ 37	30
	Thomas K. Miller, deputy sheriff Ashe, one convict,	78	53
	I. E. Saunders, sheriff Montgomery, one convict,	34	05
	J. C. Warren, sheriff Chowan, three convicts,	88	29
	A. Nixon, sheriff Lincoln, one convict,	31	00
	S. B. Lumsden, deputy sheriff Columbus, one convict,	28	26
	H. D. Potter, sheriff Greene, two convicts,	24	65
	M. F. Stancill, sheriff Northampton, one convict,	24	60
	B. S. Graves, sheriff Caswell, one convict,	29	65
	B. C. Blalock, sheriff Stanly, one convict,	32	90
	T. S. Cooper, sheriff Mecklenburg, one convict,	24	10
	J. H. Mitchell, sheriff Hertford, one convict,	30	30
	J. L. Hayes, sheriff Watauga, two convicts,	74	95
	John R. Smith, sheriff Wayne, one convict,	13	30
	W. T. Lee, deputy sheriff Haywood, one convict,	57	00
	W. N. Hamrick, sheriff Cleveland, eight convicts,	139	70
	W. H. Pulley, sheriff Person, two convicts,	33	00
	W. E. Black, deputy sheriff Moore, seven convicts,	63	30
	C. C. Jackson, deputy sheriff Washington, one convict,	41	05

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
April.	J. W. Buchanan, sheriff Mitchell, three convicts,	$ 121	80
	E. C. King, deputy sheriff Edgecombe, four convicts,	60	30
May.	Stephen Venable, sheriff Surry, one convict,	36	40
	J. M. Worley, deputy sheriff Buncombe, six convicts,	139	00
	John H. Wood, deputy sheriff Rutherford, three convicts,	90	00
	Jas. Elder, deputy sheriff New Hanover, one convict,	24	35
	L. H. Bullock, sheriff Granville, two convicts,	21	25
	J. M. Spell, sheriff Sampson, six convicts,	57	95
	L. W. Lonsford, deputy sheriff Wilkes, two convicts,	59	70
	H. J. Godwin, deputy sheriff Bertie, two convicts,	57	65
	W. W. Krider, deputy sheriff Rowan, ten convicts,	107	00
	W. W. Krider, deputy sheriff Rowan, one convict,	16	60
	S. W. Brewer, sheriff Chatham, two convicts,	9	25
	W. R. Clark, deputy sheriff Cumberland, ten convicts,	64	10
	A. B. Tunnell, sheriff Hyde, one convict,	48	40
	J. W. Hampton, sheriff Polk, two convicts,	56	05
	R. J. Lewis, sheriff Halifax, one convict,	21	90
	J. Bennett, deputy sheriff Robeson, two convicts,	26	15
	John Bayer, sheriff Forsyth, two convicts,	23	45

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
May.	J. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell, three convicts,	$ 96	35
	R. J. Dalton, sheriff Stokes, one convict to Stony Creek stockade,	10	50
	Daniel Howard, deputy sheriff New Hanover, six convicts,	73	10
	H. C. Kearney, sheriff Franklin, four convicts,	23	10
	W. J. Hicks, attorney for W. H. Nelson, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and return of Murrell Nichols, an escaped convict,	21	55
	J. P. Perry, for reward and expenses incurred in the capture and return of Thomas Milraney, an escaped convict,	29	75
June.	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell, two convicts,	33	65
	E. B. Wheeler, deputy sheriff Guilford, one convict,	12	20
	W. J. Worley, sheriff Buncombe, one vict (escaped convict),	23	00
	Jas C. Cochran, deputy sheriff Mecklenburg, two convicts,	34	65
	R. B. Blackledge, deputy sheriff Craven, five convicts,	63	60
	I. J. Ashe, deputy sheriff Macon, one convict,	16	80
	N. L. Claiborne, for an escaped convict returned,	52	90
	J. M. Smith, sheriff Richmond, seven convicts,	72	50
	R. T. Hodges, sheriff Beaufort, one convict,	44	05
	D. Eason, deputy sheriff Pasquotank, one convict,	43	85
	Ice Snow, deputy sheriff Surry, one convict,	5	50

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
June.	Edgar Bett, deputy sheriff Hertford, one convict,	$ 29	50
	A. B. Adams, for capture and return of an escaped convict,	5	00
	J. M. Murray, for capture and return of John Allen, an escaped convict,	10	00
	W. A. Gragg, for capture and return of Wm. Lee, an escaped convict,	5	00
	D. B. Brown, for reward and expenses in capture and return of Lincoln Humbly, escaped convict,	32	10
	I. H. McIver, for reward and expenses in capture and return of an escaped convict,	15	35
July.	N. McPhaul, sheriff Columbus, one convict,	28	60
	Jas. Elder, deputy sheriff New Hanover, ten convicts,	102	70
	C. G. Ross, deputy sheriff Durham, four convicts,	12	00
	M. T. Saunders, deputy sheriff Catawba, five convicts,	63	95
	G. W. Martin, deputy sheriff Rockingham, five convicts,	55	50
	W. M. Worley, deputy sheriff Buncombe, three convicts,	91	50
	David Sharpe, for reward and expenses incurred in capture of an escaped convict,	10	00
	W. C. Troy, for reward and expenses incurred in capture of nine escaped convicts,	57	85
	W. H. Cooper, for expenses incurred in capture and return of an escaped convict,	5	40
	D. Vaughan, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	17	65

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
May.	J. H. Mahone, for reward and expenses incurred in capture of an escaped convict,	$ 10	35
Aug.	J. A. Lumsden, deputy sheriff Columbus county, one convict,	28	42
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell, four convicts,	60	60
	M. N. Hamrick, sheriff Cleveland, four convicts	92	50
	J. A. Green, sheriff Harnett, one convict,	26	45
	T. M. Forbes, deputy sheriff Hertford, one convict,	31	00
	J. E. Cobb, deputy sheriff Edgecombe, five convicts,	73	10
	B. S. Graves, sheriff Caswell, three convicts,	61	25
	W. E. Black, deputy sheriff Moore, one convict,	17	10
	D. W. Fuller, sheriff Johnston, five convicts,	25	70
	F. M. Bisander, deputy sheriff Mecklenburg, two convicts,	33	00
	Alex. Parham, deputy sheriff Robeson, four convicts,	53	80
	W. H. Bailey, deputy sheriff Person, four convicts,	46	65
	W. W. Krider, deputy sheriff Rowan, five convicts,	45	40
	Thos. K. Miller, sheriff Ashe, two convicts,	90	00
	R. J. Lewis, sheriff Halifax, two convicts,	23	10
	J. D. Sutton, sheriff Lenoir, three convicts,	37	20
	B. V. Biggs, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and return of an escaped convict,	10	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS

1888			
Sept.	J. B. Hardison, deputy sheriff Martin, three convicts,	$ 63	85
	E. B. Wheeler, deputy sheriff Guilford, two convicts,	15	30
	Jas. G. Kenon, sheriff Duplin, one convict,	21	90
	H. M. Kent, sheriff Caldwell, one convict,	35	35
	P. D. Leonard, sheriff Davidson, four convicts,	41	60
	G. M. Tillitt, deputy sheriff Camden, two convicts,	44	50
	J. R. Smith, sheriff Wayne, three convicts,	25	65
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick, one convict,	30	50
	J. E McEwen, sheriff Wilkes, one convict,	50	85
	J. M. Buchanan, sheriff Mitchell, two convicts,	78	45
	J. R. Rodwell, sheriff Warren, four convicts,	30	10
	E. A. Moffitt, sheriff Randolph, three convicts,	52	65
	L. H. Bullock, sheriff Granville, one convict,	17	85
	Jas. Elder, deputy sheriff New Hanover, twelve convicts,	134	10
	J. M. Smith, sheriff Richmond, three convicts,	39	45
	B. A. Horne, deputy sheriff Union, two convicts,	31	40
	J. M. McMurray, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and return of an escaped convict,	25	50
	W. K. Justice, for reward for capture of an escaped convict,	10	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Oct.	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell, one convict,	$ 26	75
	D. C. Rose, deputy sheriff Yadkin, two convicts,	40	90
	R. W. King, deputy sheriff Pitt, five convicts,	87	35
	S. W. Brewer, sheriff Chatham, four convicts,	21	30
	J. H. Pomers, deputy sheriff Robeson, two convicts,	25	35
	M. F. Stancil, sheriff Northampton, two convicts,	28	60
	J. C. Warren, sheriff Chowan, two convicts,	46	11
	J. W. Bailey, deputy sheriff Davie, one convict,	29	45
	J. P. Carpenter, deputy sheriff Gaston, ten convicts,	124	45
	J. R. Smith, sheriff Wayne, one convict,	13	25
	C. H. Williams, deputy sheriff Sampson, two convicts,	26	15
	A. W. Taylor, deputy sheriff Hertford, one convict,	28	70
	J. M. Fitchett, deputy sheriff Durham, two convicts,	6	35
	J. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell, two convicts,	54	40
	W. H. Smith, sheriff Vance, one convict,	11	00
	J. M. Worley, deputy sheriff Buncombe, three convicts,	105	15
	Jno. B. Chesson, sheriff Washington, three convicts,	85	70
	E. C. King, deputy sheriff Edgecombe, two convicts,	31	55

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Oct.	W. J. Hicks, attorney for J. H. McIver, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and return of an escaped convict,	$ 47	45
Nov.	Paid sundry sheriffs, per diem and expenses, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary during this month, as follows:		
	R. V. McElroy, sheriff Graham county, one convict,	69	80
	M. N. Hamrick, sheriff Cleveland, one convict,	35	45
	J. W. Propst, deputy sheriff Cabarrus, three convicts,	51	70
	H. J. Godwin, deputy sheriff Bertie, four convicts,	104	90
	W. P. Snakenburg, deputy sheriff Wilson, eight convicts,	43	05
	J. G. Mitchell, deputy sheriff Rockingham, three convicts,	29	40
	Wm. Murrill, deputy sheriff Onslow, one convict,	36	40
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell, two convicts,	31	15
	R. I. Dalton, sheriff Stokes, two convicts,	33	90
	B. S. Graves, sheriff Caswell, two convicts,	36	00
	D. W. Fuller, sheriff Johnston, nine convicts,	44	45
	W. W. Krider, deputy sheriff Rowan, five convicts,	51	70
	G. A. O'Hanlon, deputy sheriff Cumberland, one convict,	15	45
	J. P. Nunn, deputy sheriff Lenoir, one convict,	16	60
	J. W. Dawson, sheriff Pamlico, one convict,	35	50

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Nov.	R. J. Lewis, sheriff Halifax, four convicts,	$ 44	90
	J. R. Green, sheriff Nash, two convicts,	35	47
	Paid E. C. Dewey, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	57	20
	Paid H. W. Howell, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	35	95
	Paid J. M. McMurray, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	17	25
	Paid D. C. Rose for reward and expenses incurred in capture of an escaped convict,	40	95
	Paid J. M. McMurray, for reward and expenses incurred in capture and delivery of an escaped convict,	40	81
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for the month of November, 1887,	83	33
1888	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Pub		
Jan.	lic Instruction, for salary for 4th quarter, 1887,	375	00
	Paid John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for month of December, 1887,	83	33
Feb.	Paid John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for the month of January, 1888,	83	33
	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for travelling expenses in interest of public schools,	100	00
March.	Paid John Devereux, salary for February, 1888,	83	33

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
March.	Paid John Devereux, salary for March, 1888,	$ 83	33
	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent, salary for 1st quarter, 1888,	375	00
April.	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for amount to defray travelling expenses in the interest of the public schools,	100	00
May.	Paid John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for the month of April, 1888,	83	33
June.	Paid John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for the month of May, 1888,	83	33
	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for travelling expenses in the interest of public schools,	100	00
July.	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for 2d quarter, 1888,	375	00
	Paid John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for the month of June, 1888,	83	33
Aug.	Paid John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for the month of July, 1888,	83	33
Sept.	Paid John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for the month of August, 1888,	83	33
Oct.	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for 3d quarter, 1888,	375	00
	Paid John Devereux, Chief Clerk, salary for September, 1888,	83	33
Nov.	Paid John Devereux, clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction, salary for the month of October, 1888,	83	33

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	EASTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.		
1888			
March.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer, *ex-officio*, Eastern N. C. Insane Asylum, amount in full of the annual appropriation to said Asylum for the fiscal year, 1888,	$ 25,000	00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to the Governor, salary for the month of November, 1887,	100	00
	Paid W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for November, 1887,	50	00
1888			
Jan.	Paid A. M. Scales, Governor, for salary for 4th quarter, 1887,	750	00
	Paid C. H Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for the month of December, 1887,	100	00
	Paid W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for the month of December, 1887,	50	00
	Paid T. D. Martin, for rent of Governor's Mansion from October 5th, 1887 to January 1st, 1888,	141	66
Feb.	Paid C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for January, 1888,	100	00
	Paid W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for January, 1888,	50	00
	Paid Dr. T. D. Martin, for rent of Governor's Mansion, for the month of January, 1888,	50	00
March.	Paid C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for February, 1888,	100	00
	Paid W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for February, 1888,	50	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
March.	Paid A. M. Scales, Governor, salary for 1st quarter 1888,	$ 750	00
	Paid C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for March, 1888,	100	00
	Paid W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for March, 1888,	50	00
May.	Paid C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary to Governor, salary for the month of April, 1888,	100	00
	Paid W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for the month of April, 1888,	50	00
	Paid Dr. T. D. Martin, for rent of Governor's Mansion, for March and April,	100	00
	Paid Dr. T. D. Martin, for rent of Governor's Mansion for February, 1888,	50	00
June.	Paid C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for the month of May, 1888,	100	00
	Paid W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for month of May, 1888,	50	00
	Paid Dr. T. D. Martin, for rent of the Governor's Mansion for the month of May, 1888,	50	00
July.	Paid A. M. Scales, Governor, for 2d quarter, 1888,	750	00
	Paid C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for June, 1888,	100	00
	Paid W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for June, 1888,	50	00
	Paid Dr. T. D. Martin, for rent of Governor's Mansion for the month of June, 1888,	50	00
Aug.	Paid C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for July, 1888,	100	00
	Paid W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for July, 1888,	50	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Aug.	Paid Dr. T. D. Martin, rent for Governor's Mansion for month of July, 1888,	$ 50	00
Sept.	Paid C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for August, 1888,	100	00
	Paid W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for August, 1888,	50	00
Oct.	Paid A. M. Scales, Governor, salary for 3d quarter, 1888,	750	00
	Paid C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for September, 1888,	100	00
	Paid W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for September, 1888,	50	00
Nov.	Paid C. H. Armfield, Private Secretary, salary for October, 1888,	100	00
	Paid W. N. Scales, Executive Clerk, salary for October, 1888,	50	00

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

1887			
Dec.	Paid News & Observer Co., Raleigh, N. C., for advertising Governor's proclamation offering reward for Bill Williams, a fugitive from justice,	12	00
	Paid R. M. Clark, for arresting a fugitive from justice in Virginia, under requisition from the Governor,	19	80
	Paid M. A. Woody, reward offered by the Governor for the capture of James Byers, charged with murder in Wilkes county,	200	00
1888			
Jan.	Paid the State Chronicle for advertising Governor's proclamation offering reward for Walter Bingham and C. Wooten, fugitives from justice,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Jan.	Paid W. H. Deaver, agent for the State, for per diem and expenses incurred in the arrest and return to justice of Bell Lula Spoone, a fugitive from justice,	$ 63	45
	Paid J. A. Crowder, sheriff Anson county, for per diem and expenses incurred in the arrest and delivery of Robert Bennett, a fugitive from justice,	12	10
Feb.	Paid J. D. Hamlin, sheriff Yadkin county, for expenses in conveying Columbus Sprinkle, from Yorkville, S. C.,	56	10
March.	Paid H. McEachen, sheriff Robeson county, for expenses incurred, arresting a fugitive from justice,	48	50
	Paid Charlotte Daily Chronicle, for advertising Governor's proclamation offering reward for W. E. McGwin, fugitive from justice,	13	00
	Paid G. W. Bowman, for reward offered by the Governor for the arrest of W. E. McGwin, a fugitive from justice,	200	00
May.	Paid News & Observer Company, for advertising Governor's proclamation offering a reward for Jas. Chain,	12	00
	Paid Hamner Carson Irwin, agent for State, for expenses incurred in conveying Wm. Clark from South Carolina to Mecklenburg county, N. C.,	17	10
July.	Paid Armstrong Cornsilk and Mike Walkingstick, for reward offered by the Governor for the capture and delivery to the sheriff of Graham county, one Tom Chickalulah, charged with the murder of Jim Teeoutlah, a a fugitive from justice,	200	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Aug.	Paid Asheville Citizen, for advertising the Governor's proclamation offering reward for Tom Chickalulah, a fugitive from justice,	$ 10	00
	Paid E. R. Outlaw, sheriff Bertie county, for per diem and expenses incurred in trip to Norfolk, Va., to convey a fugitive from justice to Bertie county,	15	00
	Paid the News & Obser Company for advertising the Governor's proclamation offering reward for Henry Dunlap, a fugitive from justice,	12	50
	Paid C. L. Michael, for expenses of trip to Danville, Va., and conveying a fugitive from justice to Lexington, N. C,	32	15
	Paid J. A. Woodall, for expenses of trip to Richmond, Va., and conveying fugitive from justice to Durham, N. C.,	38	85
Sept.	Paid Frank Rucker, for reward offered by the Governor for arrest and conviction of a fugitive from justice in Caswell county,	100	00
	Paid John R. Upchurch, agent, for arrest and delivery of Thomas M. Hines, a fugitive from justice,	169	70
	Paid the News & Observer Company, for advertising Governor's proclamation offering reward for Thomas Thornburg,	12	00
	Paid the Asheville Citizen, for advertising Governor's proclamation offering reward for J. Peterson,	10	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Oct.	Paid F. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell county, for per diem and expenses incurred in conveying R. R. Murphy, fugitive from justice, from Knoxville, Tenn., to Statesville, on requisition,	$ 75	75
	Paid A. A. Malloy, for reward for arrest and delivery of Henry Dunlap, a fugitive from justice, to the sheriff of Anson county,	200	00
	Paid News & Observer Company, for advertising Governor's proclamation offering reward for fugitives from justice,	22	00
	Paid the Asheville Citizen, for advertising Governor's proclamation offering reward for fugitives from justice,	10	00
Nov.	Paid the Statesville Landmark, for advertising Governor's proclamation offering reward for a fugitive from justice,	7	00
	GOVERNOR'S MANSION.		
1888			
July.	Paid J. C. Brewster, for repairing one fly fan for Governor Scales,	1	00
Sept.	Paid W. H. Hughes, for one fly fan for Governor's Mansion,	2	25
	HEATING CAPITOL AND SUPREME COURT BUILDINGS.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid W. P. Roberts, for expenses of trip to Washington and Baltimore to investigate the subject of heating public buildings,	35	00
1888	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for		
Jan.	freight on sundry material for Kelly & Jones Co.,	39	63

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Jan.	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,	$ 15	00
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,	22	78
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R, R. Co., for freight and drayage on sundry material for Kelly & Jones Co.,	1	98
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,	2	80
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on sundry material for Kelly & Jones Co.,	149	52
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight on sundry material for Kelly & Jones Co.,	150	61
	Paid Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages received by Kelly & Jones Co.,	4	65
Feb.	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,	8	81
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight and drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,	8	79
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,	17	13
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight and drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,	7	38
	Paid Seth Nowell, for hauling 1,000 bricks from N. C. depot for Kelly & Jones Co.,	1	50
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,	1	13

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Feb.	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,	$	75
	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage, sundry times for Kelly & Jones Co.,	3	00
	Paid Baltimore United Oil Co., for one barrel gasoline 88, for Kelly & Jones Co.,	10	10
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight on two boilers from N. C. depot for Kelly & Jones Co.,	2	50
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight on boilers for Kelly & Jones Co.,	127	60
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight and drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,	8	27
March.	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on 35 lengths and 2 bundles pipes for Kelly & Jones Co..	3	13
	Paid Kelly & Jones Co., on account contract for heating and ventilating Capitol and Supreme Court and Library buildings,	7,000	00
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on sundry material for Kelly & Jones Co.,	5	29
	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,	1	50
	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,	6	50
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight on sundry material at sundry times for Kelly & Jones Co.,	154	42
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on sundry material for Kelly & Jones Co.,	7	86

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
April.	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on sundry material for Kelly & Jones Co.,	$ 1	54
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight on sundry material for Kelly & Jones Co.,	4	90
	Paid N. C. Penitentiary, for bill of bricks furnished Kelly & Jones Co.,	150	60
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight on one storm trap for Kelly & Jones Co.,	1	45
May.	Paid Kelly & Jones Co., on account of contract for heating and ventilating the Capitol and Supreme Court and Library Buildings,	3,500	00
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on box marble for Kelly & Jones Co.,		88
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on material for Kelly & Jones Co.,	2	97
	Paid Seth Nowell, for hauling done at sundry times for Kelly & Jones Co.,	3	00
	Paid Walmouth Manufacturing Co., for compensation and travelling expenses of L. R. Graan, as engineer in matter of heating apparatus,	392	10
	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for Kelly & Jones Co.,		50
June.	Paid Kelly & Jones Co., balance due on contract price for heating, plumbing and ventilating the Capitol and Supreme Court Buildings,	3,425	18
Sept.	Paid Thos. S. Stevenson, for plumbing and gas fitting in Supreme Court Building,	258	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	INDIGENT PUPILS, (D. & D. & B. INSTITUTE.)		
1887			
Dec.	Paid W. J. Young, Principal, N. C. Institution D. & D. & B., for travelling expenses and clothing furnished sundry indigent pupils in said Institution,	$ 825	00
1888			
Jan.	Paid W. J. Young, Principal, Institution for D. & D. & B., for expenses of an indigent pupil from Rutherford county, 1886,	20	00
	INTEREST ON FOUR PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	148	00
1888			
Jan.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	24,692	00
Sept.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	1,170	00
March.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	1,305	00
April.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	28,553	00
May.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	305	00
June.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	398	00
July.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	24,814	00
Aug.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	27,000	00
Sept.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	1,149	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Oct.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	$ 1,074	00
Nov.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	1,154	00
	INTEREST ON SIX PER CENT. STATE DEBT.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	3,270	00
1888			
Jan.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	750	00
Feb.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	150	00
March.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	270	00
April.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	11,310	00
May.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	53,805	00
June.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	9,675	00
July.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	4,875	00
Aug.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	1,830	00
Sept.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	1,860	00
Oct.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	5,730	00
Nov.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	62,400	00
	JUDICIARY.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid R. H. Bradley, Librarian to Supreme Court, salary for the month of November, 1887,	25	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887			
Dec.	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal to Supreme Court, salary for the month of November, 1887,	$ 41	66
	Paid sundry Solicitors for attendance upon the Superior Courts during Fall Term, 1887, as follows:		
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Nash county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Martin county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District Craven county,	20	00
	S. C. White, Attorney for J. M. Moody, Twelfth District, Buncombe county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Richmond county,	20	00
	S. C. White, Attorney for O. H. Allen, Sixth District, Sampson county, November and December,	40	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Beaufort county,	20	00
	S. C. White, Attorney for B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Davidson county,	20	00
	Isaac R. Strayhorn, Solicitor Fifth District, Granville, Person, Guilford, Caswell and Durham counties,	100	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District Rowan county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Anson county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Pamlico and Hyde counties,	40	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Harnett county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, Duplin county,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Jan.	Paid Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General and Supreme Court Reporter, for 4th quarter, 1887,	$ 500	00
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Librarian to the Supreme Court, for salary for December, 1887,	25	00
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal to the Supreme Court, for salary for December, 1887,	41	66
	Paid W. N. H. Smith, Chief Justice Supreme Court, salary for the 4th quarter, 1887,	625	00
	Paid A. S. Merrimon, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for the 4th quarter, 1887,	625	00
	Paid J. J. Davis, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for 4th quarter, 1887,	625	00
	Paid the Judges of the Superior Courts, for salary for 4th quarter, 1887, as follows:		
	James E. Shepherd, First District,	625	00
	Fred. H. Phillips, Second District,	625	00
	H. G. Conner, Third District,	625	00
	Walter Clark, Fourth District,	625	00
	Jno. A. Gilmer, Fifth District,	625	00
	E. T. Boykin, Sixth District,	625	00
	Jas. C. McRae, Seventh District,	625	00
	W. J. Montgomery, Eighth District,	625	00
	J. F. Graves, Ninth District,	625	00
	A. C. Avery, Tenth District,	625	00
	W. M. Shipp, Eleventh District,	625	00
	Jas. H. Merrimon, Twelfth District,	625	00
	Paid Thos. S. Kenan, Supreme Court Clerk, for semi-annual salary ending December 31st, 1887,	150	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Jan.	Paid Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General, for allowance for clerical assistance for the year 1888,	$ 300	00
	Paid sundry Solicitors for attendance upon the Superior Courts, Spring Term, 1888, as follows:		
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Halifax county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Anson county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Pitt county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solictor Seventh District, Columbus county,	20	00
	F. H. Argo, Attorney for T. M. Argo, Fourth District, Wake county,	20	00
	F. H. Osborn, Solicitor Eleventh District, Catawba county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, New Hanover county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Northampton county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Franklin county,	20	00
Feb.	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal to the Supreme Court, salary for the month of January, 1888,	41	66
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Librarian to the Supreme Court, salary for the month of January, 1888,	25	00
	Paid Thos. S. Kenan, Clerk Supreme Court, for recording minutes and judgments, September Term, 1887, and preparing dockets for Fall Term, 1888,	96	50

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Feb.	Paid sundry Solicitors, for attendance upon the Superior Courts of the various counties, as follows, Spring Term, 1888:		
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, Pender county,	$ 20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Robeson and Cumberland counties,	40	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Cabarrus county,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Alexander county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Bertie county,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Iredell county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solictor Second District, Craven county,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Wayne county,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Harnett county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, Lenoir county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Vance county,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Union county,	20	00
	F. H. Argo, attorney for T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Johnston county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Beaufort county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Richmond county,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
March.	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal to Supreme Court, salary for the month of February, 1888,	$ 41	66
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Librarian to Supreme Court, salary for the month of February, 1888,	25	00
	Paid sundry Solicitors for attendance upon the various Superior Courts Spring Term, 1888, as follows:		
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Mecklenburg county,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Wake county,	20	00
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Madison county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Martin county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Halifax county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, Duplin and Sampson counties,	40	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Rowan county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Currituck county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Camden county,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Wayne county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Bladen county,	20	00
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Buncombe county,	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Rockingham, Forsyth, Alleghany, Wilkes and Yadkin counties,	100	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Randolph county,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
March.	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Pasquotank county,	$ 20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Warren county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Pitt county,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Gaston county,	20	00
	Paid W. N. H. Smith, Chief Justice Supreme Court, salary for the 1st quarter, 1888,	625	00
	Paid A. S. Merrimon, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for the 1st quarter, 1888,	625	00
	Paid J. J. Davis, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for the 1st quarter, 1888,	625	00
	Paid sundry Judges of the Superior Courts, salary for the 1st quarter 1888, as follows:		
	James E. Shepherd, Judge First District,	625	00
	Fred. Phillips, Judge Second District,	625	00
	H G. Connor, Judge Third District,	625	00
	Walter Clark, Judge Fourth District,	625	00
	Jno. A. Gilmer, Judge Fifth District,	625	00
	E. T. Boykin, Judge Sixth District,	625	00
	Jas. C. McRae, Judge Seventh District,	625	00
	W. J. Montgomery, Judge Eighth District,	625	00
	J. F. Graves, Judge Ninth District,	625	00
	A. C. Avery, Judge Tenth District,	625	00
	W. M. Shipp, Judge Eleventh District,	625	00
	J. H. Merrimon, Judge Twelfth District	625	00
	Paid Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General and Supreme Court Reporter, salary for 1st quarter, 1888,	500	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
March.	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal to Supreme Court, salary for March, 1888,	$ 41	66
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Librarian to Supreme Court salary for March, 1888,	25	00
April.	Paid sundry Solicitors for attendance upon the Superior Courts of the various counties during this month, as follows:		
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Davidson county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Perquimans county,	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Ninth District, Davie county,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Wake county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Greene county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, Carteret, Onslow and Jones,	60	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Lincoln county,	20	00
	G. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Northampton county.	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Chowan county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Brunswick and Columbus counties,	40	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District Gates county,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Montgomery and Stanly counties,	40	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, New Hanover county,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District U. S. Circuit Court, Western District,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
April.	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Transylvania and Haywood,	$ 40	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Hertford county.	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Stokes county.	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Moore county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Franklin county,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Cleveland county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Edgecombe county,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Wake county,	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Ninth District, Surry county,	20	00
May.	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal to Supreme Court, salary for the month of April, 1888,	41	66
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Librarian to Supreme Court, salary for the month of April, 1888,	25	00
	Paid sundry Solicitors for attendance upon the Spring Term of the Superior Courts of the different counties, as follows:		
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Wayne county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Washington county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Wilson county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Anson county,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Rutherford county,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
May.	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Nash county,	$ 20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Cabarrus county,	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Wilkes county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Bertie county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District Tyrrell connty,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Cumberland county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, Pender county,	20	00
	Jas. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Jackson county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Dare county,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Rowan county,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Polk county,	20	00
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District Macon county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Halifax county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Hyde county,	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Forsyth county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Robeson county,	20	00
June.	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal to the Supreme Court, salary for the month of May, 1888,	41	66
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Librarian to the Supreme Court, salary for the month of May, 1888,	25	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
June.	Paid sundry Solicitors for attendance upon the Superior Courts of the various counties during this month, as follows: Spring Term,		
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Clay and Cherokee counties,	$ 40	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Iredell county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Pamlico county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Craven county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, Sampson county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Vance county.	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Wilson county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Richmond county,	20	00
	I. R. Strayhorn, Solicitor Fifth District, January 16th to June 4th, 1888, (14 Terms,)	280	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Pitt county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Beaufort county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Pasquotank county,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Davidson county,	20	00
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Buncombe, Swain and Graham,	60	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Hertford county,	20	00
	W. H. Bower, Solicitor Tenth District, whole District,	200	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
July.	Paid T. F. Davidson, Attorney General, salary 2d quarter, 1888,	$ 500	00
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal to Supreme Court, salary for June, 1888,	41	66
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Librarian to Supreme Court, salary for June 1888,	25	00
	Paid W. N. H. Smith, Chief Justice Supreme Court, salary for 2d quarter, 1888,	625	00
	Paid A. S. Merrimon, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for 2d quarter, 1888,	625	00
	Paid J. J. Davis, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for 2d quarter, 1888,	625	00
	Paid the Judges of the Superior Court, salary for 2d quarter, 1888:		
	James E. Shepherd,	625	00
	W. J. Montgomery,	625	00
	J. F. Graves,	625	00
	A. C. Avery,	625	00
	J. H. Merrimon,	625	00
	Fred. Phillips,	625	00
	H. G. Connor,	625	00
	Jno. A. Gilmer,	625	00
	E. T. Boykin,	625	00
	J. C. McRae,	625	00
	W. M. Shipp,	625	00
	Walter Clark,	625	00
	Paid Thos. S. Kenan, Supreme Court Clerk, for semi-annual salary ending June 30, 1888,	150	00
	Paid T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, for attendance upon the Superior Court of Wake, July Term, 1888,	20	00
Aug.	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal to the Supreme Court, salary for the month of July, 1888,	41	66

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Aug.	Paid R. H. Bradley, Librarian to the Supreme Court, salary for the month of July, 1888,	$ 25	00
	Paid sundry Solicitors for attendance upon the Superior Courts of the Fall Term, 1888:		
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Cumberland and Columbus, July,	40	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Rockingham, July,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Alexander and Catawba, July,	40	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Harnett, August,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Cleveland, August,	20	00
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District,	20	00
	Madison, August,	20	00
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Buncombe, August,	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Stokes, August,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District. Iredell, August,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Johnston, August,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Moore, August,	20	00
	Thos; Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Surry, August,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Wake, August,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Robeson, August,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Rowan, August,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Sept.	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal to Supreme Court, salary for the month of August, 1888,	$ 41	66
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Librarian to the Supreme Court, salary for the month of August, 1888,	25	00
	Paid sundry Solicitors for attendance on the Superior Courts, as follows:		
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Mecklenburg county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Martin county,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Wayne county	20	00
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Transylvania county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Anson and Brunswick counties,	40	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Wilkes and Alleghany counties,	40	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Davidson, county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Camden and Currituck counties,	40	00
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Haywood county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Pasquotank county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Warren county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Richmond county,	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr, Solicitor Ninth District, Yadkin county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, Lenoir, Pender and Duplin counties,	60	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Sept.	Paid Thos. S. Kenan, for recording proceedings of Supreme Court, February Term, 1888, and preparing docket for September Term, 1888,	$ 100	40
Oct.	Paid sundry Judges Superior Courts, salary for the 3d quarter, 1888:		
	Jas. E. Shepherd, Judge First District,	625	00
	Fred. Phillips, Judge Second District,	625	00
	H. G. Connor, Judge Third District,	625	00
	Walter Clark, Judge Fourth District,	625	00
	Jno. A. Gilmer, Judge Fifth District,	625	00
	E. T. Boykin, Judge Sixth District,	625	00
	Jas. C. McRae, Judge Seventh District,	625	00
	W. J. Montgomery, Judge Eighth District,	625	00
	J. F. Graves, Judge Ninth District,	625	00
	A. C. Avery, Judge Tenth District,	625	00
	W. M. Shipp, Judge Eleventh District,	625	00
	J. H. Merrimon, Judge Twelfth District,	625	00
	Paid Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General, salary for 3d quarter, 1888,	500	00
	Paid W. N. H. Smith, Chief Justice Supreme Court, salary for the 3d quarter, 1888,	625	00
	Paid A. S. Merrimon, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for 3d quarter, 1888,	625	00
	Paid Jos. J. Davis, Associate Justice Supreme Court, salary for 3d quarter, 1888,	625	00
	Paid sundry Solicitors for attendance upon the various Courts of the State Fall Term, 1888:		
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Pitt county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Perquimans county,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Oct.	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Union county,	$ 20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Randolph county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Robeson county,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Lincoln county,	20	00
	G. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Northampton county,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Wake county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, New Hanover county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Chowan county,	20	00
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Jackson and Macon,	40	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Davie county,	20	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Montgomery county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Gates county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Bladen county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Hertford county,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Gaston county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Edgecombe county,	20	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Vance county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Moore county,	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Forsyth county,	20	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Oct.	Paid J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Cherokee and Clay,	$ 40	00
	Paid Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General, for attendance upon the Supreme Court, Fall Term, 1888,	100	00
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal to the Supreme Court, salary for September, 1888,	41	66
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Librarian to Supreme Court salary for the month of September, 1888,	25	00
Nov.	Paid R. H. Bradley, Librarian to Supreme Court, salary for the month of October, 1888,	25	00
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal to Supreme Court, for salary for October, 1887,	41	66
	Paid sundry Solicitors for attendance upon the Superior Courts, Fall Term, 1888, during this month:		
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District, Washington county,	20	00
	J. H. Blount, Solicitor First District. Tyrrell county,	20	00
	G. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Bertie county.	20	00
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Graham,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Rutherford and Cleveland counties,	40	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Wayne county	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District. Wake county,	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Ninth District, Rockingham county,	20	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Nov.	Paid J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Swain county,	$ 20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Stokes county,	20	00
	Frank McNeil, Solicitor Seventh District, Cumberland county,	20	00
	T. M. Argo, Solicitor Fourth District, Johnston county,	20	00
	F. I. Osborne, Solicitor Eleventh District, Polk county,	20	00
	Geo. H. White, Solicitor Second District, Halifax county,	20	00
	Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor Ninth District, Surry county,	20	00
	O. H. Allen, Solicitor Sixth District, Sampson, Carteret, Jones, Lenoir and Onslow counties,	100	00
	B. F. Long, Solicitor Eighth District, Cabarrus, Iredell, Rowan and Stanly counties,	80	00
	D. Worthington, Solicitor Third District, Franklin county,	20	00
	J. M. Moody, Solicitor Twelfth District, Madison county,	20	00
	N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Insane Asylum, on account of appropriation to said Asylum for the fiscal year beginning December, 1887,	10,000	00
1888			
Jan.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1888,	10,000	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
April.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1887,	$ 10,000	00
May.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex officio* N C. Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1888,	10,000	00
Aug.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1888,	5,000	00
Sept.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1888,	5,000	00
Nov.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Insane Asylum, for part of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1888,	5,000	00
	N. C. INSTITUTION D. D. & B.		
1888			
March.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, on account of annual appropriation to said Institution for the year 1888,	15,000	00
April.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, on account of annual appropriation to said Institution for the year 1888,	10,000	00
June.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind, balance of appropriation to said Institution for the year 1888,	12,000	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	N. C. PENITENTIARY.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Penitentiary, on account of appropriation to said Institution for the year 1888,	$ 30,000	00
	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Penitentiary, on account of appropriation to said Institution for the year 1888,	20,000	00
1888			
Jan.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Penitentiary, on account of annual appropriation to said Institution for the year 1888,	15,000	00
April.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Penitentiary, on account of annual appropriation to said Institution for the year 1888,	25,000	00
Sept.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Penitentiary, on account of annual appropriation to said Institution for the year 1888,	5,0000	00
Oct.	Paid D. W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio* N. C. Penitentiary, for balance of appropriation to said Institution for the year 1888,	5,000	00
	N. C. PENITENTIARY SUNDAY SCHOOL.		
1888			
March.	Paid W. J. Hicks, Warden, etc., for annual appropriation to the N. C. Penitentiary Sunday School for the year 1888,	50	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	NORMAL SCHOOLS.		
1888			
Jan.	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, on account of appropriation to the Franklinton Colored Normal School for the year 1887-'88	$ 500	00
	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for balance of appropriation to the Plymouth Colored Normal School for the year 1887-'88	750	00
	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for balance of appropriation to the Goldsboro Colored Normal School for the year 1887-'88,	750	00
Feb.	Paid J. D. Williams, Treasurer Fayetteville Colored Normal School for the year 1888,	2,000	00
	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for balance of appropriation to the Salisbury Colored Normal School for the years 1887-'88,	750	00
June.	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for appropriation to the following Normal Schools, for the year 1888:		
	Winston Normal School,	500	00
	Franklin Normal School,	500	00
	Elizabeth City Normal School,	500	00
	Newton Normal School,	500	00
	Wilson Normal School,	500	00
	Asheville Normal School,	500	00
	Sparta Normal School,	500	00
	Washington Normal School,	500	00
July.	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for one-half appropriation to the Croatan Normal School for the year 1888,	130	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Sept.	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for part of appropriation to Franklinton Colored Normal School for the year 1888,	$ 500	00
	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for part of appropriation to the Plymouth Colored Normal School for the year 1888,	750	00
Oct.	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, for account of appropriation to Salisbury Colored Normal School, 1888–'89,	750	00
	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, on account of appropriation to Franklinton Colored Normal School, 1888-'89,	500	00
	Paid S. M. Finger, Superintendent Public Instruction, on account of appropriation to Gold boro Colored Normal School, 1888–'89,	750	00
	OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.		
1888			
Jan.	Paid C. H. Robinson, Grand Master, etc., for 1st quarterly installment of annual appropriation to the Oxford Orphan Asylum for the year, 1888,	2,500	00
April.	Paid C. H. Robinson, Grand Master, for 2d quarterly installment of annual appropriation to Oxford Orphan Asylum for year 1888,	2,500	00
July.	Paid C. H. Robinson, Grand Master, 3d quarterly installment of the appropriation to the Oxford Orphan Asylum for the year 1888,	2,500	00
Oct.	Paid C. H. Robinson, Grand Master, for appropriation 4th quarter 1888 to Oxford Orphan Asylum,	2,500	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	PENSIONS.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	$ 15,215	00
1888			
Jan.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	9,964	70
Feb.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	2,465	00
March.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	677	75
April.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	269	10
May.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	697	00
June.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	161	50
July.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	25	50
Aug.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	51	00
Sept.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	17	00
Oct.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	14	75
Nov.	Paid sundry persons on the above account during this month,	25	50
	PUBLIC PRINTING.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid Josephus Daniels State Printer, printing and binding,	145	77
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill,	2	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887			
Dec.	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill,	$ 2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for printing and binding,	152	84
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for printing and binding,	146	60
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer for printing and binding,	203	97
1888			
Jan.	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer for sundry printing and binding for the State,	366	49
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer for sundry printing and binding,	174	85
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding,	223	84
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Jan.	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	$ 2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing done for the State.	239	74
Feb.	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for printing, etc.,	314	68
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing, etc.,	181	07
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing, etc.,	194	81
	Paid L. O. Lougea, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date.	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printiug, etc.,	198	88
March.	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for printing and binding,	149	72
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
March.	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	$ 2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding,	308	21
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding,	181	55
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding,	316	05
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding,	77	50
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
April.	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing, &c.,	409	25
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing, &c.,	375	62
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing, &c.,	1,027	10
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing, &c.,	1,024	96
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
April.	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	$	2 00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for exaning State Printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,		2 00
May.	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing and binding,		136 87
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for exaning State Printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing and binding,		718 41
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing and binding,		133 01
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,		2 00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing and binding,		131 75

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
June.	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding for the State,	$ 185	75
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer sundry printing and binding,	101	74
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing and binding,	195	93
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
July.	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the State to date,	145	90
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing,	116	05
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing,	152	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
July.	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	$ 2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date.	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer. sundry printing and binding done for the State to date,	739	88
Aug.	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer. sundry printing and binding, to date.	119	12
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer sundry printing and binding to date,	101	40
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing and binding to date.	242	23
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, sundry printing and binding to date	172	38
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date.	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date.	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Sept.	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer sundry printing, etc., to date,	$ 89	36
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing, etc., to date,	164	24
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing, etc., to date,	249	76
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid L. O Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing, etc., to date,	219	17
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing, etc., to date,	111	96
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
Oct.	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding,	547	65

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Oct.	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	$ 2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding,	340	73
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding,	197	01
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, for examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding,	220	87
Nov.	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the State to date,	263	65
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Nov.	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer examining State Printer's bill this date,	$ 2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the State to date,	319	08
	Paid Josephus Daniels State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the State to date,	235	43
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid L. O. Lougee, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid C. J. Betts, practical printer, examining State Printer's bill this date,	2	00
	Paid Josephus Daniels, State Printer, for sundry printing and binding done for the State to date,	178	33
	QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.		
1888			
Jan.	Paid W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for salary and expenses of the service, quarter ending 31st December, 1887,	425	75
April.	Paid W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for salary and expenses of the Quarantine service, 1st quarter, 1888,	265	00
May.	Paid W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for expenses of new boat for use of the Quarantine service,	99	43
July.	Paid W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for the expenses of the service, 2d quarter, 1888,	373	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Oct.	Paid W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, for expenses of the service, 3d quarter, 1888,	$ 420	00
	RAILROAD FRANCHISE TAX REFUNDED.		
1888			
Oct.	Paid C. G. Elliott, Treasurer, Chowan and Southern R. R. Co., for Franchise tax, 1887, refunded, having been paid twice by error,	4	08
	ROSTER N. C. TROOPS IN MEXICAN WAR.		
1888			
July.	Paid Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for preparing Roster of N. C. officers and unlisted men in war with Mexico in Captain Green W. Caldwell's Troops (A) 3d Regiment U. S. Dragoons,	20	80
	SETTLING TAXES.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid sundry sheriffs for amount allowed in settlement of State taxes, as follows:		
	B. A. Berry, sheriff Burke county,	4	00
	Jno. R. Smith, sheriff Wayne county,	3	40
	S. W. Brewer, sheriff Chatham county,	14	00
	John R. Greene, sheriff Nash county,	7	00
	Jos. G. Neal, sheriff McDowell county,	28	00
	P. D. Leonard, sheriff Davidson county, for paying express charges on State taxes, 1886,	7	80
	E. A. Moffitt, sheriff Randolph county,	7	40
	T. C. Israel, sheriff Henderson county,	8	00
	W. M. Hooper, sheriff Jackson county,	13	20
	J. R. Rogers, sheriff Wake county,	9	00
	B. S. Graves, sheriff Caswell county,	9	20

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887			
Dec.	C. H. Foy, sheriff Jones county,	$ 7	00
	D. W. Fuller, sheriff Johnston county,	9	40
	Jos. A. Hamilton, sheriff Alamance county,	15	00
	Daniel Stinson, sheriff Craven county,	3	00
	W. J. Hardison, sheriff Martin county,	6	00
	B. C. Blalock, sheriff Stanly county,	9	00
	J. R. Nowell, ex sheriff, Wake county, additional tax, 1886,	6	00
	J. P. Cherry, sheriff Clay county,	10	40
1888			
Jan.	J. D. Sutton, sheriff Lenoir county,	3	00
	J. W. Caswell, sheriff Wilson county,	3	50
	S. L. Yount, sheriff Catawba county,	3	00
	J. E. Barnard, sheriff Currituck county,	14	00
	J. G. Kenan, sheriff Duplin county,	14	00
	E. M. Johnston, sheriff Pender county,	7	50
	J. E. Saunders, sheriff Montgomery county,	9	40
	M. A. Chandley, sheriff Madison county,	13	40
	W. S. Clark, sheriff Bladen county,	3	00
	J. M. Smith, sheriff Richmond county,	26	40
	W. C. Abernethy, sheriff Gaston county,	8	00
	J. W. Hampton, sheriff Polk county,	23	00
	Nathan McMinn, sheriff Transylvania county,	9	40
	T. S. Cooper, sheriff Mecklenburg county,	2	00
	E. W. Taylor, sheriff Brunswick county,	12	00
	J. K. Hughes, sheriff Orange county,	3	75
	J. L. Hayes, sheriff Watauga county,	9	00
	M. H. Tuttle, sheriff Caldwell county,	6	00
	John B. Chesson, sheriff Washington county,	3	00
	James W. Dawson, sheriff Pamlico county,	6	90
	D. E. Riddick, sheriff Gates county,	3	00
	J. P. Horn, sheriff Union county,	3	00
	D. F. Sudderth, sheriff Cherokee county,	31	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Jan.	A. Nixon, sheriff Lincoln county,	$ 9	40
	John A. Green, sheriff Harnett county,	15	00
	S. J. Ashe, tax collector Macon county,	17	60
	P. D. Leonard, sheriff Davidson county.	3	00
	George Bishop, sheriff Northampton county,	7	60
	A. B. Tunnell, sheriff Hyde county,	22	00
	Wm. Propst, sheriff Cabarrus county,	7	20
	E. Murrill, sheriff Onslow county,	13	60
	E. A. Outlaw, sheriff Bertie county,	10	00
	W. C. Mendenhall, tax collector, Swain county,	20	00
	H. D Potter, sheriff Greene county,	7	40
	T. F. Roland, sheriff Yancey county,	10	60
	J. D. Hamlin, sheriff Yadkin county,	8	60
	J. B. Blanton, sheriff Rutherford county,	10	00
	J. A. Crowder, sheriff Anson county,	3	00
	T. J. Allison, sheriff Iredell county,	10	00
	Stephen Venable, sheriff Surry county,	20	40
	J. E. McEwen, sheriff Wilkes county,	11	00
	C. B. Blivan, sheriff Dare county,	13	00
	W. M. King, sheriff Pitt county,	7	40
	N. McPhaul, sheriff Columbus county,	12	40
	R. T. Hodges, sheriff Beaufort county,	16	20
	J C. Warren, sheriff Chowan county,	6	00
	W. M. Black, sheriff Moore county,	15	80
	Jno. Boyer, sheriff Forsyth county,	3	00
	Jas S. Mitchell, sheriff Hertford county,	6	00
	B. Jones, sheriff Tyrrell county,	10	00
	T. F. Winslow, sheriff Perquimans co.,	6	00
	Jacob Cobb, sheriff Edgecombe county,	11	00
	R V. McElroy, sheriff Graham county.	25	80
	R. M. Sharpe, sheriff Alexander county,	18	60
	W. F. Thompson, sheriff Alleghany co.,	18	00
	L. F. Wright, sheriff Camden county,	11	00
	M. N. Hamrick, sheriff Cleveland co.,	14	00
	R. O. Pittman, tax collector Robeson co.,	18	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Feb.	Jas. M. Spell, sheriff Sampson county,	$ 16	60
	C. C. Krider, sheriff Rowan county,	3	00
	S. H. Manning, sheriff New Hanover county,	3	00
	F. F. Cohoon, sheriff Pasquotank co.,	3	00
March.	F. F. Cohoon, sheriff Pasquotank co.,	6	00
	W. H. Pulley, sheriff Person county,	10	50
	O. C. Wheeler, sheriff Guilford county.	6	00
	Neil McQueen, sheriff Cumberland co..	6	00
April.	Rufus I. Dalton, sheriff Stokes county,	9	00
	Thos. K. Miller, sheriff Ashe county,	25	00
	Wm. H. Smith, sheriff Vance county,	17	00
	Jno V. Riggsbee, sheriff Durham co.,	3	00
	W. J. Worley, sheriff Buncombe co.,	3	00
May.	A. H. Galloway, sheriff Rockingham county,	18	00
	W. A. Bailey, sheriff Davie county,	7	00
	Jno. K. Hughes, sheriff Orange county, for balance due,	11	40
	J. R. Rodwell, sheriff Warren county,	16	00
June.	John B. Russell, sheriff Carteret county.	3	60
	H. C. Kearney, sheriff Franklin county,	13	40
	R. J. Lewis, sheriff Halifax county.	24	00
July.	Paid W. J. Haynes, tax collector Haywood county, for amount allowed in settling State taxes 1887,	9	00
	Paid J. W. Buchanan, sheriff Mitchell county, for amount allowed in settling State taxes 1887,	22	00
Aug.	Paid L. H. Bullock, sheriff Granville county, for amount allowed him in settling State taxes 1887,	15	00
	STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.		
1888			
Jan.	Paid Thomas F. Wood, Secretary State Board of Health, for appropriation for 1st quarter, 1888,	500	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
April.	Paid Thomas F. Wood, Secretary N. C. Board of Health, for appropriation for 2d quarter, 1888,	$ 500	00
July.	Paid Thomas F. Wood, Secretary N. C. Board of Health, for appropriation for 3d quarter, 1888,	500	00
Oct.	Paid Thomas F. Wood, Secretary and Treasurer State Board of Health, for appropriation to said Board, 4th quarter, 1888,	500	00
	STATE BOARD CANVASSERS.		
1888			
Nov.	Paid T. L. Emry, Senator 4th District, for mileage and as a member of State Board Canvassers,	35	60
	Paid T. L. Banks, Senator 18th District, for mileage and per diem as a member of State Board Canvassers,	14	20
	Paid W. N. Scales, two days' services as clerk to State Board Canvassers,	8	00
	Paid H. H. Roberts, for two days' services as clerk to State Board Canvassers,	8	00
	STATE BOUNDARY LINE.		
1888			
Jan.	Paid W. D. Pruden, Commissioner, on account of expenses, etc., of the joint survey of the boundary between North Carolina and Virginia,	500	00
	Paid N. C. Penitentiary, for half of cost of 29 granite blocks to be used in marking the boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia,	217	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
June.	Paid W. D. Pruden, Commissioner, in payment of money advanced by him in paying expenses of the survey of State line between North Carolina and Virginia,	$ 778	88
Sept.	Paid W. D. Pruden, Commissioner, for compensation for services rendered in a joint survey of the boundary line between the States of North Carolina and Virginia, forming the northern boundary of the counties of Currituck, Camden and Gates,	500	00
	STATE DEPARTMENT.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid W. P. Batchelor, Clerk to Secretary State, for salary for the month of November, 1887,	83	33
1888			
Jan.	Paid W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, salary 4th quarter, 1887,	500	00
	Paid W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, for amount allowed him for extra clerical assistance, 4th quarter, 1887,	250	00
	Paid W. P. Batchelor, Clerk to Secretary State, for salary for the month of December, 1887,	83	33
Feb.	Paid W. P. Batchelor, Clerk to Secretary State, salary for January, 1888,	83	33
March.	Paid W. P. Batchelor, Clerk to Secretary State, salary for February, 1888,	83	33
	Paid W. P. Batchelor, Clerk to Secretary State, salary for March, 1888,	83	33
	Paid W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, salary 1st quarter, 1888,	500	00
	Paid W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, amount allowed for extra clerical assistance,	250	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
May.	Paid W. P. Batchelor, Clerk to Secretary State, salary for the month of April, 1888,	$ 83	33
June.	Paid W. P. Batchelor, Clerk to Secretary of State, salary for the month of May, 1888,	83	33
July.	Paid W. L. Saunders, Secretary State. salary 2d quarter, 1888,	500	00
	Paid W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, extra clerical assistance, 2d quarter, 1888,	250	00
	Paid W. P. Batchelor, Clerk to Secretary State, salary for June, 1888,	83	33
Aug.	Paid W. P. Batchelor, Clerk to Secretary State, for salary for the month of July, 1888,	83	33
Sept.	Paid W. P. Batchelor, Clerk to Secretary State, salary for the month of August, 1888,	83	33
Oct.	Paid W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, salary 3d quarter, 1888,	500	00
	Paid W. L. Saunders, Secretary State, extra clerical assistance, 3d quarter 1888	250	00
	Paid W P. Batchelor, Clerk to Secretary State, salary for September, 1888,	83	33
Nov.	Paid W. P. Batchelor, Clerk to Secretary State, salary for the month of October, 1888,	83	33
	STATE GUARD.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for annual appropriation to the Charlotte Light Infantry, a military company of the State Guard,	300	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Jan.	Paid F. H. Cameron Inspector General, for per diem (60 days') while visiting and in-pecting the State Guard dur ing the year 1887,	$ 240	00
	Paid Johnstone Jones, for annual allow-ance to four regimental commanders $100 each,	400	00
Feb.	Paid Johnstone Jones, Adjutant Gene-ral, for actual necessary expenses in curred in trip to Raleigh in obedience to special orders of the Governor,	39	70
	Paid W. C. Jones, Colonel 2d Regiment N. C. S. G., for expenses of Captain John Daniel to attend the military convention at Raleigh, N. C.,	6	45
	Paid J. T. Anthony, Colonel 4th Regi ment. N. C. S. G., for expenses in curred in attending military conven tion at Raleigh, January 3d, 1888,	17	25
	Paid Jno. W. Cotten, Colonel 1st Regi ment N. C. S. G., for expenses in curred in attending military conven tion at Raleigh, January 3d, 1888,	17	00
	Paid F. H. Cameron, Inspector General for travelling expenses incurred in inspecting the companies of the State Guard, during the year, 1887,	307	10
March.	Paid Johnstone Jones, Adjutant Gene ral, for expenses and compensation for trip to Raleigh on military busi-ness under special orders of the Gov-ernor, March 23 l, 24th and 25th, 1888	16	50
May.	Paid Fred. A. Olds, Quartermaster Gene ral, for services on special duty under order from the Governor, during the mouth of April, 1888,	16	67

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887			
June.	Paid Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for expenses of trip to Raleigh and two days' duty in military business by order of the Governor,	$ 11	50
	Paid W. G. Lewis, Engineer, for services, etc, in staking out encampment of N. C. S. G., at Wrightsville,	11	00
	Paid F. A. Olds, Quartermaster General N. C. S. G., for expenses incurred in connection with the encampment at Wrightsville, N. C.,	19	25
July.	Paid F. A. Olds Quartermaster General, for services at the site of the encampment of the State Guard, under orders of the Governor,	20	00
	Paid F. A. Olds, Quartermaster General, on account of fund to the credit of State Guard upon requisition of the Governor,	500	00
Aug.	Paid Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for expenses incurred in trip to Philadelphia under direction of Governor,	50	00
	Paid Col. F. A. Olds, Quartermaster General, on account of military fund to defray expenses of encampment 1888,	492	75
Sept.	Paid sundry Railroads and others for transportation of military companies of the State Guard to and from the encampment of 1888:		
	Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co.,	406	70
	W. W. Vass, Treasurer, Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,	342	15
	Paid J. H. Sharpe, Treasurer Carolina Central,	413	30
	Paid J. R. Williams, Treasurer Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad,	279	56

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Sept.	Paid A. Macy, Agent Raleigh & Gaston, R. R. for transportation of Captain Co. E. 3d Regiment from Henderson to Wilmington and return,	$ 5	02
	Paid J. W. Brown, G. P. A. Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.,	358	40
	Paid J. E. Lawrence, Auditor, Jamesville Washington, for transportation of Co. G. from Washington to Edenton and return,	36	05
	Paid H. C. Hudgins, G. P. A., Norfolk Southern Railroad,	194	00
	Paid Oscar Hooker, Treasurer Co. B. 1st Regiment, for transportation of Co. B. 1st Regiment, from Greenville to Bethel and return,	58	50
	Paid F. L. Gallagher, Co. G. 1st Regiment, for transportation of self from Washington to Tarboro,	3	65
	Paid Geo. H. Hill, Co. G. 1st Regiment, for transportation of self from Robesonville to Wilmington,	5	20
	Paid J. C. S. Lumsden, for repairing 30 camp torches and box for same,	6	40
Nov.	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for transportation of sundry companies and officers of State Guard from sundry points to Wrightsville and return as per bills filed for encampment 1888,	1,250	65
	Paid A. H. A. Williams, Vice-President Oxford & Henderson R. R. Co., for transportation of Co. E. 3d Regiment from Oxford to Henderson and return, encampment 1888,	10	57

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Nov.	Paid Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General, for expenses incurred in trip to Raleigh on military business with the Governor,	$ 10	75
	STATE LIBRARY.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, for salary for the month of November, 1887,	83	33
	Paid Charles Scribners' Sons, for Volume XXII of the Encyclopedia Brittanica, for State Library,	7	00
	Paid Asheville Citizen, for subscription from January 1st, 1887, to January 1st, 1888, for State Library,	1	50
	Paid Geo. N. Rider, for Volume III American Biography for State Library	7	00
	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for State Library,		50
	Paid S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, for necessary postage furnished State Library,	10	00
1888			
Jan.	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, for salary for the month of December, 1887,	83	33
	Paid R. R. Bowker, for subscription to the Library Journal for 1888, for State Library,	5	00
	Paid S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, for Post Office box rent for State Library 1st quarter, 1888,	1	50
	Paid Weekly Star, Wilmington, N. C., for subscription from November 1st, 1886, to November 1st, 1888, for State Library,	2	00
	Paid News & Observer for subscription to Daily issue for one year from January 18th, 1888, for State Library,	7	00

PUBLIC FUND-DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Jan.	Paid Edwards & Broughton, for binding sundry volumes for the State Library,	$ 53	00
	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for State Library,		25
	Paid Southern Express Company, for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State Library during the month of January, 1886,	3	55
Feb.	Paid J. C. Birdsong State Librarian, etc., for salary for the month of January, 1888,	83	33
	Paid Wake Forest Student, for subscription from November 1st, 1887, to November 1st, 1888,	1	50
	Paid Durham Tobacco Plant, for subscription for one year,	1	50
	Paid Geo. N. Rider, for bill of books furnished State Library,	12	00
	Paid J. B. Cook, for bill of books furnished State Library,	7	00
	Paid P. H. Hodson, for seven copies Journal of Education and postage,	1	84
March.	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, salary for February, 1888,	83	33
	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, salary for March, 1888,	83	33
	Paid The Messenger Publishing Co., Wilmington, N. C., for subscription to the Daily Messenger, 1888,	8	00
	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for State Library,		50
	Paid Francis P. Harper, for bill books furnished the State Library,	5	18
	Paid L. V. & E. T. Blum, for subscription to Peoples Press, from January 1st, 1885, to January, 1888,	4	50

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
March.	Paid Jos. McDonough, for Index to American Genealogies for the State Library,	$ 3	38
	Paid Southern Historical Society, for Volume XV Southern Historical Society papers for 1887, for State Library,	3	05
April.	Paid S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, for Post Office box rent, for State Library, 2d quarter, 1888,	1	50
	Paid The Binghamite, for subscription one year, for State Library,	1	00
	Paid Yancey & Stronach, bill books for State Library,	12	40
	Paid David G. Francis, for 354 Force's Tracts furnished State Library,	1	57
	Paid Wake Forest Student, for subscription one year, for State Library,	1	65
	Paid J. N. Holding, Trustee, for bill book furnished the State Library,	3	00
	Paid Geo. N. Rider, Agent D. Appleton & Co., for bill books furnished State Library,	4	50
	Paid Thos. S. Stevenson, for pipe rack for papers in the State Library,	10	00
May.	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, salary for the month of April, 1888,	83	33
	Paid U. Maggs, for bill of books furnished State Library,	21	85
	Paid Geo. N. Rider, Agent D. Appleton & Co., for Volume IV Amer. Ency. of Biography, for State Library,	14	00
	Paid S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, for neces sary postage furnished State Library.	10	00
	Paid Jos. McDonough, for one set Baronetage Eng. 5 volumes furnished State Library,	10	60
	Paid Seth Nowell, hauling done for State Library,	1	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
May.	Paid Fred. Watson, for one frame furnished State Library,	$ 3	00
	Paid Trinity Archive, subscription for one year for State Library,	1	00
	Paid J. W. Wiley, three copies Journal of Education, for State Library,	1	00
	Paid Chas. L. Woodard, for books furished State Library,	1	85
	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage, for State Library,	5	50
June.	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, for salary for the month of May, 1888,	83	33
	Paid Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State Library,	16	00
	Paid G. N. Rider, Agent D. Appleton & Co., for Earth, &c., Africa, Vol. III, for State Library,	7	08
	Paid J. A. W. Thompson, for subscription to Thompson Student, one year, for State Library,	1	00
	Paid J. B. Henry, for one copy Messages President Buchanan, for State Library,	1	53
	Paid Orphan's Friend, subscription, one year for State Library,	1	00
	Paid Virginia Historical Society, for a membership of State Library to said Society for 1888,	5	00
	Paid Observer Printing Company, for copy of Directory of Raleigh for State Library,	1	00
	Paid A. R. Spofford, for Almanac and Treasury of Facts of the year 1888, for State Library,	1	50
	Paid Edwards & Broughton, for binding sundry volumes for the State Library,	49	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
June.	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, for salary for the month of June, 1888,	$ 83	33
July.	Paid W. F. Moody, for subscription to U. S. Postal Guide for State Library,	1	50
	Paid S. A. Ashe, P. M., for necessary postage furnished State Library,	10	00
	Paid Miss Ellie Haywood, seven day's services in preparing Catalogue of Siate Library for Trustees,	10	50
	Paid Miss Mamie Birdsong, for eight day's services in preparing Catalogue of State Library for Trustees,	12	00
	Paid Fred. A. Watson, for mounting map in State Library,	2	50
	Paid Charles Scribner Sons, for Volume XXIII, Encyclopedia, Brittanica for State Library,	7	00
	Paid the U. S. Army & Navy Journal, for one year's subscription, ending July 16, 1889, for State Library,	6	00
	Paid S. M. Parrish & Sons, for signs numbers and letters furnished State Library,	15	60
	Paid S. A. Ashe, P. M., for P. O. box rent for State Library,	1	50
	Paid Missionary Herald, for subscription for State Library to close of 1888,	1	00
	Paid G. N. Rider, Agent for bill books furnished the State Library,	22	90
Aug.	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, salary for July, 1888,	83	33
	Paid J. A. Jones, for bill books furnished State Library,	10	25
	Paid Garibaldi, Casta & Co., for Redpath's Universal History,	13	50
	Paid Robert G. Sparrow, for five copies University Magazine (odd numbers),	1	25

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Aug.	Paid the Asheville Citizen, for subscription from January, 1888, to January, 1889,	$ 1	50
	Paid Wilmington Messenger, for subscription from July 1st, 1888, to July 1st, 1889,	8	00
	Paid H. C Maercker, for eight volumes N. A. Review,	10	00
	Paid Randolph & English, bill books for State Library,	37	75
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., freight and drayage on box of books,	1	90
Sept.	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, salary for August, 1888,	83	33
	Paid The Critic newspaper, for back numbers and subscription from September 10th, 1888, to September 10th, 1889,	1	50
	Paid J. W. Randolph & English, for bill books for State Library,	16	00
	Paid Edwards & Broughton, for binding sundry volumes newspapers, etc., for the State Library,	52	75
	Paid G. N. Rider, Agent for Robner's English People, for State Library,	3	50
	Paid The Rhode Island Historical Society, for five volumes Rhode Island Colonial Records, for the State Library,	7	50
	Paid The Chatham Record, for subscription for one year from February 23d, 1888, for State Library,	1	00
	Paid T. M. Crouse, for bill books furnished the State Library,	5	47
	Paid Stephen B. Weeks, for Volume I Official Records of War of the Rebellion, for State Library,	1	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Sept.	Paid J. Dowd, for two books furnished State Library,	$ 2	00
	Paid U. Maggs, for sundry books furnished State Library,	8	22
Oct.	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, salary for September, 1888,	83	33
	Paid C. H. Armfield, for 25 copies German Art for State Library,	25	00
	Paid J. W. Randolph & English, for bill books for State Library,	2	40
	Paid S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, P. O. box rent 4th quarter, 1888, for State Library, and necessary postage for same,	12	50
	Paid Chas. C. Jones, for bill books furnished State Library,	16	15
	Paid H. C. Maercker, for 9 copies N. A. Review, for State Library,	6	25
	Paid W. O. Davie & Co., for bill books furnished State Library,	5	23
	Paid Henry B. Dawson, for file of Historical Magazine,for State Library,	30	00
	Paid Estes & Lauriat, for Reports of Horace Mann, for State Library,	18	00
	Paid W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., for sundry volumes War Records for State Library,	5	50
Nov.	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, for salary for the month of October, 1888,	83	33
	Paid Rogers & Sherwood, for one copy C. S. Navy, for State Library,	3	50
	Paid Seth Nowell, for drayage for State Library,	1	00
	Paid H. C. Maercker, for odd numbers N. A. Review, furnished State Library,	8	15

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Nov.	Paid American Pharmacist Association, for sundry volumes of proceedings of said Association for State Library,	$ 26	00
	Paid Geo. N. Rider, Agent for volume Amer. Ency. Biography, for the State Library,	7	00
	Paid S. G. Ryan, for Report of Fraud Commission, for State Library,	2	50
	STATE TAX REFUNDED.		
1888			
Feb.	Paid Tyson & Jones, for rebate on State taxes, 1887, on account of drummer's licenses,	34	60
	Paid Samuel D. Young, for taxes, 1887, refunded on account of excessive valuation,	15	00
	Paid E. R. Gillam, for taxes, 1887, refunded on account of error in listing,	13	69
March.	Paid John R. Smith, sheriff Wayne county, for amount State taxes refunded on account of errors in commissions and rebates, insolvents, &c.,	429	65
April.	Paid John Boyer, sheriff Forsyth county, for amount refunded on account of rebates on drummer's license,	358	07
May.	Paid E. D. Winstead & Co., amount refunded on account of rebates on drummer's license,	22	67
	Paid Jas. A. Crews, late sheriff Granville county, for amount State taxes refunded on account of errors and insolvents for 1885 and 1886,	48	91
	Paid L. W. Saunders, for amount State taxes refunded on account of error in listing,	4	40

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
May.	Paid John K. Hughes, sheriff Orange county, for amount State taxes refunded on account of listing errors, overcharges, &c.,	$ 95	55
	Paid D. W. Fuller, sheriff Johnston county, amount of State taxes refunded on account of error in listing,	89	78
July.	Paid A. H. Galloway, sheriff Rockingham county, for amount of State taxes, 1887, refunded on account of rebate on drummer's license,	190	00
Sept.	Paid Jas. C. Harrison, for amount State taxes refunded on account of error in listing property in Newbern,	3	94
	Paid G. M. F. Fountain, attorney for Battle Bryan, amount State taxes, 1882, refunded on account of overcharges,	26	03
	Paid John V. Riggsbee, sheriff Durham county, amount State taxes, 1887, refunded on account of errors, insolvents and overcharges,	33	12
Nov.	Paid W. H. Chadbourne, President Wil. Chad. & Conway R. R. Co., for amount State taxes refunded on account of error in returns of said road, as made to State Auditor for 1887,	152	12
	SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, salary for November, 1887,	62	50
1888			
Jan.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, salary for December, 1887,	62	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Feb.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings, etc., for salary for the month of January, 1888,	$ 62	50
March.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, salary for the month of February, 1888,	62	50
	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, salary for the month of March, 1888,	62	50
May.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, for salary for April, 1888,	62	50
June.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, for salary for the month of May, 1888,	62	50
	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grouds, for salary for the month of June, 1888,	62	50
Aug.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, salary for July, 1888,	62	50
Sept.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, for salary for the month of August, 1888,	62	50
Oct.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, for salary for the month of September, 1888,	62	50
Nov.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, for salary for the month of October, 1888,	62	50
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid Thos. A. Partin, Clerk to State Treasury, for salary for November, 1887,	66	66
	Paid H. W. Jackson, Teller in Treasury Department, salary for Nov., 1887,	62	50

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Jan.	Paid D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, salary 4th quarter, 1887,	$ 750	00
	Paid H. M. Cowan, Chief Clerk to State Treasurer, salary 4th quarter, 1887.	375	00
	Paid H. W. Jackson, Teller, salary for December, 1887,	62	50
	Paid T. A. Partin, Clerk, salary for December, 1887,	66	66
Feb.	Paid T. A. Partin, Clerk to State Treasurer, for salary for the month of January, 1888,	66	66
	Paid H. W. Jackson, Teller in Treasury for salary for the month of January, 1888,	62	50
March.	Paid T. A. Partin, Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for February, 1888,	66	66
	Paid T. A. Partin, Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for March, 1888,	66	66
	Paid H. W. Jackson, Teller in Treasury Department, salary for February, 1888,	62	50
	Paid H. W. Jackson, Teller in Treasury Deparment, salary for March, 1888,	62	50
	Paid D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, salary 1st quarter, 1888,	750	00
	Paid H. M. Cowan, Chief Clerk to State Treasurer, salary 1st quarter, 1888,	375	00
May.	Paid T. A. Partin, Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for April, 1888,	66	66
	Paid H. W. Jackson, Teller in Treasuary Department, salary for April 1888,	62	50
June.	Paid T. A. Partin, Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for May, 1888,	66	66
	Paid H. W. Jackson, Teller in Treasury Department, salary for May, 1888,	62	50
July.	Paid D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, salary 2d quarter, 1888,	750	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
July.	Paid H. M. Cowan, Chief Clerk to State Treasurer, salary 2d quarter, 1888,	$ 375	00
	Paid T. A. Partin, Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for June, 1888,	66	66
	Paid H. W. Jackson, Teller in Treasury Department, salary for June, 1888,	62	50
Aug.	Paid T. A. Partin, Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for July, 1888,	66	66
	Paid H. W. Jackson, Teller in Treasury Department, salary for July, 1888,	62	50
Sept.	Paid T. A. Partin, Clerk to Treasurer, salary for August, 1888,	66	66
	Paid H. W. Jackson, Teller, salary for August, 1888,	62	50
Oct.	Paid D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, salary 3d quarter, 1888,	750	00
	Paid H. M. Cowan, Chief Clerk, salary 3d quarter, 1888,	375	00
	Paid Thos. A. Partin, Clerk, salary for September, 1888,	66	66
	Paid H. W. Jackson, Teller, salary for September, 1888,	62	50
Nov.	Paid T. A. Partin, Clerk to State Treasurer, salary for October, 1888,	66	66
	Paid H. W. Jackson, Teller in Treasury Department, salary for October, 1888,	62	50
	UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.		
1888			
Jan.	Paid University North Carolina for 4th quarterly installment of appropriation for the maintenance of the University for the year 1887,	3,750	00
	Paid University of N. C., for semi-annual installment of interest on certificates of indebtedness for $125,000 issued under Sec. 2636 of The Code,	3,750	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
April.	Paid University of N. C.,for semi-annual installment of appropriation to said institution, for the year 1888,	$ 2,500	00
	Paid University of N. C., for quarterly installment of appropriation to said institution for the year 1888,	3,750	00
July.	Paid University of N. C., quarterly installment of appropriation for the maintenance of said institution for the year, 1888,	3,750	00
	Paid University of N. C., semi-annual installment of interest at 6 per cent. on certificate of indebtedness for $125,000 issued under Sec. 2636 of The Code,	3,750	00
Oct.	Paid University of N. C., semi-annual installment of the appropriation for the support of said institution,	2,500	00
	Paid University of N. C.; quarterly installment of the appropriation for maintenance of said institution,	3,750	00
	W. N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid John A. Dickson, deputy treasurer W. N. C. Insane Asylum, for September, October and November, 1887,	100	00
1888			
Feb.	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex-officio* Western N. C. Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1888,	15,000	00
March.	Paid John A. Dickson, deputy treasurer W. N. C. Insane Asylum, for salary for December, 1887, January and February, 1888,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
April.	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex-officio* W. N. C. Insane Asylum, for part of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1888,	$ 15,000	00
June.	Paid John A. Dickson, deputy treasurer W. N. C. Insane Asylum, salary for March, April and May, 1888,	100	00
	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex-officio* W N. C. Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1888,	15,000	00
Aug.	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex-officio* Western N. C. Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1888,	5,000	00
Sept.	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex-officio* W. N. C. Insane Asylum, for part of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1888,	10,000	00
	Paid John A. Dickson, deputy treasurer, salary for June, July and August, 1888,	100	00
Oct.	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex-officio* Western N. C. Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1888,	5,000	00
Nov.	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex-officio* W. N. C. Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for the year 1888,	3,000	00
	Paid D. W. Bain, treasurer *ex-officio* W N. C. Insane Asylum, on account of annual appropriation to said Asylum for 1888,	2,000	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
1888			
Jan.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Weights and Measures, salary for the 4th quarter, 1887,	$ 25	00
Feb.	Paid J. C. Brewster, for sundry articles merchandise furnished the Keeper of Weights and Measures,	6	25
March.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Weights and Measures, salary for the 1st quarter, 1888,	25	00
April.	Paid J. C. Brewster, for sundry articles of weights and measures furnished Keeper of Weights and Measures for the County of Surry,	28	68
June.	Paid J. C. Brewster, for sundry weights and measures furnished Keeper of Weights and Measures,	49	15
	Paid C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Weights and Measures, for salary for the 2d quarter, 1888,	25	00
Sept.	Paid J. C. Brewster, for sundry weights and measures furnished Keeper of Weights and Measures,	121	15
Oct.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Keeper of Weights and Measures salary 3d quarter, 1888.	25	00
	Paid J C. Brewster, for standard weights furnished Keeper of Weights and Measures, for Beaufort county,	38	45
Nov.	Paid Henry Troemner, for weights and measures furnished the Standard Keeper,	137	04
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on scales for Standard Keeper,	2	48

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

	CONTINGENCIES.		
1887			
Dec.	Paid sundry persons on above account, as follows:		
	Southern Express Co., charges on sundry packages sent and received by the several State departments during the month of November, 1887,	$	34 76
	Paid W. J. C. Dulany, for sundry stationery, &c, furnished Secretary State, for use of the State Departments,		421 23
	Paid Howard & Martin, Attorneys, for legal services in collecting $515.60 balance due by Jno. L. Staten, sheriff Edgecombe county from sureties of his bond,		50 00
	Paid S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, Raleigh, for postage furnished the various State Departments during this month,		130 00
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during November, 1887,		37
	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol during this month,		280 00
	Paid Robert Simpson, for soap furnished Superintendent Public Buildings for use in the different State Departments,		1 25
	Paid Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lights furnished Capitol Square for November, 1887,		37 50
	Paid Charles Cotton, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court during this month,		40 40

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887			
Dec.	Paid John Straughan, for cleaning up seven rooms in Supreme Court and Library Building,	$ 2	25
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas furnished Capitol Building for November, 1887,	12	40
	Paid Harrisburgh Stencil Works, for changing seal for Mecklenburg co.,	2	50
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on paper for Secretary State,	44	08
	Paid Augustus Powell, for two days' work on walks in Capitol Square,	1	32
	Paid Kope Elias, Attorney, for fee for collecting balance due the State from L. H. Allman, late sheriff Macon county on account taxes 1886,	20	00
	Paid W. L. Parsons, for attendance upon committee to examine books of Treasurer and Auditor, and mileage 25 miles,	49	00
	Paid W. T. Weaver, Postmaster, Asheville, for necessary postage furnished Adjutant General's office,	14	00
	Paid Henry B. Adams, Senator, Union county, for eight days' per diem as commissioner to examine the accounts and vouchers of Treasurer and warrants of the Auditor, and mileage, 308 miles,	62	80
	Paid J. C. Pritchard, Madison county, for eight days' services as commissioner to examine the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer and the warrants of the Auditor, and mileage, 375 miles,	89	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887			
Dec.	Paid Frank D. Winston, Senator 3d District, for eight days' per diem as commissioner to examine the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer and the warrants of the Auditor, and mileage, 582 miles,	$ 90	20
	Paid W. H. McClure, Clay county, for eight days' per diem as commissioner to examine the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer and the warrants of the Auditor, and mileage, 760 miles,	108	00
	Paid F. P. German, Jr., for one rubber stamp for use in the Treasury Department,	2	50
	Paid Thos. Mitchener, for 2½ day's work in Capitol Square,	1	87
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on carpet and paper for Secretary State,	3	39
	Paid G. W. Hayes, for work on walks in new Supreme Court Room,		75
	Paid G. W. Hayes, for repairing back of fire place in Auditor's Office,	2	00
	Paid News & Observer Co., for advertising proposals for furnishing coal for the use of the State,	8	00
	Paid Batchelor & Devereux, attorneys, for balance of fee for obtaining judgment against sheriff Warren county, for State taxes of 1886,	25	00
	Paid Julius Palmer, for repairing chair cushion in Auditor's Office,	1	50
	Paid Southern Expre-s Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the several State departments during the month of December, 1887,	57	45

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1887			
Dec.	Paid J. C. S. Lumsden, for repairs to stoves in the State Library and office of Superintendent Public Instruction,	$ 11	50
1888			
Jan.	Paid Charles Perry, for hauling 109 loads sand and gravel for walks in Capitol Square,	38	15
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on one roll carpet for Supreme Court,		88
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the different departments,	12	24
	Paid Julius Lewis & Co, for sundry articles hardware furnished Governor's Mansion,	3	25
	Paid Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles hardware furnished Superintendent Public Buildings, &c,	15	25
	Paid A. Williams & Co., for sundry stationery, &c,, furnished Secretary State,	68	40
	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol, during this month,	224	00
	Paid Charles Cotten, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court during this month,	32	32
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol building during the month of December, 1887,	15	20
	Paid Phil. H. Andrews & Co., for 15 3/20 tons egg coal furnished Secretary State,	129	10

Auditor's Report for the Fiscal

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Jan.	Paid S. A. Ashe, P. M., for necessary postage furnished the various State departments during this month,	$ 28	50
	Paid Thompson Houston Electric Co., for threearc lights furnished Capitol Square during December, 1887,	37	50
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on 11 boxes paper for Secretary State,	57	56
	Paid Stephen T. Smith, for carbon paper furnished the Supreme Court,	15	00
	Paid John B. Culpepper, for 144 sheets semi-carlon paper for use of the Supreme Court,	6	85
	Paid Jas. H. McKenny, Clerk Supreme Court U. S., for printing the record and clerk's fees in the case of N. C., et. als. vs. A. H. Temple,	65	00
	Paid W. T. Weaver, Postmaster, Asheville, for necessary postage furnished Adjutant General's Department,	7	00
	Paid A. G. Elliott & Co., for bill of paper furnished Secretary State for Supreme Court Reports,	864	00
	Paid Randolph & Kerr, for stationery furnished Adjutant General's office,	4	75
	Paid N. J. Riddick, Clerk Circuit Court U. S., Eastern District, for fees in the matter of petition for habeas corpus of A. W. Henderson vs. J. C. Warren, sheriff Chowan county,	13	50
	Paid Jones & Powell, for 75 tons coal furnished Secretary State for use of the departments,	412	50
	Paid Washington Hayes, for repairing back of fire place in Supreme Court room,	2	50

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Jan.	Paid Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different departments during the month of January, 1888,	$ 39	15
Feb.	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the different State Departments during January, 1888,	5	43
	Paid Hamil & Hunnicutt, for cementing floor in basement of Supreme Court Building,	65	00
	Paid Thos. H. Briggs' estate, for five cases and the painting of same for Supreme Court Building,	252	10
	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings, etc., for payment of sundry waiters and the watchman during this month,	224	00
	Paid Charles Cotten, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court during this month,	32	32
	Paid Robert Simpson, for soap furnished for use in the different departments of State,	1	80
	Paid S. A. Ashe, for postage furnished the various State Departments,	113	62
	Paid Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lights furnished Capitol Square during January, 1888,	37	50
	Paid J. C. Brewster, for repairing Capitol gates,	2	35
	Paid J. C. Brewster, for sundry articles merchandise furnished Capitol building,	11	65
	Paid Henry M. Farnsworth, for painting and ceiling of Supreme Court room,	115	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Feb.	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol Building for the month of January, 1888,	$ 10	40
	Paid H. Langsdorf, for one rubber stamp for Auditor's Department,	2	40
	Paid N. C. Car Co., for making and hanging doors and sash for basement floor of Supreme Court Building,	139	10
	Paid Thos. H Briggs & Sons, for safe furnished the Treasury Department including freight, etc.,	317	85
	Paid Dye's Government Detector, for subscription for one year from February 1st, 1888, for Treasury Department,	3	00
	Paid The American Writing Machine Co., for one Caligraph for the Supreme Court,	42	50
	Paid A. G. Elliott, for paper furnished Secretary State, for use of the department,	665	00
	Paid Citizen's National Bank, for exchange on London for 15£ sterling for securing copies of Colonial Records	74	65
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight on eight boxes of paper for Secretary State,	48	99
	Paid Edwards & Broughton, for paper furnished the Secretary State,	650	52
March.	Paid Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments during the month of February, 1888,	21	20
	Paid Fred. A. Watson, for furnishing and putting up window shades, arches, etc., in Supreme Court Building,	300	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
March.	Paid W. & J. Sloan, for bill of carpet border furnished the Supreme Court Building,	$ 60	14
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R., for freight and drayage on one case stationery for Secretary State,	1	53
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the departments of State	9	08
	Paid B. F. Faison, for services one day cleaning up new State Library Rooms.	1	50
	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, for the payment of sundry waiters and the watchman during this month,	374	72
	Paid Charles Cotten, for services as messenger and servant to Supreme Court during this month,	40	40
	Paid Southern Telegraph and Telephone Co., rent of Telephone and line for Supreme Court from March 1st, 1888, to March 1st, 1889,	60	00
	Paid Louis Besson, for services rendered Supreme Court in moving records (two days),	2	00
	Paid Eaton Drake, for one day's services as laborer in Capitol building		75
	Paid Graham & Ruffin, attorneys at law, for services in matters of A. & N. C. R. R. Co.,	100	00
	Paid Battle & Mordecai, attorneys at law, for services in matters of A. & N. C. R. R. Co.,	100	00
	Paid J. B. Culpepper, for one Remington Type Writer for Attorney General's office,	100	00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888 March.	Paid B. F. Bridgeford, for hauling four loads in removing furniture of Attorney General to new Court Building,	$ 1	00
	Paid Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lights furnished Capitol Square, February 1st, to March 1st, 1888,	37	50
	Paid Ernest B. Bain, for services four days in assisting in moving and arranging Supreme Court Library,	6	00
	Paid Howard Haywood, four day's services in assisting in moving and arranging Supreme Court Library,	6	00
	Paid W. T. Weaver, P. M., Asheville, for necessary postage furnished Adjutant General's office,	12	00
	Paid John Standford, for one day's work in cleaning out closets, &c.,	1	00
	Paid Solomon Christmas, for one day's work cleaning out closets, &c.,	1	00
	Paid R. H. Bradley, Marshal, &c., for expenses incurred in moving the Supreme Court Library, clerk's office, &c.,	32	05
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on one table for Attorney General's office,		59
	Paid S. A. Ashe, P. M., Raleigh, for necessary postage furnished the various State departments,	54	00
	Paid Louis Besson, for three day's services in removing the records of the Supreme Court,	3	00
	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, for services of sundry persons in moving the State Library,	70	50

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
March.	Paid Jno. T. Morriss, for repairing and cleaning furniture in Supreme Court Building,	$ 21	15
	Paid L. H. Perry, for one days services as janitor to the Supreme Court Building,	1	11
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol Building during February, 1888,	11	20
	Paid Edwards & Broughton, for paper furnished the Secretary State,	94	37
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight on two cases paper for the Secretary State,	8	09
	Paid Thos. S. Stevenson, for furnishing and fitting gas fixtures in Supreme Court and Library Buildings,	549	80
	Paid Norris & Newman, for 16 boxes furnished Supreme Court for packing Records,		80
	Paid Jas. H. McKenny, Clerk Supreme Court of the United States, for deposit required by law for docketing the appeal in said Court in the case of Warren, sheriff Chowan county, et. als. appellants v. Henderson, involving the constitutionality of the Drummer's License,	25	00
	Paid J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, for services of sundry persons in moving the State Library,	49	25
	Paid Jno. T. Morriss, for repairing chairs, etc., in Governor's mansion,	1	25
April.	Paid Fred. Watson, for sundry articles merch'ndise furnished Supreme Court	9	00
	Paid Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State Departments,	17	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888 April.	Paid Raleigh Water Co., for water furnished Supreme Court Building from March 1st to July 1st, 1888,	$ 66	00
	Paid S. A. Ashe, for P. O. box rent for Executive, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent Public Instruction, Attorney General and Adjutant General's Department for 2d quarter, 1888,	8	50
	Paid Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry necessary articles of merchandise furnished Capitol and Supreme Court Buildings,	200	32
	Paid Jno. S. Pescud, for soap, etc., furnished Supreme Court Building,	2	80
	Paid T. T. Hay & Bro., Insurance Agts. for insurance in various companies, covering on State Library, Supreme Court Library and Furniture, all contained in Supreme Court and Library Building for three years from date,	630	00
	Paid S. A. Ashe, for necessary postage furnished the various State Departments,	61	00
	Paid Jno. Devereux, Insurance Agent, for insurance in sundry companies, covering Supreme Court Building and heating apparatus from April 2d, 1888, to November 7th, 1889,	46	58
	Paid Norris & Carter, for one dozen towels furnished Supreme Court Building,	3	00
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., for charges on sundry messages sent and received by Adjutant General's Department,	7	24
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the State Department,	9	75

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
April.	Paid H. Poe, for furnishing ten loads sand for the walks in Capitol Square,	$ 2	50
	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent, &c., for payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of Capitol and Supreme Court Buildings during this month,	322	16
	Paid Charles Cotten, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court during this month,	32	32
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol building during March, and sundry fixtures furnished Supreme Court Building,	28	20
	Paid Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lights furnished Capitol Square during March, 1888,	37	50
	Paid A. Williams & Co., for sundry stationery furnished Secretary State for use of the departments of State,	130	15
	Paid W F. Moody for one U. S Postal Guide for the Treasury department,	1	00
	Paid W. H. Hughes, for one carpet sweeper for Supreme Court,	3	50
	Paid J. C. Brewster, for sundry repairs and material for same in Supreme Court building,	6	55
	Paid H. M. Farnsworth, for painting well house in Capitol Square,	6	00
	Paid W H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for sundry articles merchandise furnished for use in the different departments,	28	27
	Paid W. S. Primrose, insurance agent, for insurance in sundry companies on Governor's Mansion, and on furniture in the house in which he now lives,	256	75

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
April.	Paid W. T. Weaver, P. M., Asheville, for necessary postage furnished Adjutant General's office,	$ 21	02
	Paid Harrisburg Stencil Works, for one Court seal Catawba Superior Court,	6	00
	Paid W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for bill of carpets and border for same furnished State Library,	1,066	62
	Paid the American Writing Machine Co., for one dozen purple copying ribbons for the Supreme Court,	7	00
	Paid W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for bill carpet (560 yards) furnished State Library,	581	92
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., for 19 first class tickets from Raleigh to Morganton for 14 patients and 5 attendants, and 5 first class tickets from Morganton to Raleigh for 5 attendants,	102	00
	Paid Ida Morriss, for repairing State flags,	1	00
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight on 1 chair,		39
	Paid Raleigh Water Co., for water furnished Capitol Building from April 16th, to July 1st, 1888,	36	88
May.	Paid Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different State departments during the month of April, 1888,	43	30
	Paid C. M. Roberts Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, for payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of Capitol and Supreme Court Building, during this month,	322	16

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
May.	Paid Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General, for expenses in trip to Washington, D. C., to attend Supreme Court in special tax bond case,	$ 29	50
	Paid S. A Ashe, P. M., for necessary postage furnished the office of Secretary State,	234	45
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., charges on sundry messages sent and received by the State departments during the month of April, 1888,	1	91
	Paid Samuel Hill, for one days work in the Treasury Department,		75
	Paid W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for making and putting down carpets in new Supreme Court Room and Library,	771	84
	Paid W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co, for bill carpets furnished the State,	131	95
	Paid Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lights furnished the Capitol Square for April, 1888,	37	50
	Paid Charles Cotten, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court during this month,	32	32
	Paid Jno. W. Thompson, for expenses incurred in conveying 14 patients (1 hack hire and board) from the N. C. Insane Asylum to the W. N. C. Insane Asylum,	14	25
	Paid J. W. Allen, for cleaning out well in Capitol Square,	4	00
	Paid G. W. Hayes, for furnishing material and repairing the walls of the office of Secrerary State,	2	50
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol and Supreme Court Buildings during April, 1888,	8	20

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
May.	Paid Julius Palmer, for putting down carpet in the Treasury Department,	$ 2	00
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R., for freight and drayage on one cabinet for Attorney General's Department,	7	17
	Paid Howell Dunn, for five and a half days' work done on walks in Capitol Square,	4	12
	Paid Adolphus Bumpass for five and a half days' work done on walks in Capitol Square,	4	12
	Paid John Sholar, for repairs on doors and sundry other repairs in Capitol Building,	24	42
	Paid C. K. Johnson, for one Glendale cabinet for Attorney General's Department,	70	08
	Paid John Starks, for furnishing eighteen loads sand for walks in Capitol Square,	5	40
	Paid S. M. Parrish & Sons, for painting sundry articles in State Library,	4	55
	Paid W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for lining, sewing and putting down carpets in State Library and lining and thread for carpet in Treasury Department,	726	75
	Paid Adolphus Bumpass, for work on walks in Capitol Square,	1	30
	Paid Jos. J. Russell, for five and two third days' work in State Library,	4	25
	Paid H. Poe, for furnishing forty-two loads sand for walks in the Capitol Square,	12	60

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
June.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent, etc., for payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol and Supreme Court Buildings, during this month,	$ 388	70
	Paid Charles Cotten, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court during this month,	40	40
	Paid Southern Express Co., charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different departments,	84	85
	Paid C. M. Busbee, Attorney at Law, retainer fee in case of Baltzer & Toaks vs. State of N. C., in Supreme Court,	200	00
	Paid Thomas S. Stephenson, for putting down drain pipe for Supreme Court Building,	85	00
	Paid Henry M. Farnsworth, for whitewashing and painting bath rooms and closets in Capitol Building,	66	50
	Paid Norris & Carter, for carpets furnished Secretary State for Auditor's Department,	456	76
	Paid Thompson Houston Electric Co. for three arc lights furnished Capitol Square during May, 1888,	37	50
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the State during May, 1888,	2	83
	Paid S. A Ashe, P. M., necessary postage furnished the various State departments during this month,	37	00
	Paid D. Appleton & Co., for 24 Upton's Infantry Tactics for Adjutant General's office,	39	30
	Paid J. C. Brewster, for changing overflow pipe to cistern in Capitol Square,	10	65

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888 June.	Paid W. T. Weaver, P. M., Asheville, for necessary postage furnished Adjutant General's office,	$ 7	00
	Paid John Straughan, for 5½ day's work cleaning up old State Library rooms,	5	60
	Paid E. G. Birdsong, for 5½ day's work cleaning up old State Library rooms,	5	60
	Paid J. T. Morriss, for repairing drawers and doors in Attorney General's office,	2	00
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Company, for gas consumed in Capitol and Supreme Court buildings,	9	20
	Paid John Straughan, for 1½ day's work in Capitol building,	1	12
	Paid Edwards & Broughton, for dockets for the various counties furnished Secretary of State,	357	00
	Paid News & Observer, for advertising proposals for furnishing coal to Secretary of State for use of State,	10	00
	Paid Edwards & Broughton, for postage furnished in mailing tax books and tax lists for Auditor's department,	16	28
	Paid E. G. Birdsong, for services rendered in shipping Volumes 5 and 6 of Colonial Records to members of General Assembly,	20	00
	Paid W. T. Weaver, P. M., Asheville, for necessary postage furnished Adjutant General,	12	00
	Paid John Straughan, for 2 day's work in Capitol building,	1	50
	Paid Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State during June, 1888,	173	25

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888 July.	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the State department during June, 1888,	$	3 12
	Paid Seth Nowell, for sundry hauling for the State,		3 20
	Paid H. Mahler, repairing clock in Secretary State's office,		2 00
	Paid S. A. Ashe, P. M., for necessary postage furnished various State deparsments during this month,		105 65
	Paid A. Williams & Co., sundry stationery for the State,		12 25
	Paid John Pescud, for soap furnished for use in Capitol building,		2 20
	Paid Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, articles hardware and work done for State,		155 45
	Paid Charles Cotten, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court during this month,		32 32
	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, for payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of Capitol and Supreme Court building during this month,		294 16
	Paid John Straughan, for services of self, W. W. Cooper, A. Scarboro, W. R. Yearby, E. G. Birdsong and A. Bumpass, in moving cases, trumpery, &c., from Capitol,		15 00
	Paid Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lignts furnished Capitol Square for the month of June,		37 50
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol Square and Supreme Court buildings during June,		8 00

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
July.	Paid Fred. A. Watson, for sundry articles merchandise for use in Capitol Building,	$ 7	35
	Paid Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles merchandise for use in Supreme Court Building,	121	92
	Paid Raleigh Water Co., for water for Capitol and Supreme Court buildings from July 1st to October 1st, 1888,	93	75
	Paid W. T. Weaver, Postmaster, Asheville, for postage for Adjutant General's Department,	5	00
	Paid Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for material and labor in laying new floors in northeast rooms of Capitol Building,	132	31
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on stationery for Secretary State,		68
	Paid Jno. Straughan and others for services rendered in moving sundry books, etc., from rotunda of Capitol,	16	50
	Paid Edwards & Broughton, for fifty-one reams paper furnished Secretary of State,	184	87
	Paid John Standford, for five days' work in moving Secretary State,	5	00
	Paid Wm. Palmer, for five days' work in moving Secretary State,	5	00
	Paid John Standford, for two days' work in arsenal for Secretary State,	2	00
	Paid Wm. Palmer, for two days' work in arsenal for Secretary State,	2	00
	Paid W. W. Cooper, for services rendered in removing old cases from Capitol Building,	1	00
	Paid Jones & Powell, for coal purchased for the State by Secretary of State,	55	00

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Aug.	Paid Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by State to date,	$ 17	70
	Paid S. A. Ashe, for necessary postage furnished the various State Departments,	61	00
	Paid Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lights for Capitol Square,	37	50
	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent, etc., for payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of Capitol and Supreme Court buildings,	294	16
	Paid Charles Cotten, services as servant and messenger to Supreme Court,	32	32
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., charges on sundry messages sent and received by the State,	16	57
	Paid R. H. Battle, Attorney, for opinion in the matter of H. C. Brown as to power of Governor to pardon punishment for contempt of Court,	25	00
	Paid Raleigh Gas Co., for gas consumed in Capitol and Supreme Court buildings during July, 1888,	2	20
	Paid S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, for P. O. box rent for Adjutant General's office 3d quarter, 1888,	1	25
	Paid J. M. Davis, for repairing three locks and making three keys,	1	25
	Paid J. D. Boushall, per diem and expenses incurred in trip to Oxford, N. C., for purpose of arranging settlements of State taxes Granville county, 1887,	25	00
	Paid John Straughan and others for services rendered in cleaning out the Auditor's office for painting,	4	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Aug.	Paid Seth Nowell, for hauling plunder from Capitol to Supreme Court building,	$ 4	35
	Paid Geo. W. Hayes, for two and a half days' work repairing, ceiling fireplaces, etc., in Auditor's office and material for same,	6	00
	Paid Norris & Carter, for sewing and putting down carpets in Auditor's office and sundry material for same,	225	76
	Paid Thos. C. Harris, for engraving diagram of survey for 99th Supreme Court Report,	6	00
	Paid H. M. Farnsworth, for painting offices, cases, etc., of Secretary State and Auditor,	166	25
	Paid Allen Thompson, for cleaning well on lot occupied by Governor,	3	00
	Paid John Straughan, for services rendered in moving cases, etc., from Auditor's office to basement of Supreme Court Building,	1	00
	Paid The Tower Plumbing Co., for putting in pave wash with pipes for same at Supreme Court Building,	19	75
	Paid The Raleigh Water Co., for water for pave wash at Supreme Court Building, from September 1st to November 1st, 1888,	2	00
Sept.	Paid C. M. Roberts, Supt. Public Buildings and Grounds, for payment of sundry waiters and the watchman of the Capitol and Supreme Court buildings during this month,	373	70
	Paid Charles Cotten, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court during this month,	40	40

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888 Sept.	Paid S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, necessary postage furnished for the various State departments during this month,	$ 89	09
	Paid Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the different departments August, 1888,	34	70
	Paid W. T. Weaver, Postmaster, Asheville, necessary postage for Adjutant General,	5	00
	Paid Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lights furnished Capitol Square during August, 1888,	33	00
	Paid Granville county, for amount expended for registration and poll books for the election of 1888,	17	60
	Paid S. A. Howard, Manager, Western Union Telegraph Co., Greensboro, for charges on sundry messages sent by Governor,	3	95
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the different departments August, 1888,	12	38
	Paid Jno. T. Morris, for washstand and repairs on furniture in Treasury Department,	14	50
	Paid J. T. Watts, for one Edison Mineograph for Secretary State,	20	00
	Paid The Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol and Supreme Court buildings during August, 1888,	2	20
	Paid John Straughan, for two days' work in Capitol Building,	1	50
	Paid Richmond & Danville R. R., for freight and drayage on five cases document boxes for the Secretary State,	14	34

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS

1888			
Sept.	Paid John C. Jordan, for well fixtures,	$ 1	50
	Paid N. C. Car Co., for one desk for Secretary State's office,	42	00
	Paid Seth Nowell, for hauling boxes from Capitol to Supreme Court Building,		60
	Paid The News & Observer Co., for advertising proposals for furnishing coal for use of the State,	10	00
	Paid H. M. Farnsworth, for painting done on porticos and in Secretary State's office,	15	50
	Paid Jno. T. Morris, for furniture for State Library,	632	71
Oct.	Paid Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State during September, 1888	54	85
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., charges on sundry messages sent and received by the State during September, 1888,	12	82
	Paid The Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lights furnished Capitol Square during September, 1888,	33	00
	Paid The Raleigh Water Co., for water for use of Capitol and Supreme Court buildings from October 1st, 1888 to January 1st, 1889,	93	75
	Paid S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, for P. O. box rent for 4th quarter, 1888, for Executive, Treasury, Auditor, Attorney General, Adjutant General and Superintendent Public Instruction's departments,	8	50
	Paid J. F. Deimer, for Enamel Board Filing cases for Executive Department,	8	73

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Oct.	Paid S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, necessary postage furnished the various State departments during this month,	$ 68	09
	Paid Charles Cotten, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court during this month,	32	32
	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent, etc., for payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol and Supreme Court buildings during this month,	302	16
	Paid Robert Simpson, for soap furnished Capitol Building,	2	65
	Paid The Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas bill for September, 1888,	7	40
	Paid J. C. Brewster, for sundry repairs and material for public buildings,	24	25
	Paid John Straughan, for work on coal house,	1	80
	Paid Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles, material and repairs for the different State departments,	229	15
	Paid John Straughan, for one day's work in Supreme Court Building,		75
	Paid B. P. Williamson, ten cords forest pine wood for State,	30	00
	Paid S. T. Smith, for paper for Caligraph for Supreme Court,	14	88
	Paid Jones & Powell, for coal furnished Secretary State for State,	1,060	00
	Paid John F. Deimer, for 2,000 metal Enamel Filing cases for Secretary State,	195	00
Nov.	Paid Jno. B. Culpepper, for carbon paper for typewriter furnished the Supreme Court,	8	75

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Nov.	Paid Southern Express Co., for charges on sundry packages sent and received by the State during October,	$ 51	50
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., for charges on sundry messages sent and received by the State departments during October,	4	41
	Paid S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, for necessary postage furnished the various State departments during this month,	164	00
	Paid W. T. Weaver, Postmaster, Asheville, necessary postage furnished Adjntant General,	5	00
	Paid H. M. Farnsworth, for painting dome of Capitol and cases, etc., in Auditor's office,	47	75
	Paid Fred. A. Watson, for sundry articles of furniture, etc., furnished the different State departments,	70	10
	Paid C. M. Roberts, Superintendent, etc., for payment of sundry waiters and the Watchman of the Capitol and Supreme Court buildings,	302	16
	Paid H. Poe, for hauling sand for walks in Capitol Square,	1	00
	Paid Charles Cotten, for services as servant and messenger to the Supreme Court,	32	32
	Paid Fred. Keuster, for sundry repairs in the different departments of State,	3	50
	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co., Greensboro, for telegram by Governor,		40
	Paid W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co., for sundry articles merchandise furnished for use of the different State departments,	29	09

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Nov.	Paid J. C. Warren, sheriff Chowan county, for expenses incurred in the arrest and transportation of W. A. Henderson from Edenton to Baltimore (D. L. case).	$ 53	80
	Paid Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General, for actual expenses to Washington, D. C., and return, to attend the Supreme Court of the U. S., in behalf of the State in Temple vs. State of North Carolina and W. P. Roberts,	32	52
	Paid Seth Nowell, drayage for the State to date,	1	00
	Paid Thompson Houston Electric Co., for three arc lights furnished Capitol Square during October, 1888,	33	00
	Paid J. T. Morriss, for sundry furniture for Auditor's office, and sundry repairs on State furniture,	241	50
	Paid Raleigh Gas Light Co., for gas consumed in Capitol and Supreme Court buildings during October, 1888,	13	20
	Paid A. Williams & Co., for sundry stationery furnished the Secretary State for use of the State,	126	30
	Paid Washington Hayes, for work done on steam boiler in Supreme Court building,	3	00
	Paid Theo. F. Davidson, Attorney General, for actual expenses in trip to New York as delegate to Extradition Convention,	43	00
	Paid Thos. H. Briggs, for one-half of expense of locating and erecting a substantial fence enclosing the Supreme Court and Agricultural buildings,	94	50

PUBLIC FUND DISBURSEMENTS.

1888			
Nov.	Paid A. E. Woodell, for three type writer ribbons for Executive Department,	$ 3	00
	Paid W. H. Haywood, for taking up and replacing flagging in Capitol Building for gas pipes,	8	00
	Paid Wm. J. C. Dulany, Stationer, for sundry stationery furnished Secretary State for use of the State,	522	40
	Paid the City of Raleigh, for amount subscribed by the State for Box 42 corner Halifax and Edenton streets, Fire Alarm Telephone system,	125	00
	Paid The Excelsior Stamp Co., for one rubber stamp furnished the Treasury Department,	1	75
	Paid John Straughan for removing coal from the basement of Supreme Court Building,	6	38
	Paid Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., for freight and drayage on box of books for Secretary State,		84

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

STATEMENT G.

Showing the Gross Tax of each County for the year 1887, *derived from the several subjects of taxation, as per returns on file in this Department.*

1887	ALAMANCE COUNTY.		
	Jos. A. HAMILTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,581	24
	Town lots,	446	14
	Horses,	253	88
	Mules,	94	74
	Jacks and Jennies, 22c.; Goats, 11c.,		33
	Cattle, $97.29; Hogs, $29.98; Sheep, $8.91,	136	18
	Farming utensils, &c.,	282	51
	Money on hand or on deposit,	122	41
	Solvent credits,	869	70
	Other personal property,	594	46
	Net income and profits,	84	10
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	45	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	20	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	4	16
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,	1	17
	Merchants and other dealers,	256	70
	Dealers in cigars,	3	72
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	6	07
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	14	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	87	87
	Subjects unlisted,	3	81
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,923	19
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,185	69
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,042	48

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	ALEXANDER COUNTY.		
	R. M. SHARPE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,190	11
	Town lots,	50	13
	Horses,	85	55
	Mules,	112	37
	Jacks and Jennies,	3	22
	Goats,		04
	Cattle,	55	60
	Hogs,	11	95
	Sheep,	5	16
	Farming utensils, &c.,	107	89
	Money on hand or on deposit,	18	12
	Solvent credits,	126	44
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	90
	Other personal property,	58	96
	Merchants and other dealers,	36	87
	Marriage licenses,	37	50
	Double tax on land,		75
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,902	56
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,852	89
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,143	23

1887	ALLEGHANY COUNTY.		
	W. F. THOMPSON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 691	82
	Town lots,	9	46
	Horses,	93	86
	Mules,	14	02
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	42
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	117	21
	Hogs,	9	56
	Sheep,	12	40
	Farming utensils, &c.,	27	77
	Money on hand or on deposit,	7	52
	Solvent credits,	52	92
	Other personal property,	24	28
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	2	50
	Merchants and other dealers,	16	48
	Marriage licenses,	46	55
	Subjects unlisted,	5	72
	Delinquents for 1886,	4	05
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 1,137	55
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 1,890	26
	All county purposes, levied by county,	2,600	09

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	ANSON COUNTY.		
	JNO. A. CROWDER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,117	78
	Town lots,	414	65
	Horses,	100	40
	Mules,	186	95
	Jacks and Jennies,		04
	Goats,		12
	Cattle,	63	08
	Hogs,	14	34
	Sheep,	2	52
	Farming utensils, &c.,	186	98
	Money on hand or on deposit,	38	04
	Solvent credits,	240	87
	Other personal property,	240	26
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	5	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	7	01
	Merchants and other dealers,	253	35
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	124	92
	Subjects unlisted,	61	56
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,162	87
	County Taxes:		
	All school, purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,477	08
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,952	33

1887	ASHE COUNTY.		
	THOS. K. MILLER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,581	39
	Town lots,	32	29
	Horses,	221	67
	Mules,	46	85
	Jacks and Jennies,		72
	Goats,		09
	Cattle,	248	13
	Hogs,	21	86
	Sheep,	24	85
	Farming utensils, &c.,	122	52
	Money on hand or on deposit,	49	22
	Solvent credits,	187	09
	Stock in incorporated companies,	35	92
	Other personal property,	106	85
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	30	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	17	20
	Marriage licenses,	80	15
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 1,856	80
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,380	10
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,073	15

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	BEAUFORT COUNTY.		
	R. T. HODGES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,337	88
	Town lots,	647	21
	Horses,	179	67
	Mules,	88	90
	Jacks and Jennies,		05
	Goats,		29
	Cattle,	109	38
	Hogs,	34	61
	Sheep,	6	15
	Farming utensils, &c.,	297	33
	Money on hand or on deposit,	83	28
	Solvent credits,	351	20
	Stock in incorporated companies,	5	15
	Other personal property,	512	79
	Net income and profits,	18	50
	Traveling theatrical companies,	25	00
	Billiard saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	57	11
	Merchants and other dealers,	558	62
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,	8	97
	Marriage licenses,	133	95
	Delinquents for 1886,	120	13
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 5,596	17
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 9,438	51
	All county purposes, levied by county,	9,601	78

1887	BERTIE COUNTY.		
	E. R. OUTLAW, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,970	64
	Town lots,	267	57
	Horses,	220	03
	Mules,	126	32
	Jacks and Jennies,		60
	Goats,		28
	Cattle,	101	15
	Hogs,	48	90
	Sheep,	9	32
	Farming utensils, &c.,	322	54
	Money on hand or on deposit,	127	62
	Solvent credits,	426	90
	Stock in incorporated companies,	3	97
	Other personal property,	266	20
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Billiard Saloons,	20	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	83	66
	Merchants and other dealers,	235	26
	Dealers in cigars,	6	25
	Marriage licenses,	118	00
	Double tax on land, town lots, &c.,	33	45
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,406	66
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 9,889	55
	All county purposes, levied by county,	9,283	59

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	BLADEN COUNTY.		
	W. S. CLARK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,046	63
	Town lots,	43	39
	Horses,	82	82
	Mules,	96	19
	Jacks and Jennies,		05
	Goats,		71
	Cattle,	108	97
	Hogs,	46	93
	Sheep,	8	96
	Farming utensils, &c.,	186	18
	Money on hand or on deposit,	45	37
	Solvent credits,	197	23
	Stock in incorporated companies,	4	40
	Other personal property,	140	42
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	4	07
	Merchants and other dealers,	140	16
	Dealers in cigars,		36
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	5	18
	Marriage licenses,	19	48
	Double tax on land,	20	11
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 3,197	61
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,763	69
	All county purposes, levied by county,	9,951	81

1887	BRUNSWICK COUNTY.		
	E. W. TAYLOR, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,099	41
	Town lots,	196	17
	Horses,	44	36
	Mules,	24	64
	Jacks and Jennies,		95
	Cattle,	102	95
	Hogs,	24	24
	Sheep,	6	94
	Farming utensils, &c.,	79	77
	Money on hand or on deposit,	29	44
	Solvent credits,	96	15
	Other personal property,	230	12
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	13	67
	Merchants and other dealers,	100	18
	Double tax on land and town lots,	1	60
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,088	59
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,382	03
	All county purposes, levied by county,	3,726	51

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	BURKE COUNTY.		
	B. A. BERRY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,577	51
	Town lots,	285	57
	Horses,	110	11
	Mules,	121	82
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	28
	Goats,		03
	Cattle,	73	26
	Hogs,	15	78
	Sheep,	4	21
	Farming utensils, &c.,	119	46
	Money on hand or on deposit,	37	27
	Solvent credits,	190	92
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2	50
	Traveling theatrical companies,	5	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	5	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	135	68
	Marriage licenses,	48	45
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 2,733	85
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,437	04
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,016	08

1887	BUNCOMBE COUNTY.		
	W. J. WORLEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,112	15
	Town lots,	5,493	15
	Horses,	336	32
	Mules,	177	49
	Jacks and Jennies,	3	30
	Goats,		43
	Cattle,	248	06
	Hogs,	29	01
	Sheep,	7	07
	Farming utensils, &c.,	534	36
	Money on hand or on deposit,	192	80
	Solvent credits,	1,129	76
	Other personal property,	850	33
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	100	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	100	00
	Billiard Saloons,	400	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	906	19
	Marriage licenses,	158	65
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 14,879	07
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 17,911	04
	All county purposes, levied by county,	27,973	54

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	CABARRUS COUNTY.		
	WM. PROPST, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,039	24
	Town lots,	549	75
	Horses,	197	04
	Mules,	163	42
	Jacks and Jennies,		76
	Goats,		08
	Cattle,	88	03
	Hogs,	22	97
	Sheep,	4	07
	Farming utensils, &c.,	243	27
	Money on hand or on deposit,	68	53
	Solvent credits,	834	57
	Stock in incorporated companies,	152	62
	Other personal property,	363	36
	Net income and profits,	7	50
	Traveling theatrical companies,	22	50
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	25	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	356	82
	Dealers in cigars,	1	30
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	3	00
	Fruit tree dealers,	5	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	11	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	10	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	4	50
	Marriage licenses,	114	95
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,289	28
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 9,932	81
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,900	64

1887	CALDWELL COUNTY.		
	M. H. TUTTLE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,626	40
	Town lots,	123	93
	Horses,	103	03
	Mules,	109	50
	Jacks and Jennies,	3	72
	Goats,		13
	Cattle,	87	02
	Hogs,	17	45
	Sheep,	6	35
	Farming utensils, &c.,	152	55
	Money on hand or on deposit,	25	51
	Solvent credits,	207	16
	Stock in incorporated companies,	21	46
	Other personal property,	140	79
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	1	63
	Merchants and other dealers,	113	32
	Dealers in cigars,		16
	Hotels, boading houses, restaurants and eating houses,	7	90
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	7	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	10	66
	Marriage licenses,	50	35
	Double tax on land, &c.,	7	04
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 2,823	08
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,653	63
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,714	80

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	CAMDEN COUNTY.		
	L. F. WRIGHT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 713	27
	Town lots,	31	85
	Horses,	76	09
	Mules,	27	01
	Goats,		06
	Cattle,	35	33
	Hogs,	12	18
	Sheep,	2	12
	Farming utensils, &c.,	47	68
	Money on hand or on deposit,	12	26
	Solvent credits,	66	07
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2	80
	Other personal property,	61	69
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	5	20
	Merchants and other dealers,	41	32
	Dealers in cigars,	2	24
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	23	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,160	17
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,217	76
	All county purposes, levied by county,	2,965	84

1887	CARTERET COUNTY.			
	JNO. B. RUSSELL, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land,	$	566	61
	Town lots,		370	25
	Horses,		71	78
	Mules,		9	00
	Goats,			18
	Cattle,		65	29
	Hogs,		17	99
	Sheep,		2	77
	Farming utensils, &c.,		84	87
	Money on hand or on deposit,		29	72
	Solvent credits,		39	54
	Stock in incorporated companies,		11	72
	Other personal property,		210	45
	Net income and profits,		2	50
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,		19	25
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, bagatelle, &c., &c.,		20	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases.			85
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,		324	58
	Merchants and other dealers,			08
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,		55	00
	Gross amount State taxes,	$	1,902	43
	County Taxes:			
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$	3,597	14
	All county purposes, levied by county,		6,070	84

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	CASWELL COUNTY.		
	B. S. GRAVES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,441	77
	Town lots,	244	44
	Horses,	176	78
	Mules,	111	81
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	30
	Goats,		04
	Cattle,	52	91
	Hogs,	26	79
	Sheep,	3	43
	Farming utensils, &c.,	214	99
	Money on hand or on deposit,	98	33
	Solvent credits,	669	49
	Stock in incorporated companies,	19	30
	Other personal property,	395	17
	Net income and profits,	6	20
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	25	00
	Fruit tree dealers,	5	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	185	98
	Tobacco warehousemen,	75	00
	Marriage licenses,	114	95
	Subjects unlisted,	270	65
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,139	33
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,869	35
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,513	16

1887	CHATHAM COUNTY.		
	S. W. BREWER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,050	20
	Town lots,	190	52
	Horses,	315	12
	Mules,	298	65
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	48
	Goats,	1	18
	Cattle,	168	70
	Hogs,	54	78
	Sheep,	32	77
	Farming utensils, &c.,	380	26
	Money on hand or on deposit,	44	36
	Solvent credits,	402	63
	Stock in incorporated companies,	6	39
	Other personal property,	295	64
	Net income and profits,	9	25
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	10	00
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,	3	06
	Merchants and other dealers,	240	40
	Dealers in cigars,	7	50
	Marriage licenses,	72	20
	Subjects unlisted,	92	18
	Double tax on land and personal property,	24	37
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,701	64
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 9,967	26
	All county purposes, levied by county,	15,820	96

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	CATAWBA COUNTY.		
	S. L. YOUNT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $2,696.42; Town lots, $616.03,	$ 3,312	45
	Horses, $189.82; Mules, $176.30,	366	12
	Jacks and Jennies,	2	16
	Goats, 12c.; Cattle, 106.19,	106	31
	Hogs, $23.89; Sheep, $7.29,	31	18
	Farming utensils, &c.,	329	02
	Money on hand or on deposit,	50	07
	Solvent credits,	525	44
	Stock in incorporated companies,	40	40
	Other personal property,	369	81
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	5	00
	Billiard saloons,	5	00
	Fruit tree dealers,	5	00
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,	12	97
	Merchants and other dealers,	265	43
	Dealers in cigars,	1	01
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	26	58
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen),	10	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	5	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	7	25
	Marriage licenses,	92	63
		$ 5,574	83
	Less rebates,	44	08
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 5,530	75
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 8,504	43
	All county purposes, levied by county,	9,498	71

1887	CHEROKEE COUNTY.		
	D. F. SUDDERTH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,700	31
	Town lots,	175	06
	Horses,	85	01
	Mules,	55	49
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	04
	Goats,		09
	Cattle,	112	67
	Hogs,	17	98
	Sheep,	12	03
	Farming utensils, &c.,	75	99
	Money on hand or on deposit,	13	59
	Solvent credits,	49	96
	Stock in incorporated companies,		86
	Other personal property,	55	04
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	5	00
	Fruit tree dealers,	5	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	69	80
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants,&c.,	2	69
	Marriage licenses,	31	35
	Gross amount State Taxes,	2,469	03
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,981	21
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,240	20

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	CHOWAN COUNTY.			
	JAS. C. WARREN, Sheriff.			
	State Taxes:			
	Land,	$	1,135	64
	Town lots,		403	63
	Horses,		71	72
	Mules,		39	07
	Goats,			14
	Cattle,		26	12
	Hogs,		17	27
	Sheep,		1	19
	Farming utensils, &c.,		93	56
	Money on hand or on deposit,		29	48
	Solvent credits,		294	67
	Stock in incorporated companies,		1	70
	Other personal property,		70	94
	Net income and profits,		15	00
	Concert and musical entertainments for profits,		9	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,		27	61
	Fruit tree dealers,		5	00
	Merchants and other dealers,		118	52
	Dealers in cigars,		1	85
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,		10	00
	Itinerant dealers in prize photogr'phs, &c		5	00
	Marriage licenses,		50	83
	Gross amount State taxes,	$	2,427	94
	County Taxes:			
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$	4,526	38
	All county purposes, levied by county,		5,671	74

1887	CLEVELAND COUNTY.		
	M. N. HAMRICK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,289	93
	Town lots,	522	11
	Horses,	134	85
	Mules,	281	63
	Jacks and Jennies,		83
	Goats,		03
	Cattle,	108	29
	Hogs,	7	78
	Sheep,	23	18
	Farming utensils, etc.,	309	89
	Money on hand or on deposit,	60	84
	Solvent credits,	534	36
	Stock in incorporated companies,	12	68
	Other personal property,	35	62
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	13	00
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	16	29
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	24	00
	Marriage licenses,	84	55
	Arrears for insolvents,	32	14
		$ 6,073	50
	Less rebate on account drummers' licenses,	77	34
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,996	16
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 8,055	37
	All county purposes, levied by county,	16,070	60

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	CLAY COUNTY.		
	J. P. CHERRY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 519	29
	Town lots,	21	10
	Horses,	49	77
	Mules,	49	36
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	56
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	59	35
	Hogs,	11	88
	Sheep,	5	68
	Farming utensils, &c.,	46	91
	Money on hand or on deposit,	2	29
	Solvent credits,	40	87
	Other personal property,	20	08
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	25	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	20	15
	Merchants and other dealers,	16	50
	Marriage licenses,	22	33
	Delinquents for 1886,	15	52
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 927	65
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 1,342	51
	All county purposes, levied by county,	2,833	92

1887	COLUMBUS COUNTY.		
	N. McPHAUL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,725	96
	Town lots,	133	24
	Horses,	74	38
	Mules,	77	80
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	26
	Goats,	2	07
	Cattle,	116	68
	Hogs,	43	78
	Sheep,	15	00
	Farming utensils, &c.,	176	77
	Money on hand or on deposit,	82	35
	Solvent credits,	83	17
	Other personal property,	278	42
	Net income and profits,	5	95
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	25	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	317	64
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,	1	63
	Itinerant dealers in prize photographs, &c.,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	85	98
	Delinquents for 1886,	43	62
	Double tax on land,	4	39
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,315	09
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,157	03
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,193	23

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	CRAVEN COUNTY.		
	DANIEL STINSON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $1,297.48; Town lots, $1,955.24,	$ 3,252	72
	Horses, $126.71; Mules, $75.84,	202	55
	Jacks and Jennies, 96c.; Goats, 67c.,	1	63
	Cattle, $85.39; Hogs, $24.45,	109	84
	Sheep,	4	06
	Farming utensils, &c.,	209	59
	Money on hand or on deposit,	145	83
	Solvent credits,	410	02
	Stock in incorporated companies,	7	44
	Other personal property,	555	56
	Net income and profits,	134	45
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	9	00
	Lectures for reward,	5	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	125	05
	Merchants and other dealers,	678	05
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	19	17
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	23	88
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,	4	19
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	8	32
	Marriage licenses,	108	30
	Liquor dealers, class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	150	00
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 6,164	65
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 10,447	72
	All county purposes, levied by county,	26,969	02

1887	CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
	NEIL MCQUEEN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,906	34
	Town lots,	1,322	65
	Horses,	131	99
	Mules,	149	73
	Jacks and Jennies,		03
	Goats,	1	92
	Cattle,	87	35
	Hogs,	45	13
	Sheep,	10	43
	Farming utensils, &c.,	303	69
	Money on hand or on deposit,	70	72
	Solvent credits,	418	88
	Stock in incorporated companies,	22	29
	Other personal property,	630	57
	Net income and profits,	13	75
	Billiard saloons,	60	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	23	94
	Merchants and other dealers,	475	65
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	97	85
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,792	91
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 9,066	33
	All county purposes, levied by county,	25,257	70

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	CURRITUCK COUNTY.		
	JNO. E. BARNARD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 805	55
	Horses,	82	83
	Mules,	16	52
	Jacks and Jennies,		20
	Goats,		22
	Cattle,	46	68
	Hogs,	20	39
	Sheep,	3	98
	Farming utensils, &c.,	53	17
	Money on hand or on deposit,	9	78
	Solvent credits,	38	35
	Stock in incorporated companies,	200	00
	Other personal property,	31	98
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	6	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	20	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	97	11
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,	17	23
	Marriage licenses,	43	23
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,493	22
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,662	20
	All county purposes, levied by county,	15,524	73

1887	DARE COUNTY.		
	C. B. BLIVEN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 337	51
	Horses,	45	01
	Mules,	1	55
	Goats,		07
	Cattle,	22	46
	Hogs,	6	52
	Sheep,	3	02
	Farming utensils, &c.,	44	61
	Money on hand or on deposit,	5	82
	Solvent credits,	8	71
	Other personal property,	99	67
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	14	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	55	44
	Dealers in cigars,		18
	Marriage licenses,	17	10
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 661	67
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 1,272	71
	All county purposes, levied by county,	2,723	67

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	DAVIDSON COUNTY.		
	P. D. LEONARD, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,510	24
	Town lots,	564	22
	Horses,	321	66
	Mules,	169	40
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	82
	Goats,		07
	Cattle,	114	68
	Hogs,	43	83
	Sheep,	17	15
	Farming utensils, &c.,	343	88
	Money on hand or on deposit,	128	39
	Solvent credits,	644	01
	Stock in incorporated companies,	8	00
	Other personal property,	320	45
	Net income and profits,	14	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	17	12
	Merchants and other dealers,	160	22
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	129	67
	Subjects unlisted,	116	55
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 6,645	36
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 11,115	16
	All county purposes, levied by county,	9,668	72

1887	DAVIE COUNTY.		
	W. A. BAILEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,763	62
	Town lots,	133	71
	Horses,	184	94
	Mules,	115	96
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	70
	Cattle,	60	29
	Hogs,	26	76
	Sheep,	4	45
	Farming utensils, &c.,	246	15
	Money on hand or on deposit,	95	05
	Solvent credits,	316	70
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2	20
	Other personal property,	115	61
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	5	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	39	01
	Merchants and other dealers,	67	05
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	19	20
	Marriage licenses,	43	20
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,240	60
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,432	08
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,367	50

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	DUPLIN COUNTY.		
	JAS. G. KENAN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,086	38
	Town lots,	221	28
	Horses,	181	15
	Mules,	84	45
	Jacks and Jennies,		40
	Goats,	1	75
	Cattle,	110	64
	Hogs,	55	98
	Sheep,	11	02
	Farming utensils, &c.,	255	62
	Money on hand or on deposit,	51	88
	Solvent credits,	200	23
	Stock in incorporated companies,	14	28
	Other personal property,	160	49
	Net income and profits,	13	20
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	5	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	12	06
	Merchants and other dealers,	185	63
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	3	52
	Marriage licenses,	107	50
	Delinquents for 1885–'86,	67	47
	Arrears for insolvents,		83
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,830	76
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,192	57
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,968	22

1887	DURHAM COUNTY.		
	JNO. V. RIGGSBEE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $2 668.61; Town lots, $2,424.65,	$ 5,093	26
	Horses, $189.73; Mules, $116.15,	305	88
	Jacks and Jennies,		80
	Goats,	1	20
	Cattle,	70	93
	Hogs,	22	83
	Sheep,	3	62
	Farming utensils, &c.,	488	60
	Money on hand or on deposit,	228	51
	Solvent credits,	738	42
	Stock in incorporated companies,	198	40
	Other personal property,	2,788	10
	Net income and profits,	85	87
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Side shows,	50	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	60	00
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	26	72
	Merchants and other dealers,	710	53
	Tobacco warehousemen,	225	00
	Marriage licenses,	150	57
	Subjects unlisted,	125	79
	Double tax on land, &c.,	47	22
		$ 11,602	25
	Less rebate on drummer's licenses,	208	32
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 11,393	93
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 12,872	27
	All county purposes, levied by county,	26,406	44

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	EDGECOMBE COUNTY.		
	JOSEPH COBB, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,239	54
	Town lots,	1,232	37
	Horses,	202	04
	Mules,	335	24
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	20
	Goats,		88
	Cattle,	67	68
	Hogs,	49	53
	Sheep,	4	39
	Farming utensils, &c.,	464	33
	Money on hand or on deposit,	111	77
	Solvent credits,	1,579	19
	Stock in incorporated companies,	6	15
	Other personal property,	587	75
	Net income and profits,	29	02
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	39	24
	Merchants and other dealers,	806	37
	Marriage licenses,	163	87
	Delinquents for 1886,	1	35
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 10,001	91
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 16,168	94
	All county purposes, levied by county,	15,813	90

1887	FORSYTH COUNTY.		
	JOHN BOYER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $2,352.30; Town lots, $3,072.90,	$ 5,424	30
	Horses, $253.89; Mules, $111.11,	365	00
	Jacks and Jennies, $1.21; Goats, 8c.,	1	29
	Cattle, $95.85; Hogs, $34.64; Sheep, $4.45,	134	94
	Farming utensils, &c.,	611	40
	Money on hand or on deposit,	299	45
	Solvent credits,	1,954	79
	Stock in incorporated companies,	14	64
	Other personal property,	1,661	95
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Peddlers of stoves,	50	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, bagatelle, &c.,	20	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	8	12
	Merchants and other dealers,	1,107	10
	Dealers in cigars,	8	32
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	6	85
	Tobacco warehousemen,	302	77
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,	43	00
	Marriage licenses,	166	73
	Double tax on land and town lots,	37	04
		$ 12,318	68
	Less rebates on drummer's licenses,	378	61
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 11,940	07
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 16,673	63
	All county purposes, levied by county,	16,529	22

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	FRANKLIN COUNTY.		
	H. C. KEARNEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,524	49
	Town lots,	537	77
	Horses,	194	36
	Mules,	125	46
	Goats,		31
	Cattle,	116	33
	Hogs,	40	99
	Sheep,	7	30
	Farming utensils, &c.,	334	47
	Money on hand or on deposit,	59	08
	Solvent credits,	441	88
	Other personal property,	264	89
	Net income and profits,	11	25
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	25	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, bagatelle, &c., &c.,	40	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	21	15
	Fruit tree dealers,	5	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	314	85
	Dealers in cigars,	3	58
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, five per cent. on sale of such liquors,		90
	Marriage licenses,	128	72
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,197	78
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 9,344	64
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,936	98

1887	GASTON COUNTY.		
	W. C. ABERNATHY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,932	30
	Town lots,	240	23
	Horses,	128	90
	Mules,	260	44
	Jacks and Jennies,		91
	Goats,		06
	Cattle,	97	43
	Hogs,	23	34
	Sheep,	6	99
	Farming utensils, &c.,	264	73
	Money on hand or on deposit,	84	97
	Solvent credits,	689	51
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2	56
	Other personal property,	302	53
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	10	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,		30
	Merchants and other dealers,	436	24
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	8	00
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,	1	48
	Marriage licenses,	93	10
	Double tax on land, town lots, &c,	70	62
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 5,654	64
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,207	91
	All county purposes, levied by county,	9,366	83

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	GATES COUNTY.		
	D. E. RIDDICK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,224	69
	Town lots,	57	71
	Horses,	134	30
	Mules,	49	00
	Jacks and Jennies,		45
	Goats,		73
	Cattle,	65	08
	Hogs,	29	64
	Sheep,	3	43
	Farming utensils, &c.,	166	37
	Money on hand or on deposit,	39	11
	Solvent credits,	366	12
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2	00
	Other personal property,	203	39
	Traveling theatrical companies,	5	00
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	25	00
	Fruit tree dealers,	15	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	157	45
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	48	45
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 2,600	92
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,446	07
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,636	79

1887	GRAHAM COUNTY.		
	R. V. McELROY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 909	37
	Town lots,	7	37
	Horses,	32	74
	Mules,	10	21
	Jacks and Jennies,		24
	Cattle,	51	29
	Hogs,	5	29
	Sheep,	4	74
	Farming utensils, &c.,	32	12
	Money on hand or on deposit,	3	12
	Solvent credits,	8	64
	Other personal property,	7	85
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	25	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	12	03
	Marriage licenses,	7	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,117	68
	County Taxes:		
	All school, purposes, levied by State,	$ 2 985	92
	All county purposes, levied by county,	2,345	94

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	GRANVILLE COUNTY.		
	L. H. BULLOCK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,635	09
	Town lots,	1,012	79
	Horses,	321	02
	Mules,	155	97
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	41
	Goats,		37
	Cattle,	115	60
	Hogs,	39	15
	Sheep,	9	10
	Farming utensils, &c.,	369	39
	Money on hand or on deposit,	135	67
	Solvent credits,	635	81
	Stock in incorporated companies,	54	58
	Other personal property,	547	55
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	5	00
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, bagatelle, &c., &c.,	20	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	24	22
	Merchants and other dealers,	406	64
	Dealers in cigars,	1	06
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	40	00
	Marriage licenses,	167	20
	Liquor dealers, class 3, for selling in quantities of 5 gallons or more,	105	00
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 7,882	62
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 10,405	04
	All county purposes, levied by county,	21,019	81

1887	GREENE COUNTY.		
	H. D. POTTER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,080	00
	Town lots,	152	51
	Horses,	112	11
	Mules,	122	22
	Jacks and Jennies,		02
	Goats,		22
	Cattle,	17	29
	Hogs,	28	13
	Sheep,		45
	Farming utensils, &c.,	184	93
	Money on hand or on deposit,	47	08
	Solvent credits,	409	24
	Other personal property,	114	09
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	5	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases	25	59
	Fruit tree dealers,	5	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	127	06
	Dealers in cigars,	2	34
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	3	58
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	4	00
	Marriage licenses,	54	63
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,495	49
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,932	65
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,189	23

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	GUILFORD COUNTY. O. C. WHEELER, Sheriff. *State Taxes:*		
	Land, $4,477.39; Town lots, $2,174.46,	$ 6,651	85
	Horses, $341.89; Mules, $148.06,	489	95
	Jacks and Jennies, $2.40; Goats, 11c.,	2	51
	Cattle, $157.44; Hogs, $42.77,	200	21
	Sheep,	13	15
	Farming utensils, &c.,	472	44
	Money on hand or on deposit,	213	08
	Solvent credits,	1,043	09
	Stock in incorporated companies,	23	64
	Other personal property,	782	98
	Traveling theatrical companies,	25	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Side shows,	50	00
	Billiard Saloons,	50	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, bagatelle, &c., &c.,	65	83
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	28	39
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,		60
	Merchants and other dealers,	600	08
	Dealers in cigars,	12	04
	Tobacco warehousemen,	30	00
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,	3	54
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	126	35
		$ 10,989	73
	Less rebate on drummer's licenses,	137	31
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 10,852	42
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 15,711	61
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,027	99

1887	HALIFAX COUNTY.		
	R. J. LEWIS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,948	59
	Town lots,	938	73
	Horses,	250	90
	Mules,	224	62
	Jacks and Jennies,		70
	Goats,		76
	Cattle,	138	84
	Hogs,	34	63
	Sheep,	4	53
	Farming utensils, &c.,	345	30
	Money on hand or on deposit,	83	75
	Solvent credits,	524	70
	Stock in incorporated companies,	9	15
	Other personal property,	452	13
	Net income and profits,	45	05
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	368	41
	Marriage licenses,	85	97
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 7,496	76
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 15,320	14
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,617	31

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	HARNETT COUNTY.		
	JOHN A. GREEN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,504	04
	Town lots,	43	66
	Horses,	88	83
	Mules,	108	67
	Jacks and Jennies,		18
	Goats,	2	37
	Cattle,	69	88
	Hogs,	33	07
	Sheep,	7	58
	Farming utensils, &c.,	182	72
	Money on hand or on deposit,	14	24
	Solvent credits,	104	09
	Other personal property,	69	21
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	6	16
	Fruit tree dealers,	5	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	53	06
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,		96
	Marriage licenses,	64	13
	Double tax on land and town lots,	19	16
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,377	28
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,535	20
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,647	37

1887	HENDERSON COUNTY.		
	T. C. ISRAEL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,227	29
	Town lots,	379	07
	Horses,	98	62
	Mules,	61	77
	Jacks and Jennies,	2	02
	Goats,		57
	Cattle,	129	11
	Hogs,	14	77
	Sheep,	9	38
	Farming utensils, &c.,	135	31
	Money on hand or on deposit,	24	99
	Solvent credits,	191	41
	Stock in incorporated companies,	3	11
	Other personal property,	149	58
	Merchants and other dealers,	113	14
	Marriage licenses,	51	77
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,592	90
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,160	52
	All county purposes, levied by county,	16,792	25

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	HAYWOOD COUNTY.		
	W. J. HAYNES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,928	34
	Town lots,	178	04
	Horses,	166	74
	Mules,	69	21
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	32
	Cattle,	171	23
	Hogs,	20	86
	Sheep,	9	53
	Farming utensils, &c.,	144	95
	Money on hand or on deposit,	24	34
	Solvent credits,	177	56
	Other personal property,	108	12
	Merchants and other dealers,	98	97
	Marriage licenses,	57	95
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 3,157	16
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,249	58
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,919	92

1887	HERTFORD COUNTY.		
	JAS. S. MITCHELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,932	19
	Town lots,	371	18
	Horses,	157	11
	Mules,	76	30
	Jacks and Jennies,		08
	Goats,		45
	Cattle,	58	83
	Hogs,	34	28
	Sheep,	3	76
	Farming utensils, &c.,	237	73
	Money on hand or on deposit,	63	32
	Solvent credits,	402	06
	Stock in incorporated companies,	14	54
	Other personal property,	238	28
	Net income and profits,	2	50
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	50	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	34	27
	Merchants and other dealers,	227	80
	Dealers in cigars,	1	65
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	12	78
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	4	00
	Marriage licenses,	78	33
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,001	44
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 8,419	24
	All county purposes, levied by county,	----------	--

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	HYDE COUNTY.		
	A. B. TUNNELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 953	25
	Town lots,	24	22
	Horses,	149	73
	Mules,	27	98
	Jacks and Jennies,		20
	Goats,		12
	Cattle,	67	15
	Hogs,	16	76
	Sheep,	3	07
	Farming utensils, &c.,	117	11
	Money on hand or on deposit,	36	38
	Solvent credits,	121	22
	Stock in incorporated companies,	10	00
	Other personal property,	211	41
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	10	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	13	43
	Merchants and other dealers,	130	35
	Dealers in cigars,	1	27
	Marriage licenses,	72	68
	Double tax on land,	42	73
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 2,009	06
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,925	31
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,337	26

1887	IREDELL COUNTY.		
	T. J. ALLISON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,614	77
	Town lots,	1,178	79
	Horses,	262	74
	Mules,	227	28
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	26
	Goats,		12
	Cattle,	113	37
	Hogs,	36	89
	Sheep,	9	85
	Farming utensils, &c.,	362	98
	Money on hand or on deposit,	82	10
	Solvent credits,	706	22
	Stock in incorporated companies,	29	79
	Other personal property,	490	97
	Traveling theatrical companies,	12	50
	Billiard Saloons,	40	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	95	47
	Merchants and other dealers,	385	67
	Marriage licenses,	123	02
	Liquor dealers, class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	550	00
	Double tax on land, &c.,	72	52
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 8,401	31
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 10,237	47
	All county purposes, levied by county,	13,313	09

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	JACKSON COUNTY.		
	W. M. HOOPER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,240	59
	Town lots,	52	10
	Horses,	103	38
	Mules,	55	88
	Jacks and Jennies,		52
	Goats,		03
	Cattle,	118	62
	Hogs,	14	19
	Sheep,	7	89
	Farming utensils, &c.,	92	93
	Money on hand or on deposit,	7	12
	Solvent credits,	44	71
	Other personal property,	71	16
	Merchants and other dealers,	91	45
	Marriage licenses,	42	28
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 1,942	85
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,028	32
	All county purposes, levied by county,	8,627	96

1887	JOHNSTON COUNTY.		
	D. W. FULLER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $4,536.75; Town lots, $452.37,	$ 4,989	12
	Horses, $208.29; Mules, $292.13,	500	42
	Jacks and Jennies, 55c.; Goats, $4.77,	5	32
	Cattle, $139.40; Hogs, $87.91,	227	31
	Sheep,	11	89
	Farming utensils, &c.,	545	98
	Money on hand or on deposit,	182	24
	Solvent credits,	733	97
	Stock in incorporated companies,	14	26
	Other personal property,	295	28
	Traveling theatrical companies,	10	00
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Gift enterprises, &c.,	50	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	15	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	16	60
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,		53
	Merchants and other dealers,	332	11
	Dealers in cigars,	3	03
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	8	91
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	6	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	7	50
	Marriage licenses,	159	13
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 8,117	60
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 17,258	82
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,124	22

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	JONES COUNTY.		
	C. H. FOY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,429	28
	Town lots,	83	73
	Horses,	85	42
	Mules,	81	10
	Goats,		66
	Cattle,	53	14
	Hogs,	23	65
	Sheep,	5	12
	Farming utensils, &c.,	148	20
	Money on hand or on deposit,	11	70
	Solvent credits,	63	35
	Stock in incorporated companies,		07
	Other personal property,	29	72
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	3	89
	Merchants and other dealers,	69	88
	Dealers in cigars,		57
	Marriage licenses,	33	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,122	48
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,524	45
	All county purposes, levied by county,	3,897	53

1887	LENOIR COUNTY.		
	J. D. SUTTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,260	99
	Town lots,	754	40
	Horses,	122	46
	Mules,	125	86
	Jacks and Jennies,		29
	Goats,		71
	Cattle,	38	24
	Hogs,	26	94
	Sheep,	1	46
	Farming utensils, &c.,	238	52
	Money on hand or on deposit,	59	56
	Solvent credits,	534	79
	Stock in incorporated companies,	14	19
	Other personal property,	246	57
	Traveling theatrical companies,	12	50
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	5	00
	Fruit tree dealers,	2	50
	Merchants and other dealers,	342	83
	Marriage licenses,	47	50
	Delinquents for 1886,	70	50
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 4,905	81
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,049	12
	All county purposes, levied by county,	13,741	47

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	LINCOLN COUNTY.		
	A. NIXON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,132	12
	Town lots,	279	48
	Horses,	119	93
	Mules,	166	79
	Jacks and Jennies,		61
	Goats,		08
	Cattle,	74	48
	Hogs,	16	06
	Sheep,	4	81
	Farming utensils, &c.,	231	42
	Money on hand or on deposit,	27	89
	Solvent credits,	395	37
	Stock in incorporated companies,	23	27
	Other personal property,	184	84
	Merchants and other dealers,	120	59
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	62	70
	Delinquents for 1886,	35	16
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 3,880	60
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,027	72
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,165	89

1887	MACON COUNTY.		
	I. J. ASHE, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,214	51
	Town lots,	130	62
	Horses,	122	62
	Mules,	92	25
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	32
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,	120	04
	Hogs,	21	78
	Sheep,	11	27
	Farming utensils, &c.,	115	62
	Money on hand or on deposit,	17	01
	Solvent credits,	103	21
	Stock in incorporated companies,		05
	Other personal property,	88	77
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,		85
	Merchants and other dealers,	33	62
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,		40
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	39	45
	Delinquents for 1886,	1	65
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,120	06
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,451	38
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,317	83

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	MADISON COUNTY.		
	M. A. CHANDLER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $1,895.11; Town lots, $89.73,	$ 1,984	84
	Horses, $104.84; Mules, $137.34,	242	18
	Jacks and Jennies,		90
	Goats, 01c.; Cattle, 123.41,	123	42
	Hogs, $17.24; Sheep, $7.49,	24	73
	Farming utensils, &c.,	44	78
	Money on hand or on deposit,	375	90
	Solvent credits,	110	57
	Stock in incorporated companies,	20	54
	Other personal property,	49	21
	Net income and profits,	4	00
	Traveling theatrical companies,	5	00
	Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	10	00
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	7	91
	Merchants and other dealers,	132	63
	Dealers in cigars,		86
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	92	90
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	10	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen),	16	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	55	58
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 3,374	95
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,729	78
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,442	11

1887	MARTIN COUNTY.		
	W. J. HARDISON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,123	23
	Town lots,	477	53
	Horses,	135	17
	Mules,	118	77
	Jacks and Jennies,		06
	Goats,		33
	Cattle,	58	96
	Hogs,	39	23
	Sheep,	3	49
	Farming utensils, &c.,	252	53
	Money on hand or on deposit,	48	84
	Solvent credits,	507	46
	Stock in incorporated companies,	376	38
	Other personal property,	1	91
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	39	73
	Merchants and other dealers,	229	73
	Dealers in cigars,	3	71
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and eating houses,	8	30
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	65	55
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 4,500	91
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,642	64
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,508	43

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	McDOWELL COUNTY.		
	Jos. G. NEAL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,035	10
	Town lots,	107	18
	Horses,	53	33
	Mules,	59	99
	Jacks and Jennies,		83
	Goats,		12
	Cattle,	48	75
	Hogs,	10	05
	Sheep,	3	89
	Farming utensils, &c.,	38	21
	Money on hand or on deposit,	24	13
	Solvent credits,	116	39
	Stock in incorporated companies,	6	07
	Other personal property,	70	99
	Merchants and other dealers,	78	92
	Marriage licenses,	43	22
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,697	18
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,260	20
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,314	20

1887	MECKLENBURG COUNTY.		
	T. S. COOPER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $4,783.63; Town lots, $4,120.13,	$ 8,903	76
	Horses, $269.82; Mules, $380.20,	650	02
	Jacks and Jennies, 53c; Goats, 20c.,		73
	Cattle, 172.12; Hogs, 28.63; Sheep, 6.30,	207	05
	Farming utensils, &c.,	710	36
	Money on hand or on deposit,	215	34
	Solvent credits,	1,446	73
	Stock in incorporated companies,	622	72
	Other personal property,	1,525	30
	Net income and profits,	324	96
	Traveling theatrical companies,	37	50
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Side shows,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	160	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, bagatelle, &c.,	20	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	60	30
	Merchants and other dealers,	899	15
	Dealers in cigars,	13	68
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	45	82
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	26	97
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,	33	39
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen)	28	00
	Marriage licenses,	199	50
	Liquor dealers, class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	250	00
	Double tax on land and town lots,	35	52
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 16,566	80
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 19,410	27
	All county purposes, levied by county,	36,917	16

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	MITCHELL COUNTY.		
	J. W. BUCHANAN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,290	74
	Town lots,	75	64
	Horses,	105	37
	Mules,	37	90
	Jacks and Jennies,		42
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	96	76
	Hogs,	11	00
	Sheep,	8	33
	Farming utensils, &c.,	28	19
	Money on hand or on deposit,	23	68
	Solvent credits,	44	83
	Stock in incorporated companies,	19	20
	Other personal property,	132	40
	Merchants and other dealers,	142	89
	Marriage licenses,	38	95
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,056	31
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,250	13
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,623	68

1887	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.		
	J. E. SAUNDERS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,557	92
	Town lots,	50	19
	Horses,	95	43
	Mules,	117	20
	Jacks and Jennies,		54
	Goats,		22
	Cattle,	62	28
	Hogs,	31	72
	Sheep,	8	29
	Farming utensils, etc.,	126	43
	Money on hand or on deposit,	47	13
	Solvent credits,	203	00
	Other personal property,	100	32
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	80	41
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	5	35
	Marriage licenses,	68	98
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,558	41
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,835	92
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,878	64

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	MOORE COUNTY.		
	W. M. BLACK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,513	56
	Town lots,	343	05
	Horses,	202	18
	Mules,	192	91
	Jacks and Jennies,		21
	Goats,		75
	Cattle,	110	70
	Hogs,	39	95
	Sheep,	18	82
	Farming utensils, &c.,	288	72
	Money on hand or on deposit,	49	52
	Solvent credits,	304	14
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2	25
	Other personal property,	424	85
	Net income and profits,	10	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	8	88
	Fruit tree dealers,	10	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	413	82
	Dealers in cigars,	2	40
	Marriage licenses,	77	90
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,014	71
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 11,028	76
	All county purposes, levied by county,		

1887	NASH COUNTY.		
	JOHN R. GREEN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,508	73
	Town lots,	293	62
	Horses,	148	34
	Mules,	181	41
	Jacks and Jennies,		15
	Goats,	1	66
	Cattle,	105	70
	Hogs,	50	53
	Sheep,	9	57
	Farming utensils, &c.,	386	60
	Money on hand or on deposit,	71	50
	Solvent credits,	302	94
	Stock in incorporated companies,	8	58
	Other personal property,	207	77
	Net income and profits,	27	93
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	33	21
	Merchants and other dealers,	165	35
	Dealers in cigars,	1	26
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	7	75
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	111	15
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,633	75
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 8,715	02
	All county purposes, levied by county,	9,003	34

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	NEW HANOVER COUNTY. S. H. MANNING, Sheriff. *State Taxes:*		
	Land, $865.88; Town lots, $6,836.51,	$ 7,702	39
	Horses, $96.12; Mules, $23.61,	119	73
	Goats, 40c.; Cattle, $29.03,	29	43
	Hogs, $6.89; Sheep, 30c.,	7	19
	Farming utensils, &c.,	413	66
	Money on hand or on deposit,	220	09
	Solvent credits,	788	33
	Stock in incorporated companies,	303	82
	Other personal property,	1,430	86
	Net income and profits,	617	15
	Traveling theatrical companies,	50	00
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	12	50
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	15	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	5	00
	Billiard Saloons,	80	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	132	96
	Merchants and other dealers,	1,600	87
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	43	98
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	7	00
	Commission merchants,	609	75
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	25	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	5	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	51	52
	Marriage licenses,	180	98
	Arrears for insolvents,	6	57
	Liquor dealers, class 3, for selling in quantities of 5 gallons or more,	600	00
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 15,058	78
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 20,191	09
	All county purposes, levied by county,	29,781	42

1887	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.		
	GEORGE BISHOP, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,533	26
	Town lots,	207	17
	Horses,	260	38
	Mules,	140	79
	Jacks and Jennies,		26
	Goats,		26
	Cattle,	104	72
	Hogs,	57	44
	Sheep,	5	91
	Farming utensils, &c.,	397	35
	Money on hand or on deposit,	126	58
	Solvent credits,	440	63
	Stock in incorporated companies,	32	16
	Other personal property,	302	96
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	65	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	14	35
	Merchants and other dealers,	261	16
	Dealers in cigars,	1	40
	Marriage licenses,	95	48
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,047	26
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 9,183	40
	All county purposes, levied by county,	9,611	54

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	ORANGE COUNTY.		
	JOHN K. HUGHES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,153	17
	Town lots,	459	11
	Horses,	195	93
	Mules,	93	80
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	06
	Goats,		55
	Cattle,	81	14
	Hogs,	23	27
	Sheep,	8	64
	Farming utensils, &c.,	207	26
	Money on hand or on deposit,	45	66
	Solvent credits,	638	27
	Stock in incorporated companies,	16	90
	Other personal property,	231	75
	Net income and profits,	123	60
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	25	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	5	68
	Fruit tree dealers,	5	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	233	43
	Dealers in cigars,	1	08
	Marriage licenses,	53	68
	Subjects unlisted,	27	25
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 4,631	23
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 5,885	84
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,218	95

1887	ONSLOW COUNTY.		
	E. MURRILL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,674	85
	Town lots,	66	08
	Horses,	113	16
	Mules,	97	35
	Jacks and Jennies,		30
	Goats,		42
	Cattle,	86	20
	Hogs,	48	20
	Sheep,	9	32
	Farming utensils, &c.,	201	56
	Money on hand or on deposit,	40	40
	Solvent credits,	156	16
	Stock in incorporated companies,	4	47
	Other personal property,	150	30
	Net income and profits,	2	00
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	3	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	25	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases	28	21
	Merchants and other dealers,	59	03
	Dealers in cigars,		24
	Marriage licenses,	44	65
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,810	90
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,427	39
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,603	40

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	PAMLICO COUNTY.		
	JAS. W. DAWSON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 625	03
	Town lots,	43	54
	Horses,	60	86
	Mules,	29	03
	Jacks and Jennies,		37
	Goats,		17
	Cattle,	41	80
	Hogs,	11	71
	Sheep,	2	30
	Farming utensils, &c.,	94	33
	Money on hand or on deposit,	6	86
	Solvent credits,	45	74
	Stock in incorporated companies,	5	27
	Other personal property,	85	17
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	4	49
	Merchants and other dealers,	104	04
	Marriage licenses,	32	30
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 1,193	01
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,638	78
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,695	11

1887	PERSON COUNTY.		
	W. H. PULLEY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,101	60
	Town lots,	136	60
	Horses,	229	84
	Mules,	123	49
	Jacks and Jennies,		49
	Goats,		11
	Cattle,	70	48
	Hogs,	26	95
	Sheep,	6	37
	Farming utensils, &c.,	273	24
	Money on hand or on deposit,	72	60
	Solvent credits,	433	10
	Stock in incorporated companies,	20	80
	Other personal property,	318	51
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, bagatelle, &c., &c.,	20	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	102	75
	Itinerant dealers in prize photogr'phs, &c	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	38	47
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 3,980	40
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,026	12
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,540	40

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	PASQUOTANK COUNTY.		
	F. F. COHOON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,173	25
	Town lots,	706	41
	Horses,	111	18
	Mules,	38	29
	Goats,		16
	Cattle,	56	92
	Hogs,	15	87
	Sheep,	2	88
	Farming utensils, &c.,	102	36
	Money on hand or on deposit,	21	26
	Solvent credits,	207	30
	Stock in incorporated companies,	6	64
	Other personal property,	187	64
	Net income and profits,	7	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	58	25
	Merchants and other dealers,	383	72
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	7	56
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,	6	00
	Marriage licenses,	38	48
	Liquor dealers, class 3, for selling in quantities of 5 gallons or more,	83	33
		$ 3,214	50
	Less error in R. R. Property,	94	95
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 3,119	55
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,311	50
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,812	62

1887	PENDER COUNTY.		
	E. M. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,808	21
	Town lots,	87	21
	Horses,	77	89
	Mules,	50	35
	Jacks and Jennies,		30
	Goats,	1	06
	Cattle,	85	25
	Hogs,	37	09
	Sheep,	10	39
	Farming utensils, &c.,	136	60
	Money on hand or on deposit,	22	55
	Solvent credits,	102	24
	Other personal property,	108	38
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, ½ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	5	80
	Merchants and other dealers,	79	28
	Marriage licenses,	61	75
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 2,674	35
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,857	73
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,932	06

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	PERQUIMANS COUNTY.		
	T. F. WINSLOW, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,368	56
	Town lots,	186	92
	Horses,	121	45
	Mules,	60	25
	Jacks and Jennies,		50
	Goats,		45
	Cattle,	23	62
	Hogs,	67	70
	Sheep,	5	58
	Farming utensils, &c.,	200	24
	Money on hand or on deposit,	24	95
	Solvent credits,	249	26
	Stock in incorporated companies,	145	62
	Traveling theatrical companies,	10	00
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	9	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	50	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	16	25
	Merchants and other dealers,	133	99
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	20	90
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 2,705	24
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,770	77
	All county purposes, levied by county,	5,423	05

1887	PITT COUNTY.		
	W. M. KING, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,706	66
	Town lots,	542	63
	Horses,	262	04
	Mules,	194	10
	Jacks and Jennies,		01
	Goats,		79
	Cattle,	98	03
	Hogs,	58	45
	Sheep,	2	17
	Farming utensils, &c.,	497	14
	Money on hand or on deposit,	102	52
	Solvent credits,	554	17
	Stock in incorporated companies,	12	41
	Other personal property,	446	22
	Net income and profits,	6	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	25	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	75	46
	Merchants and other dealers,	483	71
	Marriage licenses,	156	75
	Delinquents for 1886,	44	47
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,268	73
	County Taxes:		
	All school, purposes, levied by State,	$ 11,931	93
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,431	34

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	POLK COUNTY.		
	J. W. HAMPTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 979	71
	Town lots,	63	50
	Horses,	47	28
	Mules,	53	68
	Jacks and Jennies,		80
	Goats,		04
	Cattle,	49	87
	Hogs,	11	64
	Sheep,	2	20
	Farming utensils, &c.,	76	50
	Money on hand or on deposit,	26	19
	Solvent credits,	160	42
	Other personal property,	25	41
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, bagatelle, &c., &c.,	20	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	22	45
	Marriage licenses,	12	60
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 1,552	29
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,364	35
	All county purposes, levied by county,	2,939	88

1887	RANDOLPH COUNTY.		
	E. A. MOFFITT, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,077	95
	Town lots,	262	47
	Horses,	302	87
	Mules,	237	82
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	33
	Goats,		32
	Cattle,	145	90
	Hogs,	39	09
	Sheep,	28	16
	Farming utensils, &c.,	341	24
	Money on hand or on deposit,	107	23
	Solvent credits,	610	82
	Stock in incorporated companies,	12	15
	Other personal property,	443	07
	Net income and profits,	48	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c,	16	25
	Merchants and other dealers,	243	95
	Marriage licenses,	139	18
	Delinquents for 1886,	12	31
		$ 7,070	11
	Less rebate on drummer's licenses,	164	00
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 6,906	11
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 13,617	74
	All county purposes, levied by county,	9,463	12

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	RICHMOND COUNTY.		
	J. M. SMITH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $2 364.68; Town lots, $368.01,	$ 2,732	69
	Horses, $135.08; Mules, $176.88,	311	96
	Jacks and Jennies,		95
	Goats, 78c.; Cattle, $58.09,	58	87
	Hogs, $25.89; Sheep, $2.86,	28	75
	Farming utensils, &c.,	242	59
	Money on hand or on deposit,	86	84
	Solvent credits,	618	01
	Stock in incorporated companies,	44	20
	Other personal property,	385	74
	Net income and profits,	16	50
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	9	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	20	57
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,	1	14
	Merchants and other dealers,	375	34
	Dealers in cigars,	4	19
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	4	75
	Fruit tree dealers,	5	00
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	16	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	83	60
	Double tax on land, town lots, &c.,	102	04
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 5,153	73
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 8,488	23
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,380	34

1887	ROBESON COUNTY.		
	R. O. PITTMAN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,996	81
	Town lots,	334	97
	Horses,	201	33
	Mules,	261	01
	Jacks and Jennies,		15
	Goats,	1	74
	Cattle,	117	78
	Hogs,	74	69
	Sheep,	12	04
	Farming utensils, &c.,	421	95
	Money on hand or on deposit,	53	92
	Solvent credits,	337	73
	Stock in incorporated companies,	14	14
	Other personal property,	320	82
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	5	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	39	31
	Purchases of farm products from other than producers,		42
	Merchants and other dealers,	455	10
	Dealers in cigars,	1	40
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	1	25
	Marriage licenses,	145	82
	Double tax on land, town lots, &c.,	260	51
	Gross amount State Taxes,	$ 7,057	89
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 8,480	20
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,359	04

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.		
	A. H. GALLOWAY, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,115	11
	Town lots,	1,560	68
	Horses,	218	06
	Mules,	146	38
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	00
	Goats,		07
	Cattle,	99	23
	Hogs,	30	16
	Sheep,	6	14
	Farming utensils, &c.,	308	86
	Money on hand or on deposit,	78	91
	Solvent credits,	545	18
	Stock in incorporated companies,	37	83
	Other personal property,	874	03
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	25	00
	Billiard saloons,	60	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	15	08
	Merchants and other dealers,	324	21
	Dealers in cigars,	2	80
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	7	37
	Tobacco warehousemen,	175	00
	Marriage licenses,	10	68
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 7,741	78
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 11,452	63
	All county purposes, levied by county,	8,457	64

1887	ROWAN COUNTY.		
	C. C. KRIDER, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land, $3,615.05; Town lots, $1,515 10,	$ 5,130	15
	Horses, $298.02; Mules, $147.72,	445	74
	Jacks and Jennies, $1.08; Goats, 19c.,	1	27
	Cattle, $110.61; Hogs, $38.02,	148	63
	Sheep,	8	11
	Farming utensils, &c.,	396	02
	Money on hand or on deposit,	112	80
	Solvent credits,	876	90
	Stock in incorporated companies,	79	37
	Other personal property,	454	95
	Net income and profits,	14	00
	Traveling theatrical companies,	30	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	15	00
	Ten-pin alleys, bowling saloons, bagatelle, &c., &c.,	20	00
	Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	27	19
	Merchants and other dealers,	370	17
	Dealers in cigars,	5	05
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	21	26
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	17	24
	Tobacco warehousemen,	20	00
	Commission merchants,	3	19
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen),	20	00
	Itinerant dentists, &c,	5	00
	Seals of notaries public, &c.,	8	00
	Marriage licenses,	132	53
	Delinquents for 1886,	25	43
		$ 8,488	00
	Credit by rebates, &c.,	182	11
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 8,305	89
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 12,399	27
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,365	50

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	RUTHERFORD COUNTY.		
	J. B. BLANTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,513	69
	Town lots,	209	09
	Horses,	123	78
	Mules,	194	53
	Jacks and Jennies,		73
	Goats,		10
	Cattle,	98	70
	Hogs,	17	94
	Sheep,	7	30
	Farming utensils, &c.,	186	82
	Money on hand or on deposit,	12	47
	Solvent credits,	174	27
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	90
	Other personal property,	132	23
	Merchants and other dealers,	84	24
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire, (except draymen),	17	00
	Marriage licenses,	85	43
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 3,864	22
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,084	85
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,559	45

1887	SAMPSON COUNTY.		
	JAS. M. SPELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,472	25
	Town lots,	176	53
	Horses,	175	69
	Mules,	143	92
	Jacks and Jennies,		12
	Goats,	2	72
	Cattle,	122	66
	Hogs,	69	46
	Sheep,	10	06
	Farming utensils, &c.,	355	39
	Money on hand or on deposit,	94	15
	Solvent credits,	230	14
	Stock in incorporated companies,	88	09
	Other personal property,	207	93
	Traveling theatrical companies,	7	50
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	26	69
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases.	20	92
	Merchants and other dealers,	192	53
	Dealers in cigars,		81
	Fruit tree dealers,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	94	00
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 4,496	56
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,804	63
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,347	62

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	STANLY COUNTY.		
	B. C. BLALOCK, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,831	91
	Town lots,	121	75
	Horses,	152	28
	Mules,	138	07
	Jacks and Jennies,		65
	Goats,		17
	Cattle,	74	42
	Hogs,	17	28
	Sheep,	8	63
	Farming utensils, &c.,	214	93
	Money on hand or on deposit,	27	87
	Solvent credits,	302	21
	Other personal property,	75	58
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	25	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	1	50
	Merchants and other dealers,	30	84
	Fruit tree dealers,	5	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	41	33
	Subjects unlisted,	14	44
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 3,088	86
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 9,603	85
	All county purposes, levied by county,	3,711	68

1887	STOKES COUNTY.		
	RUFUS I. DALTON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,957	99
	Town lots,	100	76
	Horses,	135	73
	Mules,	164	56
	Jacks and Jennies,		44
	Goats,		01
	Cattle,	89	41
	Hogs,	26	19
	Sheep,	5	77
	Farming utensils, etc.,	151	13
	Money on hand or on deposit,	59	63
	Solvent credits,	163	29
	Other personal property,	177	89
	Peddlers of stoves,	20	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	25	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	96	70
	Marriage licenses,	60	33
	Double tax on land and personal property,	15	11
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 3,249	94
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,038	10
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,288	53

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	SURRY COUNTY.		
	STEPHEN VENABLE, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,148	97
	Town lots,	388	11
	Horses,	136	15
	Mules,	115	32
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	19
	Goats,		09
	Cattle,	117	74
	Hogs,	24	41
	Sheep,	8	30
	Farming utensils, &c.,	200	09
	Money on hand or on deposit,	37	51
	Solvent credits,	292	75
	Other personal property,	227	12
	Merchants and other dealers,	104	02
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	2	45
	Tobacco warehousemen,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	100	70
		$ 3,924	92
	Less rebates,	4	94
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 3,919	98
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,017	86
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6 993	66

1887	SWAIN COUNTY.		
	W. C. MENDENHALL, Tax Collector.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 735	71
	Town lots,	62	20
	Horses,	41	09
	Mules,	22	47
	Jacks and Jennies,		90
	Cattle,	60	22
	Hogs,	4	71
	Sheep,	2	84
	Farming utensils, &c.,	43	22
	Money on hand or on deposit,	6	42
	Solvent credits,	38	63
	Stock in incorporated companies,		04
	Other personal property,	43	26
	Peddlers of stoves,	12	50
	Merchants and other dealers,	64	22
	Marriage licenses,	47	30
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 1,185	73
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,628	83
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,005	86

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY.		
	NATHAN MCMINN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$	938 05
	Town lots,		32 05
	Horses,		60 43
	Mules,		36 75
	Jacks and Jennies,		1 89
	Goats,		10
	Cattle,		78 75
	Hogs,		6 39
	Sheep,		5 96
	Farming utensils, &c.,		62 50
	Money on hand or on deposit,		8 18
	Solvent credits,		50 52
	Other personal property,		38 32
	Merchants and other dealers,		30 10
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,		5 00
	Marriage licenses,		19 00
	Gross amount State taxes,	$	1,373 89
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$	2,546 81
	All county purposes, levied by county,		3,950 71

1887	TYRRELL COUNTY.		
	B. JONES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 729	85
	Town lots,	50	45
	Horses,	44	51
	Mules,	40	67
	Jacks and Jennies,		27
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,	43	30
	Hogs,	13	74
	Sheep,	2	99
	Farming utensils, &c.,	85	57
	Money on hand or on deposit,	24	48
	Solvent credits,	91	55
	Stock in incorporated companies,	1	15
	Other personal property,	94	06
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	85	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	1	86
	Merchants and other dealers,	51	15
	Dealers in cigars,		62
	Marriage licenses,	27	55
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 1,388	79
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,103	13
	All county purposes, levied by county,	2,340	57

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	UNION COUNTY.		
	J. P. HORN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,657	86
	Town lots,	471	04
	Horses,	179	06
	Mules,	249	48
	Jacks and Jennies,		84
	Goats,		10
	Cattle,	116	68
	Hogs,	20	39
	Sheep,	11	19
	Farming utensils, &c.,	358	24
	Money on hand or on deposit,	111	77
	Solvent credits,	580	15
	Other personal property,	397	67
	Traveling theatrical companies,	12	50
	Merchants and other dealers,	324	12
	Dealers in cigars,	1	20
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	77	42
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 5 574	71
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 10,198	85
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,497	03

1887	VANCE COUNTY.		
	WM. H. SMITH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,804	66
	Town lots,	1,110	23
	Horses,	128	43
	Mules,	52	87
	Goats,		18
	Cattle,	66	92
	Hogs,	22	29
	Sheep,	3	00
	Farming utensils, &c.,	234	57
	Money on hand or on deposit,	163	14
	Solvent credits,	661	47
	Stock in incorporated companies,	41	82
	Other personal property,	535	00
	Traveling theatrical companies,	12	50
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	4	10
	Merchants and other dealers,	401	61
	Dealers in cigars,	1	43
	Tobacco warehousemen,	200	00
	Itinerant dentists, medical practitioners, portrait or miniature painters,	15	00
	Marriage licenses,	49	93
	Arrears for insolvents,	349	88
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 5,939	03
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,761	49
	All county purposes, levied by county,	11,650	71

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	WAKE COUNTY.		
	J. R. ROGERS, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 6,504	17
	Town lots,	6,119	23
	Horses,	320	53
	Mules,	401	71
	Jacks and Jennies,		21
	Goats,	1	39
	Cattle,	169	66
	Hogs,	61	74
	Sheep.	7	95
	Farming utensils, &c.,	859	38
	Money on hand or on deposit,	280	51
	Solvent credits,	2,537	95
	Stock in incorporated companies,	384	26
	Other personal property,	1,232	52
	Net income and profits,	370	75
	Traveling theatrical companies,	40	00
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	18	00
	Circus or menageries,	100	00
	Side shows,	50	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	165	00
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	62	54
	Merchants and other dealers,	1,170	28
	Dealers in cigars,	75	40
	Commission merchants,	27	37
	Marriage licenses,	258	87
		$ 21,299	42
	Less rebates,	509	26
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 20,790	16
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 29,010	03
	All county purposes, levied by county,	34,042	74

1887	WARREN COUNTY.		
	J. R. RODWELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,575	30
	Town lots,	356	43
	Horses,	176	02
	Mules,	60	13
	Jacks and Jennies,		05
	Goats,		27
	Cattle,	117	88
	Hogs,	31	00
	Sheep,	3	28
	Farming utensils, &c.,	229	11
	Money on hand or on deposit,	61	37
	Solvent credits,	333	72
	Stock in incorporated companies,	4	59
	Other personal property,	286	74
	Net income and profits,	9	27
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	10	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	56	71
	Merchants and other dealers,	241	37
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,		05
	Tobacco warehousemen,	25	00
	Marriage licenses,	116	25
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 4,694	56
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 7,509	91
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,389	93

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
	JNO. B. CHESSON, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,016	09
	Town lots,	231	24
	Horses,	82	08
	Mules,	57	09
	Jacks and Jennies,		10
	Goats,		04
	Cattle,	39	55
	Hogs,	15	90
	Sheep,	1	46
	Farming utensils, &c.,	93	19
	Money on hand or on deposit,	51	41
	Solvent credits,	153	75
	Stock in incorporated companies,	5	60
	Other personal property,	188	35
	Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	27	00
	Gypsies or fortune tellers,	150	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	35	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	37	29
	Merchants and other dealers,	190	03
	Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, &c.,	5	23
	Keepers of horses or mules for hire (except draymen)	6	00
	Marriage licenses,	54	63
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 2,441	03
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,033	12
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,798	76

1887	WATAUGA COUNTY.		
	J. L. HAYES, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,508	15
	Town lots,	25	68
	Horses,	140	75
	Mules,	38	60
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	42
	Goats,		02
	Cattle,	149	48
	Hogs,	12	81
	Sheep,	19	14
	Farming utensils, &c.,	113	29
	Money on hand or on deposit,	13	59
	Solvent credits,	105	27
	Stock in incorporated companies,	2	15
	Other personal property,	46	92
	Billiard saloons,	40	00
	Merchants and other dealers,	69	91
	Marriage licenses,	26	13
	Double tax on land and town lots,	91	06
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 2,409	37
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 3,752	75
	All county purposes, levied by county,	4,279	90

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	WAYNE COUNTY.		
	J. R. SMITH, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 4,214	55
	Town lots,	2,176	95
	Horses,	230	82
	Mules,	264	23
	Jacks and Jennies,		21
	Goats,	2	49
	Cattle,	84	26
	Hogs,	59	71
	Sheep,	2	52
	Farming utensils, &c.,	537	00
	Money on hand or on deposit,	176	28
	Solvent credits,	849	66
	Stock in incorporated companies,	11	58
	Other personal property,	730	42
	Net income and profits,	55	22
	Itinerant lightning-rod men,	50	00
	Billiard saloons,	80	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	73	34
	Merchants and other dealers,	955	84
	Dealers in cigars,	4	97
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,	240	59
	Marriage licenses,	177	65
	Subjects unlisted,	5	55
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 10,983	84
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 18,190	78
	All county purposes, levied by county,	17,964	80

1887	WILKES COUNTY.		
	J. E. McEWEN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 2,037	18
	Town lots,	60	62
	Horses,	134	90
	Mules,	91	19
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	98
	Goats,		04
	Cattle,	139	82
	Hogs,	29	92
	Sheep,	14	76
	Farming utensils, &c.,	115	49
	Money on hand or on deposit,	67	59
	Solvent credits,	217	55
	Stock in incorporated companies,		40
	Other personal property,	102	60
	Merchants and other dealers,	79	76
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	5	00
	Marriage licenses,	65	08
	Double tax on land,	11	47
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 3,175	35
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 6,606	93
	All county purposes, levied by county,	6,211	77

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	WILSON COUNTY.		
	J. W. CROWELL, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 3,153	75
	Town lots,	1,171	26
	Horses,	138	04
	Mules,	213	17
	Jacks and Jennies,		08
	Goats,	2	04
	Cattle,	50	26
	Hogs,	39	99
	Sheep,	2	95
	Farming utensils, &c.,	418	49
	Money on hand or on deposit,	91	19
	Solvent credits,	1,442	24
	Other personal property,	528	92
	Net income and profits,	25	00
	Traveling theatrical companies,	25	00
	Billiard Saloons,	40	00
	Dealers in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. on purchases,	92	76
	Merchants and other dealers,	608	98
	Dealers in cigars,	1	24
	Commission merchants, 1 per cent. on commissions, except on spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, 5 per cent. on sale of such liquors,	11	27
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	20	00
	Marriage licenses,	139	18
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 8,215	81
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 10,894	54
	All county purposes, levied by county,	13,712	93

1887	YADKIN COUNTY.		
	J. D. HAMLIN, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 1,847	36
	Town lots,	83	81
	Horses,	125	61
	Mules,	122	38
	Jacks and Jennies,	1	79
	Goats,		08
	Cattle,	67	56
	Hogs,	20	69
	Sheep,	6	80
	Farming utensils, &c.,	135	64
	Money on hand or on deposit,	44	30
	Solvent credits,	341	33
	Stock in incorporated companies,	7	60
	Other personal property,	134	33
	Merchants and other dealers,	31	30
	Public ferries, toll gates, toll bridges and gates across highways,	27	15
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	52	25
	Gross amount State taxes,	2,059	77
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 4,402	27
	All county purposes, levied by county,	10,184	94

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

1887	YANCEY COUNTY.		
	T. F. ROLAND, Sheriff.		
	State Taxes:		
	Land,	$ 730	19
	Town lots,	21	65
	Horses,	96	20
	Mules,	69	78
	Jacks and Jennies,		99
	Cattle,	70	45
	Hogs,	12	31
	Sheep,	5	18
	Farming utensils, &c.,	43	42
	Money on hand or on deposit,	31	20
	Solvent credits,	67	07
	Other personal property,	30	78
	Merchants and other dealers,	17	00
	Peddlers on foot, &c.,	10	00
	Marriage licenses,	53	10
	Gross amount State taxes,	$ 1,259	42
	County Taxes:		
	All school purposes, levied by State,	$ 2,861	23
	All county purposes, levied by county,	7,088	49

STATEMENT H.

SHOWING THE AGGREGATE GROSS AMOUNT OF STATE AND COUNTY TAXES DERIVED FROM THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF TAXATION IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN FROM SUCH LISTS AS ARE ON FILE FOR THE YEAR 1887.

Land,	$ 213,730	59
Town lots,	63,146	93
Horses,	14,772	27
Mules,	11,613	97
Jacks and Jennies,	73	91
Cattle,	8,831	18
Hogs,	2,655	31
Sheep,	751	21
Farming utensils, &c.,	22,741	52
Money on hand or on deposit,	7,000	83
Solvent credits,	39,958	20
Stock in incorporated companies,	2,832	99
Other personal property,	31,519	11
Net income and profits,	2,165	47
Traveling theatrical companies,	355	40
Concert and musical entertainments for profit,	184	50
Lectures for reward,	5	00
Museums, wax works or curiosities,	3	00
Circus or menageries,	700	00
Side shows,	200	00
Companies or persons who exhibit for amusement of the public,	50	00
Billiard saloons,	1,575	00
Bowling alleys, skating rinks, &c.,	245	83
Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants,&c.,	332	84
Public ferries, toll bridges, &c.,	229	95
Keepers of horses or mules for hire,	262	66
Itinerant dentists, opticians, &c.,	155	00
Commission merchants,	1,032	90
Merchants or other dealers,	25,932	97
Dealers in spirituous liquors, &c.,	1,723	66

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

STATEMENT H—CONTINUED.

Dealers in cigars,	$ 182	25
Purchases of farm products from other than producers,	4	71
Peddlers,	1,106	96
Itinerant merchants and dealers,	5	00
Fruit tree dealers,	92	50
Gypsies or fortune tellers,	150	00
Itinerant lightning-rod men,	255	00
Peddlers of stoves or ranges,	132	50
Tobacco or cotton warehouse,	972	77
Seals of notaries public, &c.,	88	34
Marriage licenses,	7,817	83
Subjects unlisted,	656	22
Delinquents for 1886,	523	36
Arrears for insolvents,	357	28
Liquor dealers, class 3, for selling in quantities of five gallons or more,	1,738	33
Double tax on land, town lots, &c,	902	43
Gross amount State taxes,	$ 469,814	83
Taxes levied by the State for School purposes, payable to County Treasurer.		
Licensed retail liquor dealers,	$ 82,781	74
White polls (No. _____)	223,99-	57
Colored polls (No. _____)	99,919	50
Property tax (12½ cents on $100 value)	297,260	55
R. R. property tax (12½ cents on $100 value),	5,854	83
Bank stock,	2,904	62
Dog tax,	275	00
Fines, forfeitures, &c.,	9,430	47
Miscellaneous,	6,959	74
Total School tax,	$ 729,385	02
County Taxes:		
Taxes levied for all county purposes,	$ 932,837	08

STATEMENT J.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WHITE AND COLORED POLLS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE, AS PER RETURNS ON FILE IN THIS DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1886, AND NAMES OF COUNTY SEATS OF EACH COUNTY.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	WHITE.	COLORED	TOTAL.
Alamance	Graham	1,679	626	2,305
Alexander	Taylorsville	1,079	69	1.148
Alleghany	Sparta	726	44	770
Anson	Wadesboro	1,499	1,179	2,678
Ashe	Jefferson	1,917	66	1,983
Beaufort	Washington	1,808	1,157	2,965
Bertie	Windsor	1,286	1,422	2,708
Bladen	Elizabethtown	1,214	867	2,081
Brunswick	Southport	850	501	1,351
Buncombe	Asheville	3,478	522	4,000
Burke	Morganton	1,489	209	1,698
Cabarrus	Concord	1,649	608	2,257
Caldwell	Lenoir	1,343	144	1,487
Camden	Camden C. H	566	301	867
Carteret	Beaufort	1,242	190	1,432
Caswell	Yanceyville	1,016	1,017	2,033
Catawba	Newton	2,055	220	2,275
Chatham	Pittsboro	2,458	898	3,356
Cherokee	Murphy	1,019	22	1,041
Chowan	Edenton	586	491	1,077
Clay	Haysville	510	15	525
Cleveland	Shelby	2,312	399	2,711
Columbus	Whiteville	1,612	653	2,265
Craven	Newberne	1,120	1,218	2,338
Cumberland	Fayetteville	1,973	1,255	3,228
Currituck	Currituck C. H	827	309	1,136
Dare	Manteo	503	36	539
Davidson	Lexington	2,725	416	3,141
Davie	Mocksville	1,324	347	1,671
Duplin	Kenansville	1,748	763	2,511

STATEMENT I.

SHOWING NUMBER ACRES OF LAND, VALUE OF LAND, NUMBER OF TOWN LOTS, VALUE OF TOWN LOTS, AGGREGATE VALUE OF LAND AND TOWN LOTS, NUMBER AND VALUE OF HORSES, MULES, JACKS, JENNIES, GOATS, CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP, VALUE OF FARMING UTENSILS, MONEY ON HAND, SOLVENT CREDITS, STOCK IN INCORPORATED COMPANIES, OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGGREGATE VALUE OF ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE STATE, AS TAKEN FROM THE ABSTRACTS ON FILE IN THIS DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1887.

COUNTIES.	NO. OF ACRES OF LAND.	VALUE OF LAND.	NO. OF TOWN LOTS.	VALUE OF TOWN LOTS.	AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY.	HORSES.		MULES.		JACKS AND JENNIES.		GOATS.		CATTLE.		HOGS.		SHEEP.		FARMING UTENSILS.	MONEY ON HAND.	SOLVENT CREDITS.	STOCK IN INCORPORATED COMPANIES.	OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY	AGGREGATE VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	AGGREGATE VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
						No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	No. of	Value of	Value of						
Alamance	217,140	$ 1,789,620	342	$ 222,970	$ 2,012,590	2,468	$ 126,940	841	$ 47,370	6	$ 110	54	$ 56	5,810	$ 48,645	8,578	$ 14,989	4,388	$ 4,454	$ 141,254	$ 61,203	$ 434,848	$	$ 298,153	$ 1,178,022	$ 3,190,612
Alexander	159,473	595,053	130	25,065	620,118	903	42,775	982	56,186	35	1,609	26	19	3,891	27,789	4,887	5,973	3,211	2,580	53,943	9,064	63,222	950	35,153	299,273	919,391
Alleghany	131,919	345,913	49	4,736	350,643	1,207	46,929	227	7,012	10	710	7	7	6,300	58,604	4,267	4,781	6,245	6,499	13,885	3,759	26,461		12,140	180,487	531,130
Anson	311,630	1,058,887	419	207,325	1,266,212	977	50,199	1,632	93,477	2	20	58	61	3,823	31,511	4,580	7,170	1,719	1,258	93,493	19,022	170,438		120,182	586,811	1,853,023
Ashe	257,387	790,606	65	16,644	807,344	2,402	110,834	491	23,426	10	360	42	45	12,176	124,066	9,271	10,930	12,774	12,426	66,761	24,608	93,545	17,959	53,423	532,383	1,339,723
Beaufort	370,576	1,168,942	421	323,605	1,492,547	1,432	89,836	665	44,447	1	25	191	147	9,824	51,690	16,766	17,306	3,993	3,075	148,662	41,641	175,603	2,575	256,394	834,401	2,326,948
Bladen	464,074	1,023,317	106	21,695	1,045,112	612	41,410	618	48,095	1	25	452	355	8,355	54,485	22,016	23,466	4,485	4,480	93,087	22,686	98,614	2,200	70,207	459,010	1,504,122
Bertie	371,844	1,485,320	218	133,785	1,619,105	1,935	110,013	1,009	63,160	1	300	140	140	8,392	50,575	20,140	24,450	4,662	4,662	161,270	63,8 1	213,451	1,985	131,099	826,916	2,446,021
Buncombe	343,359	2,056,077	1,314	2,746,576	4,802,653	2,940	168,157	1,501	88,748	34	1,618	219	215	11,198	124,029	7,641	14,505	3,574	3,537	267,180	96,399	564,882		425,187	1,754,487	6,557,140
Burke	297,866	788,756	285	142,782	931,538	1,237	55,055	1,168	60,906	17	640	9	18	4,947	36,630	5,492	7,889	2,612	2,104	59,728	18,636	95,461	1,250		318,317	1,249,855
Cabarrus	224,280	1,514,865	489	273,725	1,788,590	2,170	98,518	1,628	81,708	4	380	65	41	5,691	44,015	6,316	11,485	2,973	2,035	121,636	34,267	417,284	76,309	177,389	1,065,067	2,853,657
Caldwell	301,459	813,198	160	61,966	875,164	1,051	51,518	1,053	54,749	47	1,862	22	67	5,379	43,508	6,807	8,728	3,240	3,175	76,274	12,759	103,580	10,782	70,385	437,347	1,312,511
Camden	133,185	356,635	48	15,915	372,550	926	38,049	277	13,508			39	31	2,645	17,666	6,041	6,091	1,412	1,057	23,841	6,129	33,036	1,398	30,849	171,655	544,205
Carteret	170,133	283,306	790	185,126	468,435	1,079	35,887	153	4,500			91	90	6,085	32,644	8,867	8,996	2,290	1,386	42,433	14,858	19,769	5,860	105,226	271,649	740,084
Caswell	261,774	1,220,883	227	122,220	1,343,103	1,687	88,392	953	55,905	11	650	16	21	3,090	26,456	5,862	13,396	1,458	1,715	107,491	49,164	334,747	9,649	197,586	885,172	2,228,275
Catawba		1,347,304	484	307,680	1,654,984	1,588	94,911	1,543	88,148	18	1,078	66	63	6,673	53,093	7,402	11,945	3,857	3,647	164,510	25,034	262,719	20,202	184,812	910,162	2,565,146
Chatham	494,035	2,025,104	733	95,259	2,120,363	2,815	157,562	2,322	149,326	10	743	538	594	12,065	84,350	21,468	27,393	16,437	16,386	190,134	22,181	201,317	3,195	147,820	1,001,001	3,121,364
Cherokee	321,485	850,156	141	87,533	937,689	1,470	42,507	510	27,748	17	524	45	48	6,583	56,335	6,639	8,994	6,391	6,018	37,996	6,797	24,984	431	27,522	239,904	1,177,593
Chowan	117,061	567,820	431	201,814	769,634	800	35,858	419	19,533			77	72	2,521	13,061	7,323	8,631	593	503	46,782	14,740	147,337	850	55,470	322,930	1,092,564
Cleveland	273,974	1,614,965	661	261,058	1,906,023	1,255	67,423	2,249	140,808	16	415	16	16	5,898	54,146	3,897	3,889	5,474	11,589	154,946	30,423	267,182	6,841	176,310	913,488	2,819 5:1
Clay	201,916	259,644	58	10,550	270,194	511	24,886	476	24,677	18	780	29	7	5,898	54,146	3,897	3,889	5,474	11,589	154,946	30,423	267,182	6,841	176,310	913,488	2,819 5:1
Columbus	537,609	862,978	261	66,620	929,598	621	37,190	538	38,900	7	630	1,741	1,031	9,084	58,339	25,108	21,892	8,383	7,501	88,387	41,179	41,585		139,210	475,844	1,405,442
Craven	320,253	648,739	1,729	977,619	1,626,358	1,044	63,351	581	37,923	5	483	333	333	4,895	42,697	11,311	12,226	1,967	2,031	104,795	72,914	205,008	3,720	277,773	823,257	2,449,815
Cumberland	557,848	1,453,169	1,075	661,323	2,114,492	1,164	65,995	1,223	74,861	1	15	967	956	7,213	43,881	21,427	22,568	5,057	5,214	151,846	35,360	209,440	11,145	315,286	936,370	3,050,862
Currituck	125,935	402,774			402,774	1,228	41,417	208	8,260	1	100	112	112	4,497	23,341	10,195	10,195	1,990	1,990	26,584	4,890	19,176	100,000	15,990	252,056	654,830
Dare	148,304	168,756			168,756	505	22,505	12	775			34	34	2,080	11,233	2,793	3,258	1,512	1,512	22,306	2,910	4,354		49,831	120,721	289,477
Davidson	359,558	1,755,121	498	282,110	2,037,231	3,558	160,831	1,672	84,699	21	909	32	36	8,435	57,311	16,003	21,915	9,003	8,576	171,940	64,196	322,003	4,000	160,227	1,056,673	3,093,904
Davie	161,329	881,810	194	66,455	948,665	1,705	92,468	939	57,981	3	850			3,425	30,145	6,297	13,379	2,248	2,226	123,077	47,524	158,348	1,100	57,806	581,904	1,530,569
Duplin	445,455	1,044,060	434	110,815	1,154,875	1,617	90,577	696	42,224	3	200	1,442	877	8,249	55,317	24,645	27 991	5,881	5,512	127,810	25,938	100,114	7,140	81,244	564,944	1,719,819
Durham	159,806	1,334,311	639	1,212,326	2,546,637	1,375	94,865	852	58,076	4	400	271	598	3,669	35,299	2,243	11,414	1,504	1,810	244,301	114,253	369,209	99,198	1,391,102	2,433,525	4,980 162
Edgecombe	303,656	2,119,770	540	616,185	2,735,955	1,735	101,018	2,726	167,622	8	602	442	433	4,134	33,841	15,159	24 767	2,215	2,195	232,169	55,881	789,596	3,078	293,876	1,705,078	4,441,033
Forsyth	224,452	1,176,149	1,538	1,536,494	2,712,643	2,344	126,944	968	55,555	13	605	43	41	5,115	47,927	7,565	17,318	2,242	2,224	305,699	149,727	977,397	7,321	830,976	2,521,834	5,234,477
Franklin	281,350	1,762,242	353	268,882	2,031,124	1,748	97,180	957	62,780			223	152	6,987	58,107	13,324	20,492	3,055	3,651	167,235	29,538	220,938		132,446	792,528	2,823,653
Gaston	225,898	1,466,418	458	120,415	1,586,833	1,109	61,452	1,872	130,218	9	455	33	31	3,593	48,717	5,525	11,474	3,365	3,493	132,366	42,484	344,759	1,284	152,215	932,148	2,518,981
Gates	197,390	612,340	43	28,855	641,195	1,424	67,148	459	24,500	3	235	618	364	4,884	32,543	11,931	14,818	2,315	1,715	83,185	19,553	183,062	1,000	101,695	529,808	1,171,003
Graham	311,762	454,684	24	3,680	456,364	820	16,373	202	5,100	5	120			2,682	25,980	1,796	2,616	2,374	2,374	16,062	1,557	4,322		3,927	78,471	534,835
Granville	330,359	1,817,548	464	506,395	2,423,943	2,658	160,511	1,191	77,986	17	705	187	187	6,586	57,801	11,98	19,576	3,968	4,554	184,685	67,835	317,905	27,290	273,777	1,102,822	3,526,765
Greene	157,800	1,042,547	153	76,257	1,118,804	1,019	56,053	974	61,106	1	10	205	109	1,055	8,644	9,448	14,063	246	228	92,467	23,539	204,620		58,437	519,276	1,638 080
Guilford	399,723	2,238,697	1,183	1,087,233	3,325,930	3,599	170,947	1,356	74,030	26	1,200	61	56	10,647	78,733	12,913	21,381	6,910	6 575	236,233	106,541	521,544	11,820	391,490	1,620,553	4,946,483
Halifax	421,881	1,974,295	1,148	469,365	2,443,660	2,187	125,448	1,653	112 307	2	350	303	380	7,661	69,420	14,975	17,316	2,249	2,265	172,652	41,874	262,353	4,573	226,068	1,035,006	3,478,666
Harnett	344,007	752,018	356	21,850	773,848	766	44,417	795	54,335	4	92	1,317	1,184	6,052	34 939	15,595	16,537	4,048	3,926	91,362	7,139	52,044		31,695	340,561	1,114,409
Haywood	192,479	964,172	188	89,022	1,053,194	1,394	83,367	637	34,607	6	660			9,099	85,617	1,202	10,431	4,693	4,765	72,473	12,169	88,779		54,062	456,930	1,500,124
Henderson	209,128	1,113,644	306	189,535	1,303,179	949	49,313	576	30,886	22	1,010	90	283	6,086	64,555	5,769	7,383	4,783	4,690	67,654	12,495	95,706	1,555	74,788	410,318	1,713,497
Hertford	227,074	966,100	372	185,590	1,151,690	1,356	78,554	686	38,150	3	40	227	227	4,534	29,418	11,886	17,143	1,880	1,880	118,864	31,659	200,031	7,269	119,141	643,376	1,795,066
Hyde	122,850	476,622	77	12,111	488,733	1,270	74,867	199	13,990	1	100	61	59	6,034	33,577	6,318	8,382	1,554	1,536	58,553	18,190	60,608	5,000	105,703	380,565	869,298
Iredell	355,676	1,809,386	778	589,392	2,396,778	2,897	131,270	2,042	113,640	10	630	62	62	7,797	59,185	5,448	4,922	10,488	18,449	181,490	41,053	353,109	14,894	245,483	1,164,287	3,561,065
Jackson	337,763	620,324	84	26,050	646,374	1,101	51,693	476	27,941	5	260	20	13	6,379	59,311	6,017	7,095	4,093	3,945	46,466	3,561	22,351		35,581	257,820	904,194
Johnston	473,185	2,268,374	730	246,186	2,494,560	1,857	104,143	2,000	146,066	11	275	2,549	2,385	9,878	69,700	36,592	43,957	5,947	5,947	272,988	91,119	366,986	7,130	147,641	1,258,337	3,752,897
Jones	206,007	714,642	128	41,867	756,509	673	42,709	537	40,549			442	329	3,817	26 569	9,059	11,826	2,131	2,561	74,102	5,850	31,672	35	14,860	251,062	1,007,571
Lenoir	249,502	1,130,495	599	377,200	1,507,695	1,180	61,228	1,079	62,931	3	145	727	354	3,088	19,121	13,701	13,468	1,482	731	119,259	29,780	267,397	7,096	123,287	704,797	2,212,492
Lincoln	183,416	1,066,057	330	139,742	1,205,799	1,187	59,966	1,426	83,392	8	305	36	39	4,196	37,241	4,728	8,032	2,403	2,406	115,710	13,944	197,686	11,632	92,421	622,774	1,828,573
Macon	381,724	607,255	355	65,310	672,565	1,252	61,312	869	46,127	11	660	21	11	7,007	60,023	8,118	10,890	5,648	5,636	57,812	8,503	51,605	25	44,385	346,989	1,019,554
Madison	311,198	976,907	105	44,867	1,021,774	1,319	82,418	1,204	68,670	11	452	3	3	7,568	61,707	6,469	8,619	4,150	3 744	22,390	187,949	55,287	10,270	24,607	495,116	1,516,890
Martin	281,236	1,061,615	575	238,769	1,300,384	1,086	67,584	917	50,385	1	30	217	164	5,290	29,478	14,499	19,617	2,166	1,743	126,264	42,420	253,730	955	181,190	771,460	2,071,844
McDowell	247,572	518,154	177	53,590	571,744	758	26,666	755	29,993	6	415	51	62	3,546	24,375	4,381	5,023	1,854	1,917	19,107	12,063	58,195	3,035	35,827	216,688	788,432
Mecklenburg	326,080	2,301,817	2,168	2,060,966	4,462,783	2,506	134,902	3,389	190,098	8	292	132	98	7,568	86,055	6,445	14,317	3,073	3,148	355,173	107,698	723,366	311,361	762,650	2,689,128	7,141,911
Mitchell	190,680	645,372	109	37,820	683,192	1,382	52,685	396	18,955	10	210	5	5	6,024	48,382	4,880	5,500	4,082	4 169	14,096	11,840	22,419	9,600	66,202	254,063	937,255
Montgomery	307,611	778,957	80	25.095	804,052	846	47,716	873	58,600	5	270	108	108	4,640	31,140	8,981	15,860	4,147	4,147	63,213	23,564	101,502		50,161	396,281	1,200,333
Moore	520,369	1,256,782	609	171,524	1,428,306	1,760	101,142	1,415	98,453	2	105	370	375	9,704	55,351	17,906	19,972	9,416	9,409	144,359	24,762	152,071	1,125	212,427	817,551	2,245,857
Nash	330,610	1,754,364	237	146,810	1,901,174	1,323	74,171	1,339	90,705	1	75	830	830	6,476	52,819	19,032	25,204	4,786	4,788	193,300	35,748	151,471	4,292	103,885	737,378	2,638,552
New Hanover	92,161	432,940	3,270	3,418,258	3,851,198	652	48,059	179	11,804			233	198	1,783	14,514	2,616	3,445	148	150	206,831	110,048	394,157	151,910	715,428	1,656,544	5,507,742
North'mpt'n	317,950	1,766,629	189	103,585	1,870,214	2,269	130,188	1,091	70,396	2	130	170	131	7,076	52,359	20,692	28,722	2,696	3,009	198,675	63,2-8	220,316	16,081	151,491	934,786	2,805,000
Onslow	308,160	836,143	93	33,041	869,184	773	56,578	525	48,676	2	150	210	200	6,521	43,100	16,854	24,100	4,464	4,662	101,188	20,199	78,080	2,235	75,556	454,733	1,323,917
Orange	241,364	1,076,585	369	229,555	1,306,140	1,900	97,966	848	46,903	11	530	276	276	4,910	40,570	8,041	11,033	4,165	4,320	103,630	22,881	319,130	8,448	115,873	772,110	2,078,250
Pamlico	145,382	312,516	144	21,773	334,289	526	30,430	211	14,515	4	185	174	88	3,481	20,992	5,633	5,857	1,164	1,154	47,169	3,433	22,872	2,636	42,589	191,840	526,129
Pasquotank	101,068	586,627	671	353,205	939,832	1,242	55.592	476	19,145			161	78	4,331	28,461	6,969	7,937	1,440	1,440	51,180	10,628	103,649	3,320	93,821	375,251	1,315,083
Pender	370,019	904,103	168	43 604	947.707	641	38,947	316	25,175	2	150	615	528	6,357	42,626	16,427	18,546	5,190	5,193	68,300	11,275	51,122		54,191	326,053	1,273,760
Perquimans	154,655	684,280	248	93,460	777,740	1,133	60,725	518	30,125	2	250	200	225	9,011	11,810	4,791	33,850	2,688	2,790	100,120	12,475	124,631		72,810	449,811	1,227,551
Person	237,634	1,050,801	71	68,300	1,129,101	1,865	114,920	924	61,742	9	244	57	57	4,522	35,242	7,582	13,475	3,100	3,188	136,619	36,301	216,552	10,400	159,251	777,991	1,907 092
Pitt	393,178	1,853,330	526	271,314	2,124,644	2,578	131,018	1,747	97,052	1	5	767	395	8,450	49,013	25,276	29,221	1,958	1,087	218,570	51,240	277,083	6,204	223,111	1,113,922	3,238,566
Polk	137,741	582,250	154	31,749	614,005	415	23,646	432	28,840	6	400	27	21	2,813	24,333	3,560	5,818	1,098	1,098	58,249	13,097	80,210		12,704	227,018	841,023
Randolph	472,714	2,084,974	471	131,237	2,170,211	3,041	151,437	2,127	118,910	15	665	147	159	11,859	72,947	18,265	19,517	15,683	14,080	170,620	53,613	305,413	6,075	221,585	1,133,901	3,305,212
Richmond	460,395	1,182,338	443	184,005	1,366,343	1,183	67,541	1,484	88,440	4	475	427	391	4,515	29,047	10,073	12,942	1,415	1,432	121,295	43,420	309,196	22,100	192,870	889,959	2,255,302
Robeson	597,930	2,007,832	284	168 385	2,176,217	1,603	100,666	1,800	130,506	2	75	952	868	9,246	58,888	35,832	37,346	6,064	6,020	210,975	26,958	168,866	7,071	160,468	908,707	3,084,924
Rockingham	340,820	1,557,552	1,236	780,339	2,337,891	1,823	109,030	1,213	73,190	8	500	23	35	4,941	49,615	6,269	15,081	2,206	3,068	154,430	39,457	272,589	18,916	432,493	1,168,401	3,506,295
Rowan	315,305	1,807,527	987	757,550	2,565,077	3,245	149,008	1,502	73,890	12	540	90	93	7,229	55,303	10,035	19,012	4,464	4,053	198,008	56,399	438,453	39,683	247,475	1,161,887	3,826,964
Rutherford	307,722	1,256,841	249	104,549	1,361,390	1,204	61,887	1,665	97,206	14	368	60	54	6,667	49,349	6,991	8,969	3,778	3,652	93,411	6,235	87,136	950	66,097	475,374	1,836,764
Sampson	541,606	1,236,128	119	88,265	1,324,393	1,787	87,846	1,267	71,958	4	60	2,712	1,360	9,682	61,329	34,664	34 728	7,011	5,032	177,694	47,074	115,068	44,047	103,968	750,164	2,074,557
Stanly	236,697	915,955	165	60,875	976,830	1,511	76,139	1,091	69,034	13	327	109	87	5,366	57,207	6,132	8,640	4,939	4,313	107,464	13,938	151,106		37,790	506,045	1,482,875
Stokes	268,008	978,997	177	50,380	1,029,377	1,279	67 862	1,376	82,282	4	220	3	3	5,582	44,707	8,188	13,097	2,873	2,884	75,563	29 817	81,643		88,946	487,024	1,516,401
Surry	301,667	1,074 488	394	194,053	1,268,541	1,496	68,078	1,051	57,662	15	595	38	46	6,364	58,869	7,308	12,202	4,178	4,148	100,045	18,757	146,376		113,562	580,340	1,848,881
Swain	320,372	374,586	1,033	31,100	405,686	496	20,547	222	11,255	10	450			3,787	30,108	2,397	2,356	1,509	1,418	21,612	3,210	19,314	20	21,630	132,900	538,586
Transylvania	206,567	460,025	98	16,024	485,049	662	30,215	418	18,373	8	945	63	47	4,760	39,375	3,818	3 195	3,944	2,977	31,251	4,091	25,260		19,116	174,845	659,894
Tyrrell	512,555	361,316	46	25,225	386,541	372	22,255	295	20,385	3	135	10	10	3,880	21,648	5 168	6,870	1,432	1,492	42,785	12,241	45,777	575	47,587	221,713	608,254
Union	385,117	1,328,932	401	235,519	1,564,451	1,616	89,528	2,001	124,789	11	420	55	52	6,971	58,339	6,597	10,197	5,885	5,597	179,121	55,884	290,074		108,835	1,012,786	2,577,237
Vance	177,627	902,331	742	555,116	1,457,447	1,435	64,217	437	26,483			93	91	3,023	33,460	5,817	11,263	1,457	1,502	117,281	81,571	330,735	20,910	267,399	957,962	2,415,409
Wake	526,998	3,252,085	1,639	3,059,614	6,311,699	2,626	160,266	3,001	200,855	2	104	760	698	8,770	84,829	19,796	30,874	3,732	3,977	429,689	140,257	1,268,978	192,130	616,258	3,128,910	9,440,609
Warren	267,301	1,190,026	229	164,715	1,354,741	1,496	88,009	443	30,068	1	25	147	147	6,532	58,938	8,630	15,501	1,639	1,639	114,556	30,684	166,860	2,294	143,372	652,093	2,006,834
Washington	173,603	508,044		115,620	623,664	736	41,041	480	28,546	2	50	27	21	3,735	19,775	7,402	7,961	731	731	46,597	25,701	76,875	2,800	94,173	344,294	967,928
Watauga	205,846	754,075	71	12,840	766,915	1,438	70,375	424	19,299	18	710	12	8	7,463	74,742	5,718	6,405	9,033	9,568	56,648	6,796	52,633	1,073	23,461	321,718	1,088,633
Wayne	342,950	2,107,275	1,023	1,088,477	3,195,752	1,959	112,708	2,838	132,115	4	105	2,000	1,247	6,405	42,130	24,729	29,855	1,579	1,393	268,495	88,139	421,832	5,792	395,311	1,471,892	4,667,644
Wilkes	430,320	1,018,591	53	30,310	1,048,901	1,912	67,453	1,080	45,596	27	991	28	21	10,116	69,999	13,637	14,939	7,777	7,380	57,744	33,703	108,775	2 0	51,804	458,125	1,507,026
Wilson	222,643	1,576,876	607	585,628	2,162,504	1,276	69,019	1,765	106,583	2	40	1,264	1,021	3,254	25,129	16,977	19,997	1,525	1,474	209,247	45,598	724,121		365,311	1,471,892	4,667,644
Yadkin	245,721	923,678	307	41,900	965,578	1,402	62,803	1,079	61,192	15	895	4	4	4,496	33,780	6,740	10,348	3,692	3,490	67,817	22,151	170,661	3,800	67,059	503,913	1,469,491
Yancey	185,542	365,095	57	10,825	375,920	1,104	48,099	681	34,891	8	495	2	1	5,075	35,223	4,270	6,157	2,628	2,591	21,709	15,002	33,537		15,387	213,692	589,612
Total	28,265,352	$ 101,865,295	34,250	$31,573,465	$ 133,438,760	141,491	$ 7,386,185	95,147	$ 5,806,985	9,726	$36,955	28,520	$23,575	575,120	$ 4,415,590	1,135,932	$ 1,327,655	395,463	$560,375	$11,370,760	$ 3,500,415	$19,979,100	$ 1,416,495	$15,759,555	$71,398,875	$ 204,837,635

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

STATEMENT J—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	WHITE.	COLORED	TOTAL.
Durham	Durham	1,565	946	2,511
Edgecombe	Tarboro	1,304	2,523	3,827
Forsythe	Winston	2,619	575	3,194
Franklin	Louisburg	1,547	1,377	2,924
Gaston	Dallas	1,659	556	2,215
Gates	Gatesville	876	524	1,400
Graham	Robbinsville	377	3	380
Granville	Oxford	1,813	1,683	3,496
Greene	Snow Hill	918	785	1,703
Guilford	Greensboro	2,723	724	3,447
Halifax	Halifax C. H.	1,552	2,575	4,127
Harnett	Lillington	1,289	434	1,723
Haywood	Waynesville	1,511	70	1,580
Henderson	Hendersonville	1,392	134	1,526
Hertford	Winton	929	945	1,874
Hyde	Swan Quarter	797	486	1,281
Iredell	Statesville	2,672	782	3,454
Jackson	Webster	1,113	57	1,170
Johnston	Smithfield	2,961	1,116	4,077
Jones	Trenton	637	483	1,120
Lenoir	Kinston	1,288	955	2,243
Lincoln	Lincolnton	1,331	290	1,621
Macon	Franklin	1,224	65	1,289
Madison	Marshall	2,122	73	2,195
Martin	Williamston	1,159	919	2 078
McDowell	Marion	1,070	181	1,251
Mecklenburg	Charlotte	3,037	1,960	4.997
Mitchell	Bakersville	1,202	37	1,239
Montgomey	Troy	1,272	283	1.555
Moore	Carthage	2,028	780	2,808
Nash	Nashville	1,746	1,080	2,826
New Hanover	Wilmington	1,373	1,733	3,106
Northampton	Jackson	1,368	1,683	3,051
Onslow	Jacksonville	1,145	318	1,463
Orange	Hillsboro	1,294	527	1,821

STATEMENT J—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	WHITE.	COLORED	TOTAL.
Pamlico	Bayboro	775	274	1,049
Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	789	657	1 446
Pender	Burgaw	877	776	1,653
Perquimans	Hertford	768	538	1,306
Person	Roxboro	1,237	868	2,105
Pitt	Greenville	1,926	1,597	3,523
Polk	Columbus	578	91	. 669
Randolph	Ashboro	3,017	393	3,410
Richmond	Rockingham	1,490	1,188	2,678
Robeson	Lumberton	2,137	1,723	3 860
Rockingham	Wentworth	1,993	1,011	3,004
Rowan	Salisbury	2,431	725	3,156
Rutherford	Rutherfordton	1,878	341	2,219
Sampson	Clinton	2 258	933	3,191
Stanly	Albemarle	1,423	175	1,598
Stokes	Danbury	1,909	306	2,215
Surry	Dobson	2,155	184	2,339
Swain	Charleston	704	24	728
Transylvania	Brevard	744	70	814
Tyrrell	Columbia	574	189	763
Union	Monroe	2,147	611	2,758
Vance	Henderson	961	1,142	2,103
Wake	Raleigh	3,684	2,877	6,561
Warren	Warrenton	861	1,473	2,334
Washington	Plymouth	796	523	1,319
Watauga	Boone	1,352	41	1,393
Wayne	Goldsboro	2,421	1,823	4,244
Wilkes	Wilkesboro	2,538	168	2,706
Wilson	Wilson	1,655	1,254	2,909
Yadkin	Yadkinville	1,545	121	1,666
Yancey	Burnsville	1,190	45	1,235
Total No. Polls in the State.		145,336	65,767	211,103

STATEMENT K.

Showing the Gross Amount of Taxes levied in the various Counties, payable to the County Treasurer, during the Fiscal Year ending November 30th, 1887, for School Purposes; also giving the sources from which said Taxes were derived. This statement also includes a column which embraces amount of County Taxes levied for all other County purposes, as per last returns from the following Counties.

COUNTIES.	Tax on Licensed Retailers of Spirituous and Malt Liquors.	Tax on White Polls.	Tax on Colored Polls.	12½ cents on $100 Real and Personal Property.	Railroad Property Tax.	Tax on Bank Stock.	Dog Tax.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount School Taxes.	Amount of Taxes levied for County Purposes.
Alamance	$ 40.00	$ 2,048.38	$ 763.72	$ 4,322.34	$	$ 1.25	$ 10.00	$	$	$ 7,185.69	$ 7,042.48
Alexander	.....	1,618.50	103.50	1,130.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,852.89	5,143.23
Alleghany	.....	1,156.06	70.29	663.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,890.26	2,600.09
Anson	697.78	2,389.03	1,879.03	2,355.42	155.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,477.08	7,952.33
Ashe	50.00	3,354.75	115.50	1,674.66	.....	.....	.....	185.19	.....	5,380.10	5,073.15
Beaufort	1,448.44	2,881.50	1,843.96	3,072.16	.....	.....	.....	30.61	161.84	9,438.51	9,601.78
Bladen	370.00	1,934.81	1,381.78	1,891.13	185.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,763.69	9,951.81
Bertie	2,091.23	2,001.34	2,212.99	3,057.53	102.98	.....	1.00	422.48	.....	9,889.55	9,283.59
Brunswick	316.68	1,700.00	1,002.00	1,363.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,382.03	3,726.51
Buncombe	1,880.00	5,543.06	831.94	8,175.71	367.45	239.69	19.00	.....	854.19	17,911.04	27,973.54
Burke	.....	2,233.50	313.15	1,890.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,437.04	6,016.08
Cabarrus	.....	2,741.46	1,010.80	6,075.03	105.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,932.81	7,900.64
Caldwell	.....	2,140.41	229.50	2,186.23	93.33	4.16	.....	.....	.....	4,653.63	4,714.80
Camden	936.67	849.00	451.50	1,904.71	64.88	.....	.....	11.00	.....	4,217.76	2,965.84
Carteret	298.86	1,979.44	302.81	1,016.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,597.14	6,070.84
Caswell	.....	990.60	991.57	2,782.15	92.97	12.06	.....	.....	.....	4,869.35	6,513.16
Catawba	106.66	4,110.00	440.00	3,475.14	.....	.....	.....	372.63	.....	8,504.43	9,498.71
Chatham	308.43	3,871.35	1,414.35	3,945.13	188.06	.....	.....	182.33	57.61	9,967.26	15,820.96

STATEMENT K.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Tax on Licensed Retailers of Spirituous and Malt Liquors.	Tax on White Polls.	Tax on Colored Polls.	12½ cents on $100 Real and Personal Property.	Railroad Property Tax.	Tax on Bank Stock.	Dog Tax.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount School Taxes.	Amount of Taxes levied for County Purposes.
Cherokee	$ 88.33	$ 1,528.50	$ 33.00	$ 2,287.63	$	$	$	$ 43.75	$	$ 3,981.21	$ 6,240.21
Chowan	1,352.96	933.93	782.53	1,292.77	34.69				129.50	4,526.38	5,671.74
Clay		810.90	23.85	507.76						1,342.51	2,833.92
Cleveland		3,641.40	628.63	3,561.89	223.45					8,055.37	6,070.60
Columbus	1,243.34	2,569.12	1,040.72	1,746.87	545.98		11.00			7,157.03	7,193.23
Craven	3,268.20	1,972.00	1,948.80	3,046.85	247.37	143.75			75	10,447.72	26,969.02
Cumberland		2,959.50	1,882.50	4,224.33						9,066.33	25,257.70
Currituck	793.25	1,318.03	492.47					58.45		2,662.20	15,524.73
Dare	53.33	414.96	29.70	773.72			1.00			1,272.71	2,723.67
Davidson		4,479.22	683.80	5,929.98		19.16	3.00			11,115.16	9,668.72
Davie		1,986.00	520.50	1,920.83		4.75				4,432.08	6,367.50
Duplin	610.83	2,589.23	1,130.19	2,155.32			25.00	682.00		7,192.57	5,968.22
Durham	2,677.50	1,987.55	1,201.42	6,207.68				655,62	142.50	12,872.27	26,406.44
Edgecombe	4,357.50	1,956.00	3,784.50	5,667.91				379.28	23.75	16,168.94	15,813.90
Forsyth	1,126.72	3,823.74	839 50	9,136.37	145.82	437.50	3.00	1,148.71	12.27	16,673.63	16,529.22
Franklin	1,010.00	2,475.20	2,184.91	3,541.51	15.00			118.02		9,344.64	11,936.98
Gaston	311.66	2,488.50	834.00	3,146.28	410.47		7.00	10.00		7,207.91	9,366.83
Gates	726.67	1,396.12	835.13	479.38	8.77					3,446.07	4,636.79
Graham		791.70	6.30	2,144.42				43.50		2,985.92	2,345.94
Granville	709.17	2,719.50	2,524.50	4,372.71	4.16	75.00				10,405.04	21,019.81
Greene	990.00	1,463.06	1,251.09	2,067.30			20.00	141.17		5,932.65	7,189.23
Guilford	826.40	4,492.95	1,194.60	7,391.49	1,216.12	225.00		364.05	1.00	15,711.61	11,027.99
Halifax	4,549.17	2,415.30	4,007.34	4,348.33						15,320.14	10,617.31
Harnett	345.00	2,054.34	691.69	1,401.03	40,36	2.78				4,535.20	4,647.37

Haywood		2,266.50	105.00	2,878.08						5,249.58	4,919.92
Henderson		2,784.00	268.00	2,948.00				160.52		6,160.52	16,792.25
Hertford	1,870.86	1,170.54	1,190.70	3,961.83	64.22	21.16		139.93		8,419.24	
Hyde	806.66	1,267.03	774.57	1,077.05						3,925.31	5,337.26
Iredell	762.50	3,717.40	1,085 02	4,479.88	151.45	41.22				10,237.47	13,313.09
Jackson		1,669 50	85.50	1,273.32						3,028.32	8,627.96
Johnston	2,371.83	4,108.39	1,548.45	4,787.82	83,04	3.25	2.00		* 4,354.04	17,258.82	11,124.22
Jones	480.00	1,015.21	769.78	1,259.46						3,524.45	3,897.53
Lenoir	562.50	2,052.75	1,522.02	2,911.85						7,049.12	13,741.47
Lincoln		2,121.28	462.19	2,285.71	154.54		4.00			5,027.72	7,165.89
Macon		2,080.80	110.50	1,260.08						3,451.38	7,317.83
Madison	393.35	3,395.20	116.80	1,824.43						5,729.78	11,442.11
Martin	1,883.35	1,634.19	1,366.29	2,589.93	114.88		54.00			7,642.64	10,508.43
McDowell	100.00	1,605.00	271.50	1,238.65				45.05		3,260.20	7,314.20
Mecklenburg	3,280.00	3,701.34	2,388.75	8,930.73	417.45	6.75	17.00			19,410.27	36,917.16
Mitchell	92.79	1,915.68	58.97	1,172.69						3,250.13	6,623.68
Montgomery		1,908.00	424.50	1,503.42						3,835.92	4,878.64
Moore	749.17	2,950.74	1,134.90	6,186.95			9.00			11,028.76	
Nash	1,177.83	2,619.00	1,620.20	3,298.19						8,715.02	9,003.34
New Hanover	8,581.81	1,874.14	2,365.54	6,849.15	151.26	365.62			3.57	20,191.09	29,781.42
Northampton	832.50	2,180.25	2,682.28	3,488.37						9,183.40	9,611.54
Onslow	537.50	1,717.50	477.00	1,654.39			41.00			4,427.39	7,603.40
Orange	493.65	1,941.00	790.50	2,592.43	65.76	2.50				5,885.84	6,218.95
Pamlico	308.33	1,235.15	436.68	658.62						2,638.78	5,695.11
Pasquotank	2,116.25	1,257.46	1,047.09	1,831.36	59.34					6,311.50	11,812.62
Pender	405.34	1,597.71	1,236.75	1,582,13				35.70		4,857.73	7,932.06
Perquimans	532.50	1,223.04	844.02	1,116.21				55.00		3,770.77	5,423.05
Person	495.00	1,855.50	1,302.00	2,373.62						6,026.12	7,540.40
Pitt	2,710.00	2,802.33	2,323.63	4,044.72	43.25		8.00			11,931.93	10,431.34
Polk		919.02	144.69	1,262.64				38.00		2,364.35	2,939.88
Randolph		5,015.76	653.36	7,161.48	135.30		4.00	645.84	2.00	13,617.74	9,463.12
Richmond	830.00	2,374.69	1,893.37	3,140.15				250.02		8,488.23	10,380.34
Robeson	316.67	2,083.58	1,679.92	4,229.20		2.81	11.00	157.02		8,480.20	11,359.04
Rockingham	698.12	2,790.20	1,415.40	5,827.52	394.84	74.66		251.89		11,452.63	8,457.64
Rowan	557.50	3,281.85	978.75	7,225.20		90.00	2.00	263.97		12,399,27	10,365.50

STATEMENT K.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Tax on Licensed Retailers of Spirituous and Malt Liquors.	Tax on White Polls.	Tax on Colored Polls.	12½ cents on $100 Real and Personal Property.	Railroad Property Tax.	Tax on Bank Stock.	Dog Tax.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount School Taxes.	Amount of Taxes levied for County Purposes.
Rutherford	$ 93.53	$ 3,004.80	$ 545.60	$ 2,270.59	$ 170.33	$	$	$	$	$ 6,084.85	$ 7,559.45
Sampson	838.87	2,201.55	909.67	2,589.09				265.45		6,804.63	10,347.62
Stanly	19.00	2,817.54	346.50	3,117.81				303.00		9,603.85	3,711.68
Stokes	425 00	2,863.50	459.00	1,895.50				272.10	123.00	6,038.10	6,288.53
Surry	30.00	3,361.80	287.04	2,311.10		27.92				6,017.86	6,993.66
Swain		1,122.00	38.25	1,468.58						2,628.83	4,005.86
Transylvania		1,116.00	105.00	1,319.81			6.00			2,546.81	3,950.71
Tyrrell	125.34	914.81	302.21	743.27			2.00	15.50		2,103.13	2,340.57
Union	87.50	3,606.96	1,026.48	5,403.83						10,198.85	11,497.03
Vance		2,134.22	2,655.15	2,972.12						7,761.49	11.650.71
Wake	3,565.00	7,368.00	5,754.00	11,974.72		344.31	4.00			29,010.03	34,042.74
Warren	1,278.75	1,372.22	2,347.59	2,474.01				34.04	3.30	7,509.91	10,389.93
Washington	820.50	1,194.00	784.50	1,234.12						4,033.12	6,798.76
Watauga	130.62	2,156.44	65.39	1,359,42				40.88		3,752.75	4,279.90
Wayne	4,333.50	3,849.39	2,898.57	5,874.06		32.32	11.00	1,189.86	2.08	18,190.78	17,964.80
Wilkes		4.960.80	268.80	1,876.52				400.81		6,606.93	6,211.77
Wilson	3,445.84	1,613.62	1,222.65	4,553.68		58.75				10,894.54	13,712.93
Yadkin	57.50	2,317.50	181.50	1,845.77						4,402.27	10,184.94
Yancey		931.75	37.12	737.02				17.00	* 1,088.34	2,861.23	7,088.49
	$ 82,781.74	223.998.57	$ 99,919.50	297.260.55	$ 5,854.83	$ 2.904.62	$ 275.00	$ 9.430.47	$ 6,959.74	$ 729,385.02	$ 932,837.08

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

STATEMENT L.

Comparative Statement, showing the number of Acres of Land, number of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c., &c.; also the value of the same, including Town Property, Farming Utensils, Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, &c., for the years 1875 *to* 1887, *as per Annual Returns to this Department.*

Year.	No. Acres Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Town Property.	Aggregate value of Land and Town Property.	No. of Horses.	Value of Horses.	No. of Mules.	Value of Mules.
1875	$ 25,948,328	$ 75,309,799	$ 17,047,321	$ 92,357,120	124,686	$ 6,573,706	72,547	$4,109,259
1876	25,966,530	74,221,398	17,458,520	91,679,918	129,620	6,181,425	74,675	4,112,719
1877	25,559,734	74,744,905	17,413,340	92,158,245	135,659	6,117,117	76,967	4,144,378
1878	26,052,161	74,768,791	16,311,043	91,079,834	135,715	5,572,603	80,295	3,848,212
1879	26,823,511	83,034,885	18,764,539	101,799,424	137,133	5,871,006	81,021	3,360,285
1880	26,605,402	83,137,981	19,208,236	102,346,215	140,926	6,214,662	81,395	4,295,336
1881	26,987,907	84,075,375	20,667,556	104,742,911	143,948	7,079,246	84,847	4,857,550
1882	27,897,343	87,590,759	21,397,425	108,987,184	151,377	8,393,653	87,302	4,998,375
1883	28,223,640	101,106,387	23,028,990	124,135,377	161,728	10,559,055	91,230	5,127,782
1884	28,468,789	102,327,840	24,627,839	126,955,679	162,375	11,325,724	94,239	5,648,843
1885	27,627,327	98,727,830	22,890,370	121,618,200	162,390	10,283,712	94,890	4,920,730
1886	27,349,447	100,587,104	26,296,278	126,883,382	140,941	7,704,269	94,714	5,650,945
1887	28,265,352	101,865,295	31,573,465	133,438,760	141,491	7,386,185	95,147	5,806,985

STATEMENT L—CONTINUED.

Year.	JACKS AND JENNIES		No. of Goats.	Value of Goats.	No. of Cattle.	Value of Cattle.	No. of Hogs.	Value of Hogs.	No. of Sheep.	Value of Sheep.
	No. of	Value of								
1875	1,223	$ 41,624	14,031	$ 12,388	594,185	$4,003.352	1,159,361	$1,188,784	474,829	$ 453,983
1876	1,156	37,290	16,874	14,805	595,960	3,850,166	1,181,980	1,475,588	375,803	457,871
1877	1,040	33,286	19,435	15,495	542,196	4,195,293	1,383,967	1,840,276	512,514	487,664
1878	921	27,124	21,335	18,512	640,607	4,885,443	1,413,042	1,673,515	525,613	471,511
1879	790	26,704	25,772	19,371	678,311	3,844,964	1,413,042	1,703,245	582,468	521,345
1880	963	27,834	29,212	24,970	665,373	4,033,159	1,402,733	1,608,736	602,140	538,514
1881	1,012	32,578	27,917	21,840	636,383	3,953,624	1,370,162	1,678,394	536,266	500,702
1882	1,093	33,614	28,300	21,960	727,891	4,329,745	1,416,318	1,727,881	537,217	528,303
1883	1,283	35,317	30,090	23,107	825,321	5,009,828	3,892,320	2,129,380	626,340	637,879
1884	861	33,839	30,811	26,065	876,481	5.289,788	1,906,785	2,473,644	625,390	632,428
1885	880	33,100	30,920	25,890	892,780	4,780,920	1,927,382	2,420,320	630,780	637,850
1886	915	35,643	27,521	22,576	576,022	4,235,292	1,139,723	1,461,600	397,364	378,715
1887	9,726	36,955	28,520	23,575	575,120	4,415,590	1,135,932	1,327,655	395,463	375,605

STATEMENT L—CONTINUED

Year.	Value of Farming Utensils.	Money on Hand or on Deposit.	Solvent Credits.	Stock in Incorporated Companies.	Other Personal Property.	Railroad Franchise, &c.	Aggregate amount Farming Utensils, Money on hand, Solvent Credits, Stock, other Personal Property, &c.	Total aggregate value of Land, Town Property, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Money on hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, &c.
1875	$ 13,500,218	$ 4,084,127	$ 12,047,513	$ 2,376,216	$ 10,520,499	$ 977,134	$ 43,505,807	$ 152,546,023
1876	12,351,655	3,189,559	12,007,313	2,275,781	10,070,452	859,021	40,753,781	148,564,557
1877	11,226,259	2,461,484	12,786,359	698,258	9,316,797	889,591	37,378,939	146,370,493
1878	10,308,200	2,145,020	12,552,768	628,266	8,876,122	722,874	35,233,350	142,308,102
1879	10,124,553	3,106,076	13,518,809	893,819	9,996,058	892,582	38,551,897	156,268,241
1880	10,621,161	3,540,439	13,943,548	1,017,843	11,490,529	913,645	50,927,440	169,916,907
1881	11,521,245	4,192,527	14,343,678	1,418,712	12,175,630	1,420,002	44,471,794	167,738,639
1882	12,121,178	4,937,642	15,998,131	1,877,112	13,069,322	1,844,527	51,168,007	180,376,525
1883	13,372,880	5,199,728	16,927,372	2,086,344	14,066,327	1,972,347	77,087,346	201,222,723
1884	14,289,726	5,375,380	17,394,388	2,979,327	15,137,921	2,006,344	82,613,417	209,569,096
1885	13,492,890	4,988,722	17,892,320	2,832,920	15,930,820	2,127,820	81,134,422	202,752,622
1886	11,741,063	5,552,206	19,173,830	1,737,996	16,156,302	1,710,914	56,072,311	202,444,733
1887	11,370,760	3,500,415	19,979,100	1,416,495	15,759,555		*71,398,875	204,837,635

*Aggregate value personal property.

RECAPITULATION.

Statement showing the value of Real and Personal Property in the State, including Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets, Goats, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; also Farming Utensils, &c., Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, Stock in Incorporated Companies, other Personal Property and Railroad Franchise, as per returns to this Department for the year 1887.

Valuation of Land,	$ 101,865,295
Valuation of Town Property,	31,573,465
Valuation of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Farming Utensils, Money on Hand or on Deposit, Solvent Credits, &c.,	71,398,875
Total valuation of Real and Personal Property,	$ 204,837,635
Total value Railroad Property,	10,287,648
Grand Total,	$ 215,125,283

STATEMENT M,

Showing the Amount of Railroad Property, Franchise, &c.

NAME OF ROAD.	No. Miles.	Value per Mile.	Value of Track.	Value of Rolling Stock.	Value of Other Property.	Total Value of Property.	Value of Capital Stock.	Value of Franchise.	Shares held by Non-Residents	Tax Valuation	Property Tax.
Acme Manufacturing Company	1¼	$	$ 2,000 00	$	$	$ 2,000 00	$	$		$ 2,000 00	$ 4 00
Alma & Little Rock	12	1.250 00	10,200 00	2,950 00		13,150 00	15,000 00	3,156 00	$	11,144 00	22 28
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio	† 45										
Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line	† 45										
Albemarle & Pantego	13½	663 70	8,960 00	5,125 00	275 00	14,360 00	314,360 00	4,279 00	300,000 00	10,041 00	20 08
Asheville & Spartanburg	42½	8,000 00	340,000 00	25,450 00		365,450 00		15,385 00		350,065 00	700 13
Albemarle & Raleigh	34¼	4,000 00	136,880 00	24,150 00		161,030 00		5,523 00		155,507 00	311 01
Atlantic & North Carolina	99½	4,112 56	339,000 00	70,200 00		409,200 00		59,700 00		349,500 00	699 00
Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago	39 6/10	3,500 00	138,600 00	16,421 00		155,021 00		7,819 00		147,202 00	294 40
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley	236⅔	2,700 00	639,360 00	98,890 00		738,250 00	150,000 00	73,171 00		665,079 00	1,330 15
Cashie & Chowan R. R. & L. Co	35	400 00	14,000 00	7,600 00	26,505 00	48,105 00	10,000 00	1,750 00	10,000 00	46,355 00	92 71
Cashie & Roanoke	25	800 00	20,000 00	6,800 00	13,252 00	40,052 00	2,500 00	2,875 00	2,500 00	37,177 00	74 35
Carolina Central	264¾	4,536 00	1,000,000 00	200,000 00		1,200,000 00		127,379 00		1,072,121 00	2,144 24
Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge	64	3,250 00	208,000 00	16,000 00	3,300 00	227,300 00	45,175 00	11,072 00	35,763 00	216,228 00	432 45
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta	† 11 4/10										
Danville, Mocksville & Southwestern	8	4,000 00	32,000 00			32,000 00	10,000 00	456 00		31,544 00	63 08
East Tennesse & Western North Carolina	† 3										
Georgia, Carolina & Northern	14	1,250 00	17,500 00	2,060 00		19,560 00				19,560 00	39 12
Jamesville & Washiugton	22½	1,000 00	22,500 00	5,000 00		27,500 00		1,873 00		25,627 00	51 25
Hamilton Railroad & Lumber Co	23	2,210 00	50,830 00	8,000 00		58,830 00	100,000 00	1,518 00	66,667 00	57,312 00	114 62
Louisburg	10	1,000 00	10,000 00		700 00	10,700 00		1,710 00		8,990 00	17 98
Marietta & North Georgia	12⅝	3,500 00	44,625 00	4,753 63		49,378 63		1,616 44		47,762 19	95 52
Milton & Southerlin	1	5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00		100 00		4,900 00	9 80
Midland North Carolina	21 7/10	1,500 00	32,550 00			32,550 00		1,627 00		30,923 00	61 84
New Hanover Transit Co	1¾	*4,000 00	7,000 00			7,000 00	7,500 00	1,242 00		6,258 00	12 51
Northwestern North Carolina	26½	4,100 00	107,094 00			107,094 00		16,382 00		90,712 00	181 42
North Carolina	226½	12,500 00	2,827,500 00	126,317 00	183,133 00	3,136,950 00	4,000,000 00	261,970 00	34,613 00	692,784 00	1,385 56
Norfolk Southern	52⅛	2,100 00	109,977 00	50,479 00		160,456 00		42,157 00		118,299 00	236 59
Oxford & Clarksville	18½	4,000 00	74,000 00			74,000 00		510 00		73,490 00	146 98
Piedmont	47½	10,043 67	472,670 70		6,075 00	478,745 70	600,000 00	41,025 00	597,200 00	437,720 70	875 44
Palmetto	† 7										
Pittsboro	11¼	400 00	4,500 00			4,500 00		672 00		3,826 00	7 65
Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line	106½	2,106 00	234,300 00	29,500 00		263,800 00		60,173 00		203,627 00	407 25
Roanoke Railroad & Lumber Co	8	1,408 00	11,264 00	3,375 00	1,960 00	16,589 00	26,599 00		10,000 00	16,599 00	33 19
Suffolk & Carolina	30	1,750 00	52,500 00	13,440 00	1,200 00	67,140 00	240,000 00	9,270 00	172,860 00	57,870 00	115 74
Suffolk Lumber Company	21	1,600 00	33,600 00			33,600 00		1,386 00		32,214 00	64 42
University	† 10½										
Warrenton	3⅛	2,500 00	7,812 00	4,250 00	500 00	12,562 00	3,075 00	1,114 00		11,448 00	22 89
Wilmington, Chadbourn & Conway	14	2,500 00	35,000 00			35,000 00		1,465 00		33,535 00	67 07
Wilmington Railway Bridge Co	2⅝					80,000 00				80,000 00	160 00
Wilmington Seacoast Railroad	9¼	4,250 00	41,437 00			41,437 00				41,427 00	82 87
Western North Carolina	297⅜	5,000 00	1,488,150 00	81,058 00		1,569,208 00		165,482 00		1,403,726 00	2,807 45
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta	65	6,000 00	275,480 00	105,000 00	10,000 00	390,480 00		64,125 00		326,355 00	652 71
Oxford & Henderson (1888)	13	3,520 00	45,760 00	3,100 00		48,860 00		6,760 00		42,100 00	84 20
Roanoke & Tar River (1888)	28½	3,500 00	99,750 00	11,900 00		111,650 00	150,000 00	2,765 00	149,990 00	108,800 85	217 77
Chowan & Southern (1888)	14⅝	2,000 00	29,200 00	5,440 00	1,050 00	35,690 00	55,000 00	2,346 00	55,000 00	33,344 00	66 68
Whaleyville Manufacturing Co				3,440 00		3,440 00				3,440 00	6 88
Seaboard & Roanoke	† 18	Exempt from taxation by charter.									
Cheraw & Salisbury	† 14										
Raleigh & Gaston	† 97										
Wilmington and Weldon and Branches	†321										
	2,549½	$ 120,199.93	$ 9,108,999 70	$ 930,698 63	$ 247,950 00	$ 1,287,648 33	$ 5,729,209 00	$ 150,763 44	$ 1,434,593 00	$ 7,106,635 89	$ 14,210 38

†Not added. *Includes rolliug stock. ‡No report. The average value per mile has not been calculated, because some of the roads failed to make reports in the form.

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

APPENDIX.

Showing the amount of Receipts and Disbursements of the State for each Fiscal Year from 1868 *to* 1888 *inclusive.*

Year.	PUBLIC FUND.		EDUCATION'L FUND.		Total Receipts.	Total Disbursemn'ts.
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Receipts.	Disbursements.		
1868	$ 1,925,564 98	$ 2,019,909 41	$ 21,564 64	$ 35,866 01	$ 1,947,129 62	$ 2,055,755 42
*1869	8,550,877 62	8,687,428 97	169,870 42	167,158 18	8,720,748 04	8,854,587 15
1870	3,557,867 48	3,454,214 10	333,973 76	203,411 01	3,891,841 24	3,657,625 11
1871	558,147 38	645,579 79	229,990 79	177,491 94	788,138 17	823,077 91
1872	654,476 21	628,532 70	46,000 81	173,275 92	700,477 02	801,808 62
1873	481,224 91	524,168 47	41,705 01	83,007 18	522,999 92	607,175 65
1874	667,114 49	448,839 68	44,384 21	56,260 94	711,498 70	504,869 62
1875	508,317 67	551,816 78	43,677 08	37,959 97	551,994 75	589,776 75
1876	524,039 17	528,055 22	42,235 59	54,702 93	566,274 76	582,758 15
1877	533,635 55	613,261 59	33,783 57	24,433 10	567,419 21	637,697 69
1878	533,322 04	534,187 07	12,592 39	4,915 03	545,914 43	539,102 10
1879	553,339 96	577,658 41	5,269 65	4,074 90	558,609 60	581,733 31
1880	546,796 04	492,720 33	6,233 47	4,000 00	553,029 51	496,720 33
1881	645,713 05	625,616 59	114,501 31	50,651 25	760,244 36	676,067 84
1882	755,881 44	629,112 37	12,712 05	66,125 00	768,593 49	695,337 37
1883	965,107 08	944,343 76	29,879 30	135 00	994,986 38	944,478 76
1884	1,436,775 66	785,641 78	35,200 33	76,228 65	1,471,975 99	861,870 43
1885	378,957 62	795,486 26	7,176 54	5,195 14	386,134 16	800,681 40
1886	835,421 03	1,112,652 31	7,626 25	7,365 85	843,047 28	1,180,017 16
1887	847,864 36	886,334 02	6,920 48	5,524 21	854,784 84	891,858 23
1888	710,384 39	820,025 39	11,403 01	5,582 86	721,787 40	825,608 25

*Much the larger proportion of the Receipts and Disbursements for 1869 are on account of subscriptions to Railroad Companies, &c., where no money actually passed.

ADDENDA.

Showing the Aggregate value of Real and Personal Property in each County in the State for the year 1887,—*Last Assessment.*

Alamance	$ 3,209,928
Alexander	904,717
Alleghany	531,130
Anson	1,867,590
Ashe	1,339,723
Beaufort	2,457,733
Bertie	2,446,021
Bladen	1,512,906
Brunswick	953,573
Buncombe	6,297,287
Burke	1,346,060
Cabarrus	2,803,872
Caldwell	1,311,737
Camden	544,205
Carteret	735,401
Caswell	2,235,368
Catawba	2,590,487
Chatham	3,156,108
Cherokee	1,143,672
Chowan	1,006,459
Clay	406,314
Cleveland	2,849,511
Columbus	1,397,499
Craven	2,420,282
Cumberland	3,268,712
Currituck	677,790
Dare	287,477
Davidson	3,093,904
Davie	1,536,669
Duplin	1,724,259
Durham	4,966,146
Edgecombe	4,442,633
Forsyth	5,220,782
Franklin	2,833,213
Gaston	2,517,025
Gates	1,183,509
Graham	538,575
Granville	3,498,166
Greene	1,653,850
Guilford	4,916,712
Halifax	3,478,666
Harnett	1,120,824
Haywood	1,501,609
Henderson	1,713,497
Hertford	1,798,792

Year ending November 30th, 1888.

ADDENDA--CONTINUED.

Hyde	$ 862,454
Iredell	3,583,902
Jackson	877,992
Johnston	3,801,147
Jones	1,007,571
Lenoir	2,214,567
Lincoln	1,828,573
Macon	1,008,069
Madison	1,459,545
Martin	2,071,944
McDowell	795,649
Mecklenburg	7,118,718
Mitchell	938,155
Montgomery	1,200,333
Moore	2,249,802
Nash	2,638,552
New Hanover	5,479,323
Northampton	2,790,694
Onslow	1,323,516
Orange	2,073,695
Pamlico	526,896
Pasquotank	1,465,083
Pender	1,265,711
Perquimans	1,277,492
Person	1,898,899
Pitt	3,235,777
Polk	841,766
Randolph	3,298,212
Richmond	2,255,302
Robeson	3,120,861
Rockingham	3,496,516
Rowan	3,834,499
Rutherford	1,816,463
Sampson	2,071,274
Stanly	1,484,675
Stokes	1,516,401
Surry	1,848,881
Swain	564,516
Transylvania	659,894
Tyrrell	594,616
Union	2,569,098
Vance	2,377,696
Wake	9,440,609
Warren	1,979,212
Washington	967,928
Watauga	1,087,543
Wayne	4,624,748
Wilkes	1,501,218
Wilson	3,642,945
Yadkin	1,416,616
Yancey	589,612
	$ 210,035,453

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM, INCLUDING THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION AND EXPENDITURES FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD, M. D., PRESIDENT, Raleigh, N. C.

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Wake Co.	Term expires	March	1,	1889.
PROF. JNO. B. BURWELL, Wake County	"	"	"	1, 1889.
GEO. H. SNOW, ESQ., Wake County	"	"	"	1, 1889.
R. H. SMITH, ESQ., Halifax County	"	"	"	1, 1891.
DR. T. D. HAIGH, Cumberland County	"	"	"	1, 1891.
CAPT. W. S. HARRIS, Wake County	"	"	"	1, 1891.
COL. JAS. S. AMIS, Granville County	"	"	"	1, 1893.
DR. JNO. McCORMICK, Harnett County	"	"	"	1, 1893.
DR. W. R. CAPEHART, Bertie County	"	"	"	1, 1893.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PROF. JNO. B. BURWELL, *Chairman*; DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, R. H. SMITH, ESQ.

OFFICERS.

HON. D. W. BAIN	TREASURER *ex officio*.
P. M. WILSON, ESQ	CLERK OF RECORDS.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

DR. EUGENE GRISSOM	SUPERINTENDENT.
DR. FRANCIS T. FULLER	FIRST ASSITANT PHYSICIAN.
DR. SION H. ROGERS	SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
JNO. W. THOMPSON, ESQ	STEWARD.
MRS. MARY A. LAWRENCE	MATRON.

DOCUMENT NO. 7.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ALFRED M. SCALES,
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA:

SIR—In behalf of the Board of Directors I have the honor to submit the accompanying reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer and Steward of the North Carolina Insane Asylum for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888.

This Asylum for the cure and treatment of the insane has been in operation more than thirty-two years. In our opinion it is now, in all respects, in better condition than it ever was, the percentage of recoveries being larger and that of deaths smaller. It is now ventilated and heated by the best apparatus. The water-works have stood the test of floods and time and give entire satisfaction. The sewerage is extensive and complete and works admirably.

In the Eastern Division of the State, comprising fifty-six counties assigned to the North Carolina Insane Asylum, there are about one thousand white insane. This Asylum ought not to contain, at any one time, more than two hundred and fifty patients. Our wards are constantly crowded with patients, five-sixths of whom are chronic cases. There are now on file applications for admission of more than three hundred persons who need asylum treatment, and the friends of many more would apply if they believed there was any

prospect for their admission. The Board of Directors therefore again recommend and respectfully and earnestly request of the Legislature to make an appropriation to enlarge the hospital accommodations for the insane in this district, by adding to the buildings of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, thus enabling them to rescue from the dreadful state of chronic insanity many who are fast approaching that almost helpless condition. Approved plans for such enlargements are now in the possession of the Superintendent.

It affords us great pleasure to inform you that Dr. F. T. Fuller, our faithful and efficient first assistant physician, who has been suffering from a painful and serious illness of eleven months duration, has so far recovered as to be able to resume his duties.

During Dr. Fuller's illness, Dr. Grissom, the Superintendent, and Dr. Rogers, the second assistant physician, voluntarily assumed and performed, in the most satisfactory manner, the duties of the first assistant physician. The Executive Committee, knowing the important official and executive duties that Dr. Grissom as superintendent had to discharge, besides his daily and often nightly medical services in the wards, and the additional medical services assumed by Dr. Rogers, offered to employ an acting assistant physician to relieve them whenever the Superintendent should request it. They preferred to do the work, thus saving to the State the additional expense.

They have the satisfaction of knowing that the years 1887 and 1888 have been the most successful since the Asylum went into operation.

The whole number of patients treated during the past year was 372. The daily average upon the books was 292.

The daily average exclusive of those on probation or trial was 275. The percentage of recoveries for the years 1887 and 1888 was 46.2. For these individuals restored to sanity the cost at the present per capita of $200.00 for an average of even months each of asylum treatment was $120.00.

The average mortality for the two years of 1887–'88 was a little over 3 per cent., whilst the average mortality of all insane asylums in the United States is 7 per cent. In this connection I think it but just to state that the practice of sending patients home on probation or trial when they have ceased to be violent, recommended in the treatment of the insane by Dr. Grissom, has been very successful.

The Board recommends for the support and maintenance of this Asylum, with such improvements and repairs of the present buildings and premises as their condition may require, an annual appropriation of $55,000. This is a per capita for all purposes of $200.00 per annum, or $16.66⅔ per month, or of 54¾ cents per day.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

E. BURKE HAYWOOD, M. D.,

President Board of Directors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM:

GENTLEMEN—According to law and to custom it is both a duty and a pleasure to present to you, and through you to the Governor of the State, the report of this public institution, ending with the thirty-third year of its operations.

The following is a tabulated statement of the movement of population since the last appropriation was made by the General Assembly for support:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Registered number of patients Dec. 1, 1886	125	123	248
Received during year 1887	38	36	74
Treated during year 1887	163	159	322
Discharged during year 1887 recovered	12	5	17
" " " " improved	---	2	2
" " " " unimproved	2	---	2
" " " " died	2	6	8
" " " " not insane	1	---	1
Total discharges during year 1887	17	13	30
Remaining at end of the year	146	146	292
Greatest number any day, viz.: Nov. 30, 1887,	---	---	292
Smallest number any day, viz.: Dec. 1, 1886	---	---	248
Daily average treated	$138\frac{286}{365}$	$135\frac{229}{265}$	$273\frac{315}{365}$
Daily average on probation	---	---	$17\frac{11}{365}$
Percentage of recoveries on admissions	---	---	22.9
Percentage of deaths on whole number treated,	---	---	2.4
Registered number December 1, 1887	146	146	292
Received during year 1888	43	37	80
Treated during year 1888	189	183	372
Discharged during year 1888 recovered	17	20	37
" " " " improved	12	2	14
" " " " unimproved	10	1	11
" " " " died	10	8	18
Greatest number any day, on July 20, 1888	---	---	300
Smallest number any day, on April 24, 1888	---	---	277
Daily average treated	142	150	292
Daily average on probation	8	9	17
Remaining December 1, 1888	140	152	292
Percentage of recoveries on admissions	---	---	46.2
Percentage of deaths on whole number treated,	---	---	4.8

TABLE No. 1.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (INCLUDING CURES, IMPROVED, UNIMPROVED AND DEATHS) AND THOSE REMAINING FOR EACH YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

DATE.	Admissions.	DISCHARGES.					Remaining.
		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Deaths.	Total.	
1856	90	5	3	0	2	10	80
1857	96	15	10	6	7	38	138
1858	57	26	7	9	9	51	141
1859	83	22	11	7	10	50	176
1860	76	23	2	25	23	73	179
1861	61	21	4	14	8	47	193
1862	44	17	2	8	15	42	195
1863	41	9	4	7	21	41	195
1864	40	14	7	7	27	55	180
1865	41	9	1	19	45	74	147
1866	65	15	4	14	14	47	165
1867	85	13	5	13	21	52	198
1868	72	18	7	11	17	53	217
1869	27	7	3	2	7	19	225
1870	29	7	4	2	9	22	232
1871	44	9	5	9	8	31	245
1872	43	14	9	14	18	55	233
1873	50	17	6	5	13	41	242
1874	44	13	8	2	16	39	247
1875	42	16	5	5	14	40	249
1876	44	11	6	3	9	29	264
1877	52	13	8	3	15	39	278
1878	42	14	11	10	19	54	266
1879	45	14	4	2	13	33	277
1880	56	17	7	7	29	60	273
1881	49	10	3	2	23	38	284
1882	50	16	5	18	17	56	278
1883	53	17	43	63	9	132	199
1884	106	26	16	9	11	62	243
1885	97	41	12	9	24	86	254
1886	95	17	36	28	20	101	248
1887	74	17	2	3	8	30	292
1888	80	37	14	11	18	80	292
Total	1,972	540	274	347	519	1,680	292

TABLE No. 2.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION, FEBRUARY 22D, 1856.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions	1043	849	1892
Discharges	897	703	1600
Remaining	146	146	292

TABLE No. 3.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1887.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients in Asylum November 30, 1886	125	123	248
Received during the year	38	36	74
Under treatment during the year	163	159	322
Discharges during the year	17	13	30
Remaining November 30, 1887	146	146	292

TABLE No. 4.

DISCHARGES, CLASSIFIED FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1887.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Cured	12	5	17
Improved	-------	2	2
Unimproved	2	----------	2
Died	2	6	8
Not insane	1	----------	1
Total	17	13	30

Daily average number of patients during the year ..... $273\frac{315}{365}$.

Greatest number any day during the year was on November 30, 1887 292

Smallest number any day during the year was on December 1st, 1886 248

TABLE No. 5.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION, FEBRUARY 22D, 1856.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions	1086	886	1972
Discharges	946	734	1680
Remaining	140	152	292

TABLE No. 6.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1888.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients in Asylum December 1, 1887	146	146	292
Received during the year 1888	43	37	80
Under treatment during the year 1888	189	183	372
Discharges during the year 1888	49	31	80
Remaining November 30, 1888	140	152	292
Probation November 30, 1888	9	9	18

TABLE No. 7.

DISCHARGES, CLASSIFIED FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1888.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Cured	17	20	37
Improved	12	2	14
Unimproved	10	1	11
Died	10	8	18
Total	49	31	80

TABLE No. 8.

SHOWING CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE RECEIVED.

Number.	DATE OF ADMISSION. Year.	Month.	Day.	SEX.	Age.	SOCIAL RELATIO'S.	DISEASE. No. Attack.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION BEFORE ADMIS'N Years	M'ths.	Days.	FORM.	Suicidal.	Puerperal.	Hereditary.	RESIDENCE.	No. Admissions.
1	1886	December	5	Female	26	Married	1	Earthquake	----	3	----	Mania	"	--	--	Wake	1
2	"	"	10	Male	55	Married	1	Brain Lesion	1	2	----	Mania	--	--	--	Sampson	1
3	"	"	13	Female	65	Single	1	Poverty and sorrow	3	----	----	Dementia	--	--	--	Wake	1
4	"	"	13	Female	64	Single	1	Poverty and sorrow	3	----	----	Dementia	--	--	--	Wake	1
5	"	"	22	Male	38	Married	3	Intemperance	----	2	----	Mania	--	--	"	New Hanover	2
6	"	"	24	Male	51	Married	1	Intemperance	----	8	----	Dementia	--	--	--	Hyde	1
7	"	"	29	Male	41	Single	1	Unknown	15	----	----	Mania	--	--	--	Halifax	1
8	"	"	29	Male	40	Single	1	Heredity	3	----	----	Mania	--	--	"	Onslow	1
9	"	"	30	Male	29	Married	1	Lack of occupation	3	----	----	Unknown	--	--	--	Wake	1
10	1887	January.	5	Male	45	Married	2	Unknown	4	----	----	Unknown	--	--	--	Edgecombe	2
11	"	"	17	Female	52	Married	1	Heredity	----	10	----	Mania	--	--	"	Wilson	1
12	"	"	17	Female	19	Single	1	Heredity	4	----	----	Mania	--	--	"	Wilson	1
13	"	"	25	Male	66	Widowed	1	Sorrow and loss	----	2	----	Melancholia	"	--	"	Franklin	1
14	"	"	26	Female	38	Single	1	Suppression of menses	----	4	----	Melancholia	"	--	--	Craven	1
15	"	"	27	Male	53	Single	1	Intemperance	1	----	----	Dementia	--	--	--	Martin	1
16	"	"	27	Male	18	Single	1	Over study	----	2	----	Stuperous Ins'ty	--	--	--	Washington	1
17	"	"	31	Male	65	Single	1	Fall on head	20	----	----	Dementia	--	--	--	Columbus	1
18	"	"	31	Male	30	Single	1	Disappointm'nt in love	5	----	----	Melancholia	--	--	--	Wake	1
19	"	February	1	Male	26	Single	1	Earthquake	----	5	----	Mania	--	--	"	Bladen	1
20	"	"	4	Male	28	Single	1	Trouble and ill health	----	10	----	Mania	--	--	--	New Hanover	1
21	"	"	8	Male	46	Married	1	Ill health	3	----	----	Dementia	--	--	"	Northampton	1
22	"	"	24	Male	46	Married	1	Concussion of brain	22	----	----	Dementia	--	--	--	New Hanover	2

TABLE No. 8.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	DATE OF ADMISSION. Year.	Day.	Month.	SEX.	Age.	SOCIAL RELATION.	DISEASE. No. Attack.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION BEFORE ADMIS'N Years	Mth's.	Days.	FORM.	Suicidal.	Puerperal.	Hereditary.	RESIDENCE.	No. Admissions.
23	1887	2	March	Male	40	Single	1	Unknown		11		Mania				Beaufort	1
24	"	3	"	Female	40	Single	1	Unknown	5			Mania			"	Carteret	1
25	"	8	"	Female	28	Single	1	Uterine disease		5		Mania	"			Johnston	1
26	"	15	"	Female	18	Single	1	Religious excitement		6		Mania	"			Warren	1
27	"	15	"	Male	34	Single	1	Heredity	8			Mania			"	Wayne	1
28	"	22	"	Male	33	Married	1	Business trouble		6		Melancholia				Wake	1
29	"	28	"	Male	63	Married	1	Business trouble		1		Melancholia				Wayne	1
30	"	1	April	Female	50	Widowed	3	Menopanse		3		Mania			"	Sampson	1
31	"	2	"	Female	45	Married	1	Ill health	5			Mania				Wake	2
32	"	5	"	Female	67	Widowed	1	Unknown		2		Mania			"	Carteret	1
33	"	8	"	Male	47	Married	1	Poverty and indolence	2			Mania			"	Currituck	1
34	"	9	"	Female	57	Widowed	1	Ill health		4		Mania			"	Franklin	1
35	"	22	"	Female	75	Widowed	1	Unknown	10			Dementia			"	Vance	1
36	"	27	"	Female	19	Single	1	Disappointm'nt in love		1		Mania			"	Onslow	1
37	"	24	May	Female	25	Married	1	Poverty and hardships	2			Mania				Wilson	1
38	"	26	"	Female	29	Single	1	Disappointed affection		7		Mania	"			Columbus	1
39	"	1	June	Male	25	Single	1	Disappointed love		2		Melancholia	"		"	Warren	1
40	"	11	"	Female	19	Single	1	Disappointm't &Sorr'w	3			Melancholia	"			Johnston	1
41	"	16	"	Male	51	Single	1	Spinal disease	7			Recurre't Mania				Northampton	1
42	"	25	"	Female	31	Married	1	Domestic trouble		½		Mania	"			Craven	1
43	"	29	"	Female	46	Married	1	Uterine disease		8		Melancholia	"		"	Duplin	1
44	"	2	July	Female	38	Married	4	Overwork		3		Mania			"	Sampson	1
45	"	6	"	Female	22	Single	1	Heredity	5			Mania			"	Robeson	1

46	"	"	7	Female	45	Married	2	Menopanse			21	Mania	"			Pamlico	1
47	"	"	11	Female	72	Married	2	Unknown	2			Mania				Vance	2
48	"	"	12	Female	42	Single	1	Unknown		9		Melancholia				Chowan	1
49	"	"	20	Female	53	Married	12	Menstrual disorder			14	Mania				Craven	4
50	"	"	20	Female	38	Married	1	Ill health		5		Mania				Wake	1
51	"	August	11	Male	23	Single	1	Masturbation	2			Mania				Wayne	1
52	"	"	13	Male	45	Married	1	Financial trouble		6		Unknown				Wayne	1
53	"	"	15	Male	20	Single	2	Blow on head	unk	nown		Mania				Columbus	2
54	"	"	17	Female	48	Single	1	Disappointm'nt in love	2			Mania				Nash	1
55	"	"	22	Female	58	Married	1	Ill health	1			Melancholia	"			Johnston	1
56	"	"	24	Male	50	Single	1	Unknown	20			Dementia				Cumberland	2
57	"	"	30	Male	26	Single	1	Disappointed love		6		Melancholia	"		"	Cumberland	1
58	"	Septemb'r	1	Female	54	Single	1	Ill health	3			Mania				Granville	1
59	"	"	2	Male	36	Single	1	Typhoid fever	11			Mania				Wake	2
60	"	"	13	Male	20	Single	1	Fever		1½		Mania				Sampson	1
61	"	"	15	Female	39	Married	3	Milk fever		1		Mania	"	"	"	Harnett	2
62	"	"	20	Female	30	Single	1	Heredity		1		Mania			"	Hertford	1
63	"	"	26	Male	35	Married	1	Opium and alcohol	4						"	Granville	1
64	"	October	5	Male	71	Married	1	Overheat		4		Dementia				Lenoir	1
65	"	"	19	Male	66	Married	1	Overwork		4		Melancholia	"		"	Duplin	1
66	"	November	8	Male	44	Married	1	Heredity		2		Mania			"	Bladen	1
67	"	"	8	Female	30	Married	1	Ill health		5		Mania			"	Columbus	1
68	"	"	8	Female	27	Married	1	Ill treatment	2			Melancholia				Pamlico	1
69	"	"	12	Male	46	Married	3	Business trouble			14	Mania				Robeson	2
70	"	"	14	Female	59	Married	1	Unknown		3		Melancholia	"		"	Duplin	1
71	"	"	17	Male	20	Single	1	Heredity	2			Mania			"	Currituck	1
72	"	"	21	Female	48	Married	1	Unknown		6		Melancholia			"	Edgecombe	1
73	"	"	26	Male	19	Single	1	Epilepsy	12			Unknown			"	Wayne	1
74	"	"	29	Male	30	Single	1	Religious excitement	7			Mania				Martin	1

TABLE No. 9.

SHOWING CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE RECEIVED.

Number.	DATE OF ADMISSION. Year.	Month.	Day.	SEX.	Age.	SOCIAL RELATION.	DISEASE. No. Attack.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION BEFORE ADMIS'N Years	M'ths.	Days.	FORM.	Suicidal.	Puerperal.	Hereditary.	RESIDENCE.	No. Admissions.
1	1887	December	1	Female	43	Widowed	1	Menopanse	----	----	14	Melancholia	"	--	--	Vance	1
2	"	"	12	Male	45	Married	1	Exposure to sun	----	3	----	Melancholia	"	--	--	Carteret	1
3	"	"	16	Female	27	Single	1	Epilepsy	2	----	----	Mania	"	--	--	Wayne	1
4	"	"	22	Female	40	Single	1	Disappointed love	14	----	----	Mania	"	--	--	Harnett	1
5	"	"	22	Female	56	Married	5	Ill health	10	----	----	Mania	--	--	--	Cumberland	3
6	"	"	30	Female	47	Married	1	Unknown	----	7	----	Mania	--	--	--	Moore	1
7	1888	January	3	Male	51	Married	1	Financial trouble	----	1	----	Mania	--	--	--	Jones	1
8	"	"	5	Female	38	Married	1	Heredity	----	----	----	Unknown	--	--	"	Nash	1
9	"	"	5	Male	59	Married	1	Sunstroke	----	4	----	Melancholia	"	--	--	Pitt	1
10	"	"	10	Male	43	Single	1	Ex. use bromidia & chlo	----	----	7	Mania	--	--	--	New Hanover	1
11	"	"	11	Male	38	Single	2	Religious excitement	----	----	----	Mania	--	--	--	Wake	2
12	"	"	18	Male	38	Single	1	Use of alcoholics	1	----	----	Mania	--	--	--	Carteret	1
13	"	"	20	Male	56	Married	1	Over work	3	----	----	Melancholia	"	--	--	Wayne	1
14	"	"	24	Male	24	Single	1	Over work	----	----	10	Mania	--	--	--	Wake	1
15	"	"	27	Female	50	Single	1	Unknown	2	6	----	Mania	--	--	--	Johnston	1
16	"	February	6	Male	43	Married	2	Ill health	----	----	28	Melancholia	"	--	--	Vance	1
17	"	"	9	Female	34	Single	1	Uterine disease	----	6	----	Mania	--	--	--	Cumberland	1
18	"	"	9	Male	36	Married	2	Unknown	----	2	----	Melancholia	"	--	--	Robeson	1
19	"	"	16	Femaie	54	Married	2	Unknown	----	3	----	Mania	--	--	--	Harnett	--
20	"	"	17	Female	47	Widowed	1	Trouble	----	4	----	Dementia	--	--	--	Warren	1
21	"	"	23	Male	37	Single	1	Heredity	----	6	----	Melancholia	--	--	"	Lenoir	1
22	"	"	24	Female	56	Widowed	1	Unknown	18	----	----	Monomania	--	--	--	Pamlico	1

23	1888	February	24	Male	20	Single	1	Unknown			14	Mania			"	Wayne	1
24	"	March	19	Female	59	Married	2	Religious excitement		10		Mania			"	Duplin	2
25	"	"	20	Female	26	Single	1	Ill health		2		Mania			"	Pitt	1
26	"	April	9	Male	66	Married	1	Use of alcoholics		7		Dementia				Craven	1
27	"	"	10	Female	28	Married	1	Uterine disease		7		Mania		"		Robeson	1
28	"	"	18	Male	39	Single	1	Unknown	10			Monomania			"	Bertie	1
29	"	"	24	Female	38	Married	1	Ill health		1		Melancholia				Sampson	1
30	"	"	24	Male	21	Single	1	Unknown		3		Mania				Hertford	1
31	"	"	26	Male	28	Single	1	Masturbation	1			Dementia				Hertford	1
32	"	"	26	Female	26	Single	6	Loss of sleep		1		Mania				Bladen	1
33	"	"	26	Female	45	Married	1	Bad treatment	2			Mania		"		Gates	1
34	"	"	28	Male	35	Widowed	1	Unknown	unk	now	n	Paresis				Wake	1
35	"	May	3	Male	63	Widowed	1	Religion		8		Melancholia		"		Wake	1
36	"	"	12	Male	33	Single	1	Heredity	15			Dementia			"	New Hanover	1
37	"	"	18	Female	40	Single	1	Afflictions	2			Melancholia				Carteret	1
38	"	"	21	Female	67	Widowed	6	Grief		5		Mania			"	Pender	1
39	"	June	1	Male	40	Widowed	1	Suicide of wife	1			Mania				Wake	1
40	"	"	4	Female	23	Married	1	Ill health		3		Melancholia				Wake	1
41	"	"	5	Male	39	Single	1	Intemperance		1		Mania				New Hanover	1
42	"	"	16	Female	57	Married	1	Disease	2			Mania		"		Wake	1
43	"	"	29	Male	42	Married	1	Epilepsy	4			Epileptic mania				Wilson	1
44	"	July	2	Female	45	Married	2	Trouble			8	Mania				Wake	2
45	"	"	2	Female	33	Single	1	Unknown	8			Dementia				Bertie	1
46	"	"	3	Male	54	Married	1	Trouble	3			Mania				Johnston	1
47	"	"	3	Male	48	Married	1	Unknown	10			Mania				Johnston	1
48	"	"	3	Female	39	Married	1	Narcotics	10			Mania		"		Craven	1
49	"	"	3	Male	60	Married	1	Grief		4		Mania		"		Martin	1
50	"	"	3	Male	30	Single	1	Epilepsy	seve	r'l y	ears	Mania				Robeson	1
51	"	"	9	Female	47	Single	1	Disappointment	20			Mania				Granville	1
52	"	"	17	Male	27	Married	1	Over work	1			Melancholia				New Hanover	1
53	"	"	19	Female	28	Single	1	Epilepsy	20			Epileptic mania				Currituck	1
54	"	"	19	Male	34	Single	1	Masturbation	unk	now	n	Epileptic mania		"		Washington	1
55	"	"	25	Male	62	Married	6	Over work		1		Mania			"	Franklin	2
56	"	"	25	Male	40	Married	1	Ill health	1			Melancholia			"	Sampson	1
57	"	August	2	Female	28	Married	1	Ill health		1		Mania			"	Rockingham	1

TABLE No. 9.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	DATE OF ADMISSION. Year.	Month.	Day.	SEX.	Age.	SOCIAL RELATION.	DISEASE. No. Attack.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION BEFORE ADMIS'N Years	M'ths.	Days.	FORM.	Suicidal.	Puerperal.	Hereditary.	RESIDENCE.	No. Admissions.
58	1888	August	2	Female	40	Married	1	Menopanse	unk	now	n.	Melancholia	"			Wake	1
59	"	"	17	Female	28	Single	1	Ill health	1	6		Mania				Halifax	1
60	"	"	16	Female	40	Married	*	Loss of child	8			Dementia	"			Wayne	1
61	"	"	17	Male	47	Married	1	Financial trouble		6		Mania				Wake	1
62	"	"	17	Female	53	Widowed	2	Excitement		1	26	Mania	"			Pitt	2
63	"	"	22	Female	16	Single	1	Dysmenorrhœa		5		Mania				Johnston	1
64	"	Septemb'r	3	Male	28	Single	1	Fall	8			Mania	"			Craven	1
65	"	"	14	Male	25	Single	1	Her'dity & mast'rbat'n	3			Mania				Craven	1
66	"	"	18	Male	27	Single	1	Wound			14	Mania paralytic	"			Jones	1
67	"	"	20	Male	60	Married	1	Ill health	2			Melancholia				Bladen	1
68	"	"	28	Male	76	Widowed	1	Ill health		3		Melancholia				Granville	1
69	"	"	29	Male	30	Single	1	Epilepsy	4			Mania epileptic				New Hanover	1
70	"	"	29	Female	22	Married	1	Religious anxiety		1	12	Mania				Johnston	1
71	"	October	3	Female	32	Single	1	Religious excitement		2		Melancholia				Vance	1
72	"	"	5	Female	--	Single	2	Trouble		6		Mania				Pender	2
73	"	"	9	Male	40	Single	*	Masturbation	10			Mania				Robeson	1
74	"	"	18	Male	30	Married	1	Unknown		3		Mania				Wake	1
75	"	"	22	Male	50	Single	1	Syphilis	1			Mania				Jones	1
76	"	November	4	Female	40	Single	1	Religious excitement			10	Mania				Johnston	1
77	"	"	12	Female	19	Single	1	Amenorrhœa	2			Mania				Warren	1
78	"	"	13	Male	39	Married	1	Dissipation	1			Mania				Granville	1
79	"	"	13	Male	21	Single	2	Sunstroke	6			Mania				Columbus	2
80	"	"	18	Male	37	Married	2	Heredity			12	Mania				Granville	2

*Several.

TABLE No. 10.—Showing Circumstances of Each Case Discharged, Including Deaths.

Number.	DATE OF ADMISSION. Year.	Month.	Day.	SEX.	AGE.	SOCIAL RELATION.	DISEASE. No. Attack.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION. Years.	Mths.	Days.	FORM.	Suicidal.	Puerperal.	Hereditary.	RESIDENCE.	No. Admissions.	DISCHARGE OR DEATH. Years.	Month.	Days.	RESIDENCE IN HOSPITAL. Years.	Months.	Days.	MENTAL CONDITION WHEN DISCHARGED.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Registered
1	1883	Septemb'r	26	Female.	32	Single	1	Narcotics	12			Dementia				Sampson	1	1887	January	5	3	3	9	Died	Phthisis	140
2	1886	February	18	Female.	66	Widowed	2	Fall			1½	Melancholia				Harnett	2	"	"	7		10	19	Improved		179
3	1879	March	1	Male	33	Single	1	Epilepsy	8			Mania				Granville	1	"	"	24	7	10	28	Died	Exhaustion of epilepsy	128
4	1886	July	16	Male	50	Married	1	Heredity	2			Mania				Perquimans	1	"	March	7		7	21	Cured		151
5	1885	February	23	Female.	33	Single	1	Unknown	1	6		Melancholia				Edgecombe	1	"	"	7	3	14		Died	Phthisis	166
6	1885	December	4	Male	26	Single	1	Masturbation			7	Melancholia				Wake	1	"	"	9		4	5	Cured		172
7	1884	May	15	Male	33	Married	1	Unknown	2			Melancholia				Columbus	1	"	"	9	2	9	24	Cured		158
8	1883	March	5	Female.	23	Single	1	Over work			1½	Mania				Granville	1	"	"	20	2	5	15	Cured		134
9	1876	December	30	Male	29	Married	1	Lack of employment	3			Unknown				Wake	1	"	April	3	3	3	2	Not insane		185
10	1869	March	22	Female.	30	Single	1	Suppression of menses	5			Mania				Wilson	1	"	May	13	18	1	21	Died	Exhaustion of chronic mania	180
11	1881	August	22	Female.	63	Married	1	Unknown	18			Mania				Johnston	1	"	June	13	5	2	21	Died	Exhaustion of chronic mania	140
12	1885	December	21	Male	31	Married	1	Unknown		1		Melancholia				Franklin	1	"	July	6	1	6	12	Cured		171
13	1888	April	3	Male	57	Married	3	Business trouble			5	Melancholia				Orange	1	"	"	10	1	3	7	Cured		178
14	1883	November	20	Female.	43	Single	1	Ill health			3	Melancholia				Wake	1	"	"	10	3	7	20	Cured		151
15	1866	April	1	Male	61	Married	1	Alcoholics	5			Mania				Wayne	1	"	"	10	1	2	9	Cured		173
16	1886	March	10	Male	38	Married	1	Intemperance				Melancholia				Franklin	1	"	"	14	1	4	4	Cured		178
17	1886	June	18	Male	31	Single	3	Family affliction				Mania				Franklin	1	"	"	14	1		29	Cured		178
18	1882	June	21	Male	35	Married	1	Domestic trouble			21	Mania				Wake	1	"	"	14	1		22	Cured		144
19	1887	July	7	Female.	45	Married	1	Menopause				Mania				Pamlico	1	"	"	17			10	Died	Exhaustion of acute mania	186
20	1884	April	26	Male	48	Married	1	Intemperance	3			Mania				Granville	1	"	"	17	3	2	21	Unimproved		157
21	1880	June	14	Male	53	Married	1	Shock	2	3		Mania				Granville	1	"	"	17	1	3	3	Cured		178
22	1887	March	22	Male	53	Married	1	Business trouble		6		Melancholia				Wake	1	"	"	17		3	25	Cured		184
23	1882	December	19	Female.	32	Single	1	Uterine disease	10			Mania				Harnett	1	"	August	14	4	7	25	Died	Phthisis	144
24	1885	December	15	Female.	22	Single	1	Uterine disease			1	Mania				Orange	1	"	October	24	1	9	9	Cured		172
25	1886	April	4	Male	29	Single	1	Disappointment				Mania				Hyde	1	"	"	24	1	9	20	Cured		179
26	1886	October	20	Female.	40	Married	1	Ill health			2	Melancholia				Sampson	1	"	"	24	1		4	Cured		180
27	1888	Septemb'r	22	Male	32	Married	3	Unknown			3	Mania				Duplin	2	"	"	24	1	1	2	Cured		180
28	1885	May	30	Male	56	Married	1	Business trouble	2			Melancholia				Vance	1	"	"	24	1	4	21	Unimproved		161
29	1881	December	2	Male	52	Married	1	Epilepsy	4			Mania				Hyde	1	"	November	5	2	11	3	Died	Epilepsy	102
30	1887	July	20	Female.	58	Married	1	Ill health			5	Mania				Wake	1	"	"	5	3	3	15	Improved		186

TABLE No. 11.—Showing Circumstances of each Case Discharged, Including Deaths.

Number.	DATE OF ADMISSION. Year.	Month.	Day.	SEX.	AGE.	SOCIAL RELATION.	DISEASE. No. Attack.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION. Years.	Mths.	Days.	FORM.	Suicidal.	Puerperal.	Hereditary.	RESIDENCE.	No. Admissions.	DISCHARGE, OR DEATH. Years.	Month.	Day.	RESIDENCE IN HOSPITAL. Years.	Months.	Days.	MENTAL CONDITION WHEN DISCHARGED.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	
1	1888	November	9	Female.	24	Married	1	Earthquake			2	Mania				Harnett	1	1887	December	11	1	1	2	Cured		
2	1887	April	8	Male	47	Married	1	Poverty and indolence	2			Mania				Currituck	1	"	"	22		8	14	Cured		
3	1885	October	30	Male	30	Single	1	Masturbation	3			Dementia				Pitt	1	"	"	22	2	10	8	Much improved		
4	1888	January	3	Male	51	Married	1	Financial trouble		1		Mania				Jones	1	1888	January	4			1	Died	Exhaustion.	
5	1856	April	10	Female.	30	Single	1	Ill health	11			Dementia				Franklin	1	"	"	14	31	9	4	Died	Paralysis.	
6	1887	December	29	Female.	60	Married	5	Ill health	10			Mania				Cumberland	3	"	"	21			29	Died	Consumption.	
7	1886	"	22	Male	48	Married	Sore	Intemperance			24	Mania				New Hanover	2	"	"	23	1	1	1	Cured		
8	1885	"	21	Female.	25	Married	2	Puerperal			5	Melancholia				Lenoir	1	"	"	23	2	1	2	Cured		
9	1884	October	16	Male	53	Widowed	2	Heredity	1			Melancholia				Brunswick	1	"	"	23	3	3	10	Cured		
10	1886	December	10	Male	55	Married	1	Brain Lesion	1	2		Mania				Sampson	1	"	"	23	1	1	16	Improved		
11	1886	August	8	Male	35	Married	1	Unknown	1	2		Mania				Duplin	1	"	"	23	1	5	18	Cured		
12	1883	May	2	Female.	32	Single	2	Disappointment	1			Mania				Durham	1	"	"	23	2	8	26	Improved		
13	1886	December	5	Female.	28	Married	1	Earthquake			3	Mania				Wake	1	"	"	23	1	1	25	Cured		
14	1881	July	2	Female.	38	Married	4	Over work	3			Mania				Sampson	2	"	February	3		7	1	Cured		
15	1882	March	15	Female.	18	Single	1	Religious excitement			6	Mania				Warren	1	"	"	3		10	18	Cured		
16	8-9	August	18	Female.	23	Single	2	Unknown			3	Mania				Craven	1	"	"	8	1	20	1	Improved		
17	1888	January	5	Male	59	Married	1	Sunstroke			4	Melancholia				Pitt	1	"	"	9		1	14	Unimproved		
18	1885	July	37	Male	35	Married	1	Religious excitement			8	Melancholia				Nash	1	"	"	18	3	6	21	Improved		
19	1887	January	27	Male	18	Single	1	Over study			2	Stuporous melancholia				Washington	1	"	"	18	1		21	Improved		
20	1886	August	14	Female.	24	Married	1	Uterine disease			6	Mania				Franklin	1	"	"	26	1	3	13	Died	Consumption.	
21	1886	November	18	Male	28	Single	1	Unknown			6	Mania				Wayne	1	"	March	5	1	3	17	Improved		
22	1887	July	11	Female.	73	Married	2	Unknown	2			Mania				Vance	2	"	"	5		7	24	Unimproved		
23	1887	January	4	Male	28	Single	1	Trouble			15	Mania				New Hanover	1	"	"	8	1	1	4	Cured		
24	1887	Septemb'r	13	Male	20	Single	1	Fever		1	14	Mania				Sampson	1	"	"	8		5	23	Cured		
25	1887	July	13	Male	45	Married	1	Financial trouble			6	Unknown				Wayne	1	"	"	20		7	7	Cured		
26	1888	February	17	Female.	47	Married	1	Trouble			4	Dementia				Warren	1	"	"	25		8	5	Died	Exhaustion.	
27	1887	November	8	Male	44	Married	1	Heredity			3	Mania				Bladen	1	"	"	20		4	21	Died	Carcinoma.	
28	1888	January	10	Male	43	Single	1	Chloral habit			7	Mania				New Hanover	1	"	April	3		2	22	Cured		
29	1887	October	19	Male	66	Married	1	Over work			4	Melancholia				Duplin	1	"	"	3		5	14	Died	Exhaustion.	
30	1887	Septemb'r	30	Female.	30	Married	1	Heredity			6	Mania				Hertford	1	"	"	12		6	22	Cured		
31	1887	April	1	Female.	59	Widowed	3	Menopause	3			Mania				Sampson	1	"	"	20	1		19	Cured		
32	1874	December	2	Male	33	Single		Heredity	unknow	n		Imbecility				Person	1	"	"	21	13	4	2	Improved		
33	1885	April	28	Male	31	Single		Disappointment	8			Mania				Person	1	"	"	21	3	2	25	Improved		
34	1885	March	17	Male	29	Single	1	Unknown	7			Mania				Alamance	2	"	"	24	3	1	7	Unimproved		
35	1876	July	11	Male	18	Single		Masturbation	4			Mania				Alamance		"	"	24	11	9	13	Unimproved		
36	1884	February	20	Male	28	Married		Religious excitement			10	Melancholia				Alamance		"	"	24	2	9	4	Improved		
37	1885	June	27	Male	47	Married	1	Disappointment	4			Melancholia				Alamance	1	"	"	24	2	9	27	Improved		
38	1885	October	19	Male	45	Widowed	1	Unknown	3			Mania				Alamance	1	"	"	24	2	5	25	Unimproved		
39	1886	January	14	Male	31	Married	1	Trouble		2		Mania				Alamance		"	"	24	2	3	10	Unimproved		
40	1883	July	30	Male	30	Married	1	Unknown		6		Mania				Orange	10	1881	July	10	1	11	12	Cured		
41	1881	January	11	Male	28	Single	2	Epilepsy	2			Mania epileptic				Orange	1	1888	April	24	4	3	11	Improved		
42	1886	"	8	Male	17	Single	1	Ill health	3			Melancholia				Chatham	1	"	"	24	2	3	16	Unimproved		
43	1876	"	14	Male	39	Single	1	Unknown		6		Mania				Moore	1	"	"	24	15	3	29	Unimproved		
44	1881	December	26	Male	38	Married		Unknown			21	Mania				Moore	1	"	"	24	6	3	28	Unimproved		
45	1886	May	7	Male	60	Single	1	Ill health	4			Dementia				Moore	1	"	"	27	1	11	17	Unimproved		
46	1887	April	22	Female.	50	Widowed	1	Unknown	10			Dementia				Vance	1	"	May	8			25	Died	Exhaustion.	
47	1886	June	1	Male	24	Single	2	Hard work		1		Mania				Richmond	2	"	"	11	1	11	10	Cured		
48	1887	December	16	Female.	27	Single	1	Epilepsy	2			Mania				Wayne	1	"	"	16			5	Died	Epilepsy.	
49	1876	October	11	Male	31	Single		Religious excitement	10			Dementia				New Hanover		"	June	21	9	8	10	Died	Exhaustion.	
50	1884	March	15	Female.	27	Single		Epilepsy	12			Mania				Granville	1	"	"	23	4	10	10	Died	Epilepsy.	
51	1887	Septemb'r	26	Male	35	Married	1	Intemperance	4			Dipsomania				Granville	1	"	July	14		9	18	Cured		
52	1887	May	24	Female.	25	Married	1	Poverty	2			Mania				Wilson	1	"	"	14	1	1	10	Cured		
53	1884	"	17	Female.	54	Married	1	Heredity	5			Mania				Halifax	1	"	"	14	4	3	3	Cured		
54	1887	December	1	Female.	43	Married	1	Menopause			14	Melancholia				Vance	1	"	"	21		7	20	Cured		
55	1885	"	12	Female.	32	Married	2	Unknown	1			Mania				Wayne	1	"	"	21	2	7	9	Cured		
56	1885	June	19	Female.	45	Married	1	Typhoid fever	1			Mania				Cumberland	1	"	"	25	3	1	6	Died	Exhaustion.	
57	1888	May	8	Male	63	Married	1	Religion			8	Melancholia				Wake	1	"	August	17		3	14	Died	Exhaustion.	
58	1886	Septemb'r	18	Male	46	Widowed	2	Earthquake			15	Mania				Columbus	1	"	"	17	1	10	28	Cured		
59	1887	December	30	Female.	40	Married	1	Unknown	7			Mania				Moore	1	"	"	17		7	17	Cured		
60	1887	March	2	Male	40	Single	1	Unknown	11			Mania				Beaufort	1	"	Septemb'r	13		6	11	Died	Exhaustion.	
61	1888	January	11	Male	38	Single	2	Religious excitement	unknow	n		Mania				Wake	2	"	"	14		8	2	Unimproved		
62	1887	August	18	Male	29	Married	2	Blow on head	unknow	n		Mania				Cumberland	2	"	"	14	1		29	Cured		
63	1881	January	22	Male	19	Single	1	Epilepsy	unknow	n		Mania epileptic				Wake	1	"	"	15	7	7	23	Died	Epilepsy.	
64	1888	April	9	Male	66	Married	1	Alcohol			7	Dementia				Craven	1	"	"	22	5	13	Died	Apoplexy.	
65	1888	March	19	Female.	59	Married	2	Religious excitement			10	Mania				Duplin	2	"	October	1		6	11	Cured		
66	1887	November	12	Male	47	Married	3	Business trouble			14	Mania				Robeson	2	"	"	1		11	19	Cured		
67	1887	December	12	Male	45	Married	1	Exposure			3	Melancholia				Carteret	1	"	"	1		10	19	Cured		
68	1886	May	4	Male	55	Single		Unknown	24			Melancholia				Beaufort	2	"	"	4	2	5		Died	Strangulated hernia.	
69	1888	February	6	Male	43	Married	2	Ill health				Melancholia				Vance	1	"	"	23		8	14	Cured		
70	1888	April	26	Male	28	Single	1	Masturbation	1			Dementia				Hertford	1	"	November	6		6	10	Died	Exhaustion.	
71	1887	June	29	Female.	46	Married	1	Uterine disease			8	Melancholia				Duplin	1	"	"	6	1	4	7	Cured		
72	1887	January	31	Male	40	Single	1	Disappointment	5			Melancholia				Wake	3	"	"	6	1	9	5	Cured		
73	1887	November	8	Female.	40	Married	1	Bad health			5	Mania				Columbus	1	"	"	6	1	6	28	Cured		
74	1888	July	25	Male	40	Married	1	Bad health	1			Melancholia				Sampson	1	"	"	17	3		23	Unimproved		
75	1885	June	10	Male	40	Widowed	3	Suicide of wife	1			Mania				Wake	2	"	"	17		5	16	Cured		
76	1888	July	2	Female.	45	Married	2	Trouble			8	Mania				Wake	1	"	"	17		5	15	Cured		
77	1888	May	21	Female.	67	Widowed	6	Grief			5	Mania				Pender	1	"	"	17		5	26	Cured		
78	1856	December	24	Male	31	Married	1	Intemperance			8	Acute dementia				Hyde	1	"	"	17	1	10	23	Cured		
79	1888	April	30	Female.	45	Married	1	Bad treatment	2			Mania				Gates	1	"	"	17		6	22	Died		
80	1888	April	26	Female.	26	Single	6	Loss of sleep			1	Mania				Bladen	1	"	"	18		6	22	Cured		

An examination of the subjoined tables of the movement of population shows the total number of admissions to date to be 1,972; the number of discharges to be 1,680, leaving now under treatment 292; the number of admissions and discharges for the last year being 80 each. Inspection of the details of the tables exhibits the gratifying fact that the present has been the most successful year in the history of the Institution. Indeed, this may be said of the entire period embraced since the meeting of the General Assembly.

The whole number of patients treated in 1887 was 322, and in 1888 the number reached 372, a number greatly in excess of the original capacity as estimated for this structure at the time of its erection, and therefore extending the sphere of its operations more widely than heretofore thought practicable.

The admissions for 1887 were 74, and in 1888 amounted to 80 in number. The discharges for 1887 were 30, and for 1888 were 80, including 14 transferred to the Western Asylum at Morganton, from counties forming a portion of the Western District.

This is the largest number of discharges from the Institution during any year in its history, except the period of the removal of patients from the Western counties, soon after the completion of that Institution. The daily average treated in 1887 was 273 $\frac{315}{365}$; the same in 1888 was 292. The greatest number during any day in 1887 was 292; the smallest during any one day was 248. The greatest number during any day in 1888 was 300; the smallest number was 277. The daily average of those on probation or trial in 1887 was 17, the daily average of those on probation in 1888 was 17. The number remaining at the end of the year was 292, both of the year 1887 and 1888. The greatly increased rate of the change of population necessarily increases the expenses per capita for several reasons, two of the most important being the increase in the amount of clothing needed (as patients are not unfrequently admitted with insufficient supplies of

clothing, which is always furnished if needed upon their departure); and also the need of increased attention necessary for the wants of new patients inexperienced in asylum life, and requiring greater care and closer attention. The mortality in 1887 was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the number treated, and in 1888 was $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The annual average mortality in the Insane Asylums of the whole country combined is generally estimated at 7 per cent. The cures upon admissions in 1887 was 22 per cent., and in 1888 was 46 per cent.

The paramount objects for which this Institution was established are the care and the cure of the insane. Wise and enlightened peoples have thought no sacrifice too great which was effectual in accomplishing the relief of this, the most dreadful form of human misery—the most lamentable to the immediate sufferer, and most far-reaching in its damaging effects upon society. So far as the actual number of cures is concerned, and of cases of greatly improved mental condition, the records speak for themselves. Five hundred and forty recoveries have taken place, and those who were society's greatest burden and danger, have thus been restored to their places in the ranks of the workers and tax-payers in the body politic.

With an average life of twenty-nine years after recovery, according to the usual reckoning, we have 15,660 years of usefulness preserved to its beneficiaries. On the other hand, if left to neglect and deprived of the blessing of this cherished legacy of our fathers, these patients, with rare and fortunate exceptions, would have dragged out an average of seventeen years of pain and privation, entailing upon the State 9,180 years of weakness and insanity, to be cared for by somebody out of the wealth of the land, whether paid for in the name of the State, the county, or by private means.

To this must be added 274, or fully half as many more as the first class referred to, who have returned to their homes so far improved as to render life tolerable to themselves and others, and gradually to approximate perfect sanity with

the removal of the original causes of irritation, and the effect of good physical habits established in the course of asylum treatment But while the value of asylum treatment that results in cure is recognized by all, few realize the immense value direct and indirect, of the care and guardianship, the comfort and protection of those of the afflicted to whom the blessing of reason may never again return. So greatly is this to be esteemed, that institutions are not unfrequently erected for the incurable insane alone. It would exceed the power of the imagination adequately to express the vast aggregate of human misery relieved; the excitement of the sufferer quieted, his sorrow soothed, his tormenting spectres banished, his pains assuaged or altogether removed, and the midnight darkness of his despair replaced by the twilight, at least, of resignation and dependence upon the will of Divine Providence.

Who can estimate the relief to the families—especially to the immediate households of the sufferers? The wear and tear of daily struggle, the waste of fortune, the danger to life and limb, the infinite possibilities of accident or crime—the ravages of disease and death among the harrassed and worn-out nurses in the family circle—the danger of fresh insanity superinduced by such exhausting physical and moral causes—the prevention of the propagation of such ill-regulated and fore-doomed life as that of the youthful and vicious insane—all these are met and controlled and relieved by the beneficent hand of the State. Nearly two thousand homes in North Carolina have directly felt this blessing, as the gentle hand of humanity knocked at the door, and brought succor in almost the only available form, since this Institution began its great work—and what a vast net work of others connected more or less directly, have responded to the blessed note of relief. It is not too much to claim, that if this State of ours, of which we are justly proud to-day, had never expended one dollar of her means to care for the insane, according to the demands of science

and humanity, she would have lost more than ten fold in a mere pecuniary view, besides the hundred fold in the curse upon her of a lowered and degraded civilization, reeking with disease, heartless and callous from long familiarity with inhumanity, wanting in self-respect, and in the good opinion of mankind, with a long calendar of crime, as the accompaniment of disease, and a reputation that might warn the honest and the upright to enter not the land that careth not for its own, and is worse than the infidel.

All thanks be reverently given to God that such a page is not written in our history, and never will be.

The improvements within the last two years have contributed greatly to the safety and comfort, and apparently to the sanitation of the entire Institution and premises.

The details of these improvements and their vital importance were well considered by your Executive Committee, and commend themselves to the approval of all to whom the oversight of our public institutions is entrusted.

The necessity of an enlargement by the addition of new wings or cheap detached buildings, so as to increase the accommodations commensurately with the increase of insanity in this Asylum District, and to offer care and treatment alike to those insane *excluded* as well as those *admitted, is* demonstrated by constant observation and the long list of rejected applications for want of room. There are not less than 800 or 900 unfortunate insane in this Asylum District who ought to be cared for, and whom humanity commends to the charity of the State.

The resignation of P. M. Wilson, Esq., as Clerk of Records, deprives us of pleasant associations and efficient clerical aid to the Board.

The following tabulated statement of monthly expenditures for two years is itemized and given in detail in the accompanying report of our Steward:

EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1887.

	SUBSISTENCE.	IMPROVEMENTS.	TOTAL.
December	$ 3,948 62	$ 292 50	$ 4,241 12
January	3,766 95	311 61	4,078 56
February	2,699 76	2 38	2,702 14
March	4,250 92	259 38	4,510 30
April	4,520 30	926 60	5,446 90
May	4,991 99	3,717 95	8,709 94
June	6,841 18	3,526 20	10,367 38
July	4,526 09	726 86	5,252 95
August	4,060 68	883 09	4,943 77
September	4,247 52	952 99	5,200 51
October	3,295 27	272 79	3,568 06
November	5,048 43	67 03	5,115 46
	$ 52,197 71	$ 11,939 38	$ 64,137 09

EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1888.

December, 1887	$ 4,015 01
January, 1888	3,516 61
February	3,639 17
March	4,181 30
April	4,436 22
May	4,460 44
June	4,185 78
July	4,731 72
August	4,239 59
September	3,771 36
October	4,010 83
November	3,217 97
	$48,406 00

STATEMENT.

Annual appropriation for 1887		$ 56,000 00
Annual appropriation for 1888		56,000 00
		$ 112,000 00
Cash paid to Treasurer in 1887 by Steward		158 12
" " " " 1888 " "		385 96
		$ 112,544 08
Expenditures in 1887	$ 64,137 09	
" " 1888	48,406 00	
		$ 112,543 09
		99
Unpaid account for November, 1888		$ 932 10

The largely increased number of patients treated now over former years, renders it necessary to urge that the appropriations for next two years be not materially diminished. The basis of $200 per capita for the support, clothing, furniture, medicines, improvements and repairs incidental and unavoidable, fuel, salaries and wages, insurance policies against fire, and all other expenses, is as economical as can be reasonably expected. The whole number treated last year, as before stated, was 372; the daily average upon the books 292; and exclusive of those on probation for a short time before a final discharge as an experiment of permanent cure, leaves a daily average all the time in the house, under immediate treatment, of 275.

We hope to be able to keep the Institution up to this standard, and to do so will require an annual appropriation of $55,000.

Religious services have been regularly conducted on Sundays by Rev. Mr. Williams, Rev. Dr. Marshall, Rev. Mr. Gibbs and Rev. Dr. Atkinson.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE GRISSOM.

STEWARD'S REPORT FOR 1887.

NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM,
RALEIGH, November 30th, 1887.

DR. EUGENE GRISSOM, *Superintendent:*

SIR:—I have the honor to hand you this, my report as Steward, embracing the period commencing December 1st, 1886, and ending November 30th, 1887.

Abstract A shows the amounts expended.

Abstract B shows a classification of all the expenditures.

Abstract C shows all the money received by me this year, and my payment of the same over to Hon. Donald W. Bain, Treasurer *ex-officio*, for which I hold his receipt.

Abstract D shows the products of farm, garden and dairy, and the expenses of the same.

Abstract E shows the operations of the carpenter.

Abstract F shows the payments made for permanent improvements.

The total amount of orders on our Treasurer is $64,137.09, and this includes $11,939 38 expended for permanent improvenents, and $994.59, the amount of our indebtedness at the beginning of this fiscal year, which amounts being deducted from the total amount shows that our expenses are $51,203.12, and our *per capita per diem* for *furnishing everything*, except improvements of a permanent character, is 51⅛ cents.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. W. THOMPSON, *Steward.*

ABSTRACT A.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1887.

	SUBSISTENCE.	IMPROVEMENTS.	TOTAL.
December	$ 3,948 62	$ 292 50	$ 4,241 12
January	3,766 95	311 61	4,078 56
February	2,699 76	2 38	2,702 14
March	4,250 92	259 38	4,510 30
April	4,520 30	926 60	5,446 90
May	4,991 99	3,717 95	8,709 94
June	6,841 18	3,526 20	10,367 38
July	4,526 09	726 86	5,252 95
August	4,060 68	883 09	4,943 77
September	4,247 52	952 99	5,200 51
October	3,295 27	272 79	3,568 06
November	5,048 43	67 03	5,115 46
	$ 52,197 71	$ 11,939 38	$ 64,137 09

ABSTRACT B.

STEWARD'S REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

ARTICLES.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	TOTAL.
Advertising	$ 1 00	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ 1 00
Amusements			17 50		4 50		10 00				4 50		36 50
Bacon	123 93	55 08		58 79	280 28	158 11	191 83	156 75	28 88	458 00	119 37	224 69	1856 31
Bedding				57 30		20 00		14 00	82 00	60 00			233 30
Blacksmithing		15 70	17 10	3 30		9 20	26 55	3 00	1 50				76 35
Baking powders	5 04		48 39			23 71	97 63			5 04		51 55	231 36
Books			17 50	12 65		42 00	11 00			8 00		2 00	93 15
Blanks and blank books	4 20									6 00			10 25
Brooms		29 25										15 00	44 25
Butter	167 59	54 70	56 73	86 98	147 73	106 65	148 31	120 17	61 76	164 87	207 52	81 12	1404 13
Beans and peas			4 50	14 45	8 69								27 64
Coffee	49 60	59 52		102 00	40 50	61 84		126 47		140 91	59 99	81 80	722 63
Cheese	25 75	9 14		35 99	27 43	19 08	9 30			16 50	43 78	8 82	195 79
Crackers	17 12	19 38	9 69	10 54	5 93	22 97	28 07	15 26	14 03	14 63	32 94	25 25	215 81
Corn	51 16	20 95	50 85	25 99	29 67	7 48	67 49	32 61	5 04	23 52	5 21	42 91	362 88
Coal	4 08								553 40	2 93			560 41
Clothing		32 75										47 00	79 75
Crockery	27 53	50					14 30		23 31		7 40	8 43	81 47
Dry goods	264 62	154 03	35 69	94 50	20 80	227 02	596 57	135 22	292 88	38 88	75	921 56	2782 52
Directors' expenses	12 50	75	11 25	12 50		17 50		12 50			12 50		79 50
Eggs	5 60	35 15	75	81 56	36 60	5 54	49 13	49 84	61 31	58 17	72 80		456 45
Flour		594 00					556 88					525 94	1676 82
Fertilizers				195 00		50 00	176 00	43					421 43
Fish	69 10			45 54	39 00	46 95				64 00	31 50		296 09

ABSTRACT B.—(*Continued.*)

ARTICLES.	December	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November	TOTAL.
Fruits	$ 42 50	$ 60	$ 6 67	$ 19 08	$ 52 50	$ 19 22	$ 6 00	$ 59 34	$ 23 24	$ 27 55	$ 26 05	$ 27 20	$ 309 90
Forage, chops, bran, etc.	206 94	109 87	208 20	206 94	225 12	122 50	110 65	151 58	172 95	195 46	25 50	368 62	2104 33
Freights and hauling	2 95	21 62	-------	12 61	109 85	7 69	148 91	83 63	1 50	19 31	3 30	79 58	490 95
Furniture	-------	-------	-------	-------	35 00	-------	154 50	784 00	162 50	-------	-------	-------	1136 00
Fresh meats—Beef	253 76	151 31	80 30	114 51	196 26	234 15	189 96	174 32	119 14	187 43	201 40	99 53	2001 47
" " —Mutton	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	56 40	71 78	-------	84 52	-------	-------	212 70
" " —Sausage	54 20	108 30	25 60	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	188 10
" " —Pork	31 44	6 16	-------	12 56	-------	9 92	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	60 08
Funeral expenses	20 00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	20 00
Hominy	6 75	5 25	5 63	4 50	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	12 13	34 26
Hardware	14 99	15 45	6 33	-------	10 30	-------	-------	50	-------	8 95	-------	18 52	75 04
Insurance	-------	-------	-------	200 00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	200 00
Improvements	292 50	311 61	2 38	259 38	926 60	3717 95	3526 20	726 86	883 09	952 99	272 79	67 03	11939 38
Ice	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2 79	57 70	-------	-------	40 35	-------	100 75
Lard	26 27	-------	25 23	28 73	28 39	24 00	36 73	24 55	50 08	25 96	37 59	25 81	333 34
Lights	66 74	120 00	6 00	-------	40 00	-------	113 81	-------	-------	7 50	19 20	12 93	386 18
Liquors, wines, etc	57 50	68 00	56 25	54 00	-------	120 00	153 87	-------	48 90	111 05	-------	51 00	720 57
Lumber	90 31	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	5 85	-------	96 16
Lime and cement	5 00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	5 00
Meal	15 60	18 75	12 20	12 00	24 00	22 10	20 80	24 30	22 44	24 30	21 00	11 20	228 69
Medicines	5 50	63 40	138 08	23 20	124 25	-------	108 08	120 05	78 30	112 40	124 66	133 06	1030 98
Molasses	28 05	31 20	-------	25 75	31 31	27 92	28 60	28 88	30 85	14 03	33 80	16 39	296 78
Ministerial services	-------	87 50	-------	4 17	45 83	-------	-------	41 66	-------	-------	45 84	12 50	237 50
Newspapers & pe'dic'ls,	15 20	26 40	27 80	8 27	10 00	10 00	2 00	24 38	5 00	11 00	23 07	7 00	170 12
Oats	17 44	-------	4 95	5 07	9 17	-------	21 24	9 38	5 12	7 15	-------	28 10	107 62
Postage	11 00	21 00	13 00	16 00	11 00	11 00	-------	17 32	8 40	16 75	3 00	15 71	144 18
Potatoes	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	4 00	4 00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	8 00

Paints, oils, etc	8 73	13 50	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	12 50	-------	4 50	7 25	8 90	55 38
Poultry—Chickens	-------	58 35	11 10	57 06	51 55	44 12	39 95	60 65	68 56	65 71	40 97	-------	498 02
" —Turkeys	6 00	19 55	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	25 55
Printing	-------	-------	-------	219 76	-------	-------	-------	26 50	-------	-------	-------	30 50	276 76
Repairs	-------	3 50	-------	50	-------	-------	38 25	5 50	21 75	15 25	20 70	13 00	118 45
Rice	13 75	-------	-------	15 30	-------	-------	-------	6 57	-------	18 04	6 00	19 20	78 86
Sugar	60 70	55 96	59 43	55 00	40 43	39 28	96 25	57 40	36 90	78 72	62 21	40 19	682 47
Starch	-------	-------	-------	6 10	2 00	8 99	-------	-------	-------	-------	10 25	8 00	35 34
Stationery	10 70	16 00	9 50	-------	10 85	17 20	6 95	15 95	3 10	3 60	12 10	16 60	116 55
Shoes and boots	219 83	2 50	-------	1 90	-------	40 75	29 25	9 00	123 00	-------	20 90	121 00	548 13
Sundries—Spices, pepper, etc	10 45	43 26	-------	1 00	6 50	2 00	3 00	6 85	1 30	2 10	16 50	-------	92 96
Soaps, lye, etc	9 8	7 00	3 50	24 10	7 00	17 00	11 25	29 45	21 00	15 50	24 75	17 00	187 40
Salt	15 80	1 50	3 00	3 00	-------	3 00	-------	3 00	3 00	3 17	7 50	-------	42 97
Straw	-------	-------	-------	36 70	-------	-------	8 00	22 14	10 75	10 70	-------	-------	88 29
Stock	-------	-------	-------	40 00	-------	40 00	245 00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	325 00
Salaries and wages	1744 58	1597 91	1633 64	1704 21	1713 96	1711 44	1727 19	1721 44	1734 81	1957 27	1482 83	1697 44	20426 72
Seeds	-------	1 10	18 25	-------	6 12	-------	3 40	8 65	-------	-------	-------	1 35	38 78
Tobacco	18 75	-------	18 75	21 00	21 00	-------	-------	21 00	26 25	18 75	-------	39 00	184 50
Tea	-------	-------	-------	37 24	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	37 24
Telegrams	4 27	3 81	83	1 77	1 67	1 04	-------	1 25	-------	52	4 94	65	20 75
Telephone	-------	-------	-------	-------	70 63	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	70 63
Transient labor	4 50	-------	-------	9 25	58 75	-------	16 88	25 23	41 26	62 11	12 75	18 00	248 73
Tinware	13 50	9 40	16 30	33 35	17 10	54 25	32 75	1 75	7 00	-------	-------	30 80	216 20
Traveling expenses	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	350 00	-------	350 00
Vinegar	-------	-------	-------	11 50	25 00	-------	-------	7 50	-------	-------	-------	-------	44 00
Wood	-------	-------	14 37	375 60	883 13	1571 87	1411 85	129 38	95 62	45 62	-------	-------	4527 44
Wood and willow-ware	6 25	3 30	-------	1 24	2 50	-------	-------	6 76	3 85	6 75	-------	-------	30 66
Oatmeal	-------	60	2 20	2 50	8 00	10 50	8 00	8 00	10 00	8 00	-------	-------	57 80
Harness	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	22 50	-------	-------	22 50	-------	-------	45 00
Carriage hire	-------	-------	22 75	8 35	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	31 10
Honey	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	23 45	23 45
Buckwheat	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	8 00	8 00
													$64137 09

ABSTRACT C.

CASH RECEIVED BY JOHN W. THOMPSON, STEWARD, THIS YEAR FROM ALL MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES, AND PAID BY HIM TO DONALD W. BAIN, TREASURER, EX-OFFICIO.

From A. A. Thompson, for 164 empty flour barrels at 8⅓c	$ 13 66
From W. H. Lancaster, for 69 empty flour barrels at 8⅓c	5 75
From Stanhope Pullen, for 500 ft. condemned wrought iron pipe,	2 50
From Graves Blacknall, for 1 lot old lumber and second-hand shingles	10 00
From Russell Spencer, for 1 lot old lumber	12 00
From Cedy Peddiford, for 1 old bureau	1 00
From Love Bros., for 32 pounds hides, at 10c.	3 20
" " " 374 pounds rags, at 1c.	3 74
" " " 207 ponnds waste, at ¼c.	52
" Sundry persons, for 15 loads old rubbish lumber	5 50
" Thos. Boylan, for 4 loads old lumber	2 00
" Burt Whitaker, for 2 old chair frames	20
" Jones & Powell, for 100 empty flour barrels, at 7c.	7 00
" Jas. S. West, for beef	14 71
" W. P. King, for beef and old lumber	5 10
" Jno. W. Thompson, for beef and groceries	71 24
	$ 158 12

ABSTRACT D.

The following tables show the products of the farm, garden and dairy, with the estimated values of the same, for the year, also the expenses of the same:

Asparagus, 10 bushels, at $1.50	$ 15 00
Beef, 310 pounds, at 6c.	18 60
Beets, 78½ bushels, at 50c.	39 25
Butter, 2,973¾ pounds, at 25c	743 31
Butterbeans, 35¼ bushels, at $1.25c.	44 06
Cabbages, 14,000 heads, at 2c.	280 00
Carrots, 14¼ bushels, at 70c	9 98
Cantaloupes, 454, at 3c.	13 62

Celery, 3,000 bunches, at 3½c.	$ 105 00
Cucumbers, 28¼ bushels, at 50c.	14 12
Corn, 30 bushels, at 65c.	19 50
Eggs, 232 dozen, at 15c.	34 80
Field Peas, 41 bushels, at 75c.	30 75
Fodder, 1,200 pounds, at $1.00	12 00
Garden Peas, 36½ bushels, at 80c.	29 20
Green Forage (including grass, clover, rye, potato vines, pea vines and cabbage leaves), 42,400 pounds, at 30c.	127 20
Green Corn, 35 bushels for pickling, at 65c.	22 75
Grapes, 10¾ bushels, at $1.50	16 12
Hay, 20,000 pounds, at 75c.	150 00
Irish Potatoes, 240 bushels, at 70c.	168 00
Lettuce, 30½ dozen, at 12½c.	4 94
Leeks, 29 bushels, at 60c.	17 40
Lard, 142 pounds, at 8c.	11 36
Milk, sweet, 6,540 gallons, at 27½c.	1,798 50
Milk, Butter, 4,221 gallons, at 15c.	633 15
Okra, 19¼ bushels, at 75c.	14 44
Onions, 60½ bushels, at 60c.	36 30
Parsnips, 56 bushels, at 70c.	39 20
Pork, (portion of it estimated) 5,104 pounds, at 8c.	408 32
Radishes, ¾ bushels, at $1.50	1 12
Red Pepper, 4¼ pounds, at $1.50	6 38
Roasting ears, 159 dozen, at 15c.	23 85
Ruta Bagas, 151 pounds, at 20c.	30 20
Sausage, 140 pounds, at 10c.	14 00
Sweet Potatoes, 1,088½ bushels, at 30c.	326 55
Salad, 339½ bushels, at 20c.	67 90
Strawberries, 191 quarts, at 7c.	13 37
Snap Beans, 68¾ bushels, at 80c.	55 00
Soap, 8,058 pounds, at 4c.	322 32
Salsify, 11 bushels, at 80c.	8 80
Squashes, 43 bushels, at 35c.	15 05
Tomatoes, 117¼ bushels, at 40c.	46 90
Turnips, 164¼ bushels, at 20c.	32 85
Vegetable Eggs, 2 bushels, at $1.00	2 00
Watermelons, 695, at 4c.	27 80
Wood, 150 cords, at $2.25	337 50
	$6,188 46

EXPENSES OF FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Gardener and his helpers' wages	$ 1,363 15
Board of same	672 00
Transient laborers for mowing, assisting gardener and clearing new-ground	248 73
Fertilizers	421 43
Seeds	38 87
Corn	362 88
Oats	107 62
Forage, chops, bran, etc.	2,104 33
Grass, clover, rye, beets, turnips, etc., etc., raised on the farm and fed to stock	451 73
Concentrated lye for soap	101 50
Tools and implements and repairs of same, and shoeing mules, and repairs to carts and wagons	118 45
	$ 5,990 69
Less board of two horses for twelve months at $10 each	240 00
	$ 5,750 69

Net proceeds of farm, garden and dairy, $437.77.

ABSTRACT E.

CARPENTER'S OPERATIONS.

Besides doing all of the ordinary repairs about the buildings and the farm, the carpenter has built 146 panels new fence, 28 panels paling, 2 cattle sheds 12x58 feet, 1 pipe shop 12x20 feet, 1 milk cart, 2 new gates, gutters for storage house, 1 large door frame for pump house, 2 window frames for pump house, stair case in boiler house, 2 windows in basement water closets, and has put up 28 pair inside blinds, 2 strong doors in female wards, 2 ventilating doors to root-house, 1 pair 5-ton scales, one floor in the center building basement, and one floor in the first female ward, and has painted all the water closets in both wings.

ABSTRACT F.

AMOUNTS PAID FOR IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1887.

1886.			
Dec.	10	Carpenters for work on outside employees' rooms	$ 8 63
		T. H. Briggs & Sons, for lime and hardware used in employees' rooms	34 56
		J. C. Brewster & Co., for 3 patent door slams and putting on the same	20 50
		The Chalmers Spence Co., for 504 feet Asbestos pipe, 2 barrels cement and material for expansion joints	137 06
		Laborers for assisting mason on employees' rooms	5 75
	11	Laborers for assisting mason	11 00
	13	Laborers for assisting mason	4 75
	30	Laborers for assisting mason	15 05
		Henry C. Jones, for lathing and plastering employees' rooms, 690 yards at 8c	55 20
1887.			
Jan.	14	A. G. Bauer, Architect, for making plans and drawings	120 00
	28	T. B. Binkerton & Co., for one jingle bell, check springs and side cranks	1 24
	28	Pancoast & Maule, for union, valves, globes and pipes	17 33
		Allen & Cram, for 1,192 pounds grate bars and 6 1 inch ells	45 20
		R. & G. R. R. Co., for freight on abestos packing and 2 barrels cement	22 39
		The J. L. Mott Iron Works, for 12 plugs for slop sinks and 70 pounds casting	7 40
		The N. C. Car Co., for lumber and laths for employees' rooms	24 99
		Thos. S. Stevenson, for union, pipes, tubing, etc	16 01
		Jones & Powell, for laths for employees' rooms	17 20
		T. H. Briggs & Sons, for lime, glass, etc	10 80
		J. C. Brewster, for 1 Argand burner	1 50
	29	E. G. Cox, for 2 patent ironing tables	2 50
		Fred. A. Watson, for brass rings for curtains and hangers on map	1 55
	31	Henry C. Jones, for mason work, repairing plastering in wards and stucco on the building	23 50
Feb.	26	The N. C. Car Co., for lumber	2 38
March	11	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for sundry articles of hardware, paints, oil, etc	36 07
	14	Pancoast & Maule, for castings	1 69
		Bramhall & Dean, for castings	9 64
		Julius Lewis & Co., for 27½ pounds zinc	2 85
	15	The Singer Sewing Machine Co., for 1 sewing machine	32 00
	23	D. L. Adams, for 1 sewing machine	30 00

ABSTRACT F.—(*Continued.*)

188.			
March	25	W. J. Weir for rock work at upper tank on Rocky branch	$ 75 00
		Laborers for assisting carpenters	2 00
		Laborers for assisting carpenters and masons	7 00
	30	Mason and laborers, for work on building	63 13
April	4	Mason and laborers, for work on building	12 25
	7	Laborers, for work on building	15 25
	9	Laborers, for assisting carpenters and masons on the building	23 37
	14	W. J. Weir, for stone work at upper tank on Rocky branch	130 00
	16	J. C. Brewster & Co., for sheet iron petition in air-duct	130 00
		Masons and laborers for work	18 25
	21	J. M. Templeton, for lumber	238 07
	21	Hamill & Hunnicutt, for plastering and brick work	171 42
	29	Mason, carpenters and laborers for work	51 50
	30	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for cement, lime, hardware, etc.	84 25
		Carpenters, masons and laborers, for work	52 24
May	2	Jones & Powell, for brick and shingles	63 75
		R. & G. R. R. Co., for freight	39 89
		Baltimare Retort & Fire Brick Co., for fire bricks	40 27
		Pancoast & Maule, for valves, plugs, etc.	10 90
		The A. M. Dolph Company, for 1 No. 6 washing machine, 1 steam mangle and fixtures for both	728 40
		Sagendorph Iron Roofing and Corrugatiug Co., for corrugated roofing and ceiling	132 00
		Thos. C. Basshor & Co., for pipes, valves, unions and fittings	271 97
		Geo. W. Wynne, for hauling sand, building material and bricks	60 00
	5	Allen & Cram, for 12 iron columns and 362 pounds grates	259 88
		Harvey, Moland & Co., for 1,101 feet 12 inch terra cotta pipe	348 51
	6	Hamill & Hunnicutt, for laying 37,000 bricks in carpenter shop	93 92
	10	The N. C. Car Co., for lumber and carpenter's work	101 75
		J. T. Reeves, for hauling boiler from depot	6 00
	13	Carpenters, masons and laborers, for work	68 12
		A. G. Bauer, Architect, for drawing plans	20 00
	14	Robert E. Parham, for hauling brick, sand, etc.	178 50
		The Tanner & Delaney Engine Co., for one 20-horse power boiler with fittings and fixtures	460 75
		The Tredegar Co., for 8,990 pounds 12 inch iron pipe and 500 pounds branch pipe	171 07
	16	R. & G. R. R. Co., for freight on boiler and pipes	180 56
	20	Carpenters, masons and laborers, for work	68 24
	23	T. B. Pinkerton & Co., for 1 upright drill, chisels, tongs, etc., etc.	72 31
		Geo. H. Glass, for Electrical Enunciator and putting up the same	53 00
		Jones of Binghamton, for 1 pair five-ton scales and 1 pair platform scales	70 40

ABSTRACT F.—(*Continued.*)

1887.			
May	24	Carpenters, masons and laborers for work	$ 66 38
	28	S. M. Parish, for painting	50 00
	31	Carpenters, masons and laborers, for work	61 38
June	3	J. C. Brewster & Co., for lining air-duct with sheet iron, for 1,122 feet roofing, and for hardware	281 80
		Allen & Cram, for shop work	8 98
	4	S. M. Parish, for painting	100 00
		W. H. J. Goodwin, for 93,500 hard bricks	654 50
		Carpenters, Masons and laborers, for work	30 87
	10	The N. C. Car Co., for dressed lumber, window frames and carpenter work	165 20
		Purcell, Ladd & Co., for paints	40 10
		S. M. Parish, for painting	50 00
	11	Geo. W. Poe, for hauling freights, bricks, sand, etc.,	33 00
		Harvey, Moland & Co., for terra cotta pipe	4 03
		Carpenters, masons and laborers, for work	37 31
	16	S. M. Parish, for painting	176 77
		Carpenters, masons and laborers, for work	32 50
		Yeaton & Harris, for opal globes	4 90
		Jones & Powell, for 7,000 shingles	22 75
	20	T. B. Pinkerton & Co., for 1 Judson governor	23 15
		T. H. Briggs & Sons, for lime, cement and hardware	234 82
		T. H. Briggs, for four columns and for dressed lumber	84 69
	21	S. M. Parish; for painting	40 00
		Julius Lewis & Co., for hardware, paints and cement	174 81
		R. E. Parham, for hauling bricks, sand and freight	219 75
	24	Hamill & Hunnicutt, for brick work	55 82
		Capt. James Walker, for superintending work	395 00
	25	Capt. James Walker, for superintending work	135 00
		Carpenters, masons and laborers, for work	33 50
	29	R. & G. R. R. Co., for freight on pipe, steam pump, etc	45 00
		R. & D. R. R. Co., for freight on paints and pipes	13 95
		Henry R. Worthington, for 1 steam pump	468 00
July	4	A, P. Bryan, Agent, for 1 type writer and express charges on the same	103 60
	11	Allen & Cram, for castings and wrought iron rods	66 94
	14	Carpenters, masons and laborers, for work	40 50
		Carpenter, for work	3 75
		Carpenter, for work	3 75
		Mason, for work	7 00
		Laborer, for work	3 00
		Laborer, for work	2 50
	16	Pancoast & Maule, for hydrant cocks	5 70
	18	Patrick & Carter, for electrical supplies	8 13
		J. R. Terrell for rosin for cement floor	46 80
		Mason and laborer, for work	16 00
	19	The N. C. Car Co., for dressed lumber, doors, blinds, etc	125 93
		Julius Lewis & Co., for paints, hardware, etc	51 80
		J. C. S. Lumsden, for 1 large galvanized iron slop tub and galvanized iron hopper	25 60

ABSTRACT F.—CONTINUED.

1887.			
July	19	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for cement, lime, paints and hardware	$ 57 65
	21	R. H. Templeton, for lumber	54 14
	23	J. C. Brewster & Co., roofing, guttering and ventilat'r	58 57
	30	Painters, masons, carpenters and laborers, for work	45 50
Aug.	6	J. C. Brewster & Co., repairing roof, putting ventilators on male and female wings, and painting	230 40
		Painters, masons, carpenters and laborers, for work	52 25
	13	R. H. Templeton, for lumber	6 44
		Carpenter, for work	4 50
		Painters, white-washer and laborer, for work	61 00
	15	Thos. C. Basshor & Co., for pipes, valves and fixtures	123 98
	17	Peter Henderson & Co., for 1 lawn mower	13 50
		R. E. Parham, for hauling	57 95
	18	Julius Lewis & Co., for hardware, etc	24 03
		Fred. A. Watson, for curtain and wardrobe hooks	13 55
		T. H. Briggs & Sons, cement, paints and hardware,	101 20
	20	Goodwin & Hiss, for dressing stone	1 00
		The N. C. Car Co., for dressed lumber and blinds,	28 12
		Painters, masons and laborer, for work	50 00
	27	R. H. Templeton, for lumber	21 33
		Painters, masons and carpenters, for work	65 50
		Julius Lewis & Co., for hardware	14 58
	29	The J. L. Mott Iron Works, for castings	13 76
Sep.	2	The N. C. State Penitentiary, for 3,000 hard bricks,	24 00
	3	J. R Terrell for 23 barrels rosin for cement floor	13 80
		R. H. Templeton, for lumber	93 90
		Painters, masons, carpenter and laborer, for work,	65 50
	6	T. H. Briggs & Sons, for paint, cement and hardware	63 70
		Thos. C. Basshor & Co., for pipes, ells, valves, etc	96 74
	7	R. & D. R. R. Co., for freight on machines, iron roofing, etc	64 67
		N. C. Car Co., for dressed lumber and inside blinds,	164 10
	9	Phœnix Iron Co., for 1 food car	150 00
	10	Allen & Cram, for pipes, etc	5 43
		Painters and mason, for work	44 00
	13	National Paint Works, for paint	31 20
	15	Patrick & Carter, for electrical supplies	59 14
	17	Painters, for work	21 00
	23	T. B. Pinkerton & Co., for forge and pump fixtures,	38 11
	24	Carpenter and laborers, for work	17 70
Oct.	3	The United Brass Co., for enameled slab and bowls, bronze standard and fixtures	28 49
		T. H. Briggs & Sons, for paints and hardware	49 00
		Julius Lewis & Co., for paints and hardware	25 25
	8	Carpenter, for work	9 00
	5	Bramhall, Deane & Co., for 2 dampers	1 00
	8	Len. H. Adams, for 9,000 shingles	31 50
	11	Carpenter, for work	9 00
	24	John Reynders & Co., for medical instruments	119 55
Nov.	30	Henderson Holmes and his helpers, for digging and walling well	67 03
			$11,939 38

STEWARD'S REPORT FOR 1888.

NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM,
RALEIGH, November 30th, 1888.

DR. EUGENE GRISSOM, *Superintendent:*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report, with accompanying abstracts, "A, B, C, D and E," showing respectively the amount of orders given on the Treasurer; a classification of all expenditures, money received by me from all miscellaneous sources and paid to the Treasurer; the products of the farm, garden and dairy, and the expenses of same; and the operations of the carpenter for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1888.

The amount of orders given on Treasurer is $48,406.00, to which should be added $932.10, amount of unpaid expenses for the month of November, showing the total amount of expenses for the year to be $49,388.10.

On the 29th of February last, I received $124.00 from the hands of the Executive Committee, it being the amount donated to the Institution by Dr. E Burke Haywood. I have expended $24.00 of it for five dozen Gospel Hymns, leaving $100.00 in my hands.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. W. THOMPSON, *Steward.*

ABSTRACT A.

ORDERS ON TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH, 1888.

December, 1887	$ 4,015 10
January, 1888	3,516 61
February	3,639 17
March	4,181 30
April	4,436 22
May	4,460 44
June	4,185 78
July	4,731 72
August	4,239 59
September	3,771 36
October	4,010 83
November	3,217 97
	$48,406 00

ABSTRACT B.

STEWARD'S REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

ARTICLES.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	TOTAL.
Advertising	$	$	$	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$	$	$	$	$	$ 15 00	$	$ 23 00
Amusements			10 05	40 00			5 00			10 40			65 45
Bacon	257 62	109 25		199 53	148 46	205 08	106 97	199 36	213 89	174 95	225 68	265 45	2106 24
Bedding		5 10	32 58				60 00						97 68
Blacksmithing	27 05		5 30		2 45	14 95	13 00	1 00	3 80	11 50	4 30	9 40	92 75
Baking powders			80 20				48 67				76 50	5 60	210 97
Books		2 25	16 50	8 80			5 50		11 75			25 50	70 30
Blanks and blank books		65 75								6 15		8 00	79 90
Brooms			27 00										27 00
Butter	269 10	114 41	116 84	36 45	187 50	167 61	97 75	106 57	118 81	45 80	265 19	197 04	1723 07
Beans and peas					34 43								34 43
Coffee	78 80	52 26	74 81	44 88	63 68	62 10	39 01	44 04		115 63	42 31	63 39	680 91
Cheese	34 38	25 12	16 77	8 37	15 88	16 60				7 75	17 53	22 04	164 44
Crackers	16 28	19 92	24 93	22 17	13 29	10 85	9 28	10 87	25 64	13 16	16 16	14 28	196 83
Corn	40 61	32 88	24 96	20 77	21 62	22 20	26 46	29 52	26 20		54 74	37 09	337 05
Coal			11 48	3 60		16 00							31 08
Clothing						15 50	35				55 50	27 00	98 35
Crockery		13 65	15 30			32 93			6 50	4 00			72 38
Confectioneries	9 50												9 50
Dry goods	12 25	110 06	101 41	69 13	261 99	21 64	224 31	25 44	27 25	29 49	286 97	637 24	1807 18
Directors' expenses	58 25			26 20			25 50	15 00	15 00				139 95
Eggs	85 55	26 43	76 39	18 00	84 18	65 85	56 95	47 96	84 08	43 80	70 83	52 35	712 37
Flour				556 88				563 07					1119 95
Fertilizers			128 00										128 00

ABSTRACT B.—(*Continued.*)

ARTICLES.	December	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septemb'r	October.	November	TOTAL.
Fish	$ 40 50	$	$	$ 18 00	$	$ 59 20	$ 13 00	$	$	$	$ 40 88	$	$ 171 58
Fruits	26 50	21 44	47 89	7 75	11 25	5 85	31 84	52 25	39 35		21 35	20 75	286 22
Forage, chops, bran, etc.	234 92	243 76	270 10	269 79	294 01	227 37	108 75	227 39	117 35	194 06	104 09	167 25	2458 84
Freights and hauling	29 71		1 92	111 58	25	77	7 75	84 45	19 96	9 35	3 98	4 38	274 10
Furniture							45 00		24 00		15 00		84 00
Fresh meats—Beef	244 45	214 98	206 16	212 10	196 62	217 56	147 18	179 80	147 04	146 48	145 80	158 08	2216 25
" " —Mutton							39 20	117 00	90 72	96 70			343 62
" " —Sausage											11 40	91 77	103 17
" " —Pork		84 80											84 80
Hominy	9 00	5 00	4 50	4 25	4 00	4 25	4 50	4 75	4 50	4 50	9 50	9 00	67 75
Hardware	29 67	30 06	49 40	6 30	7 21	34 09	15 70	13 78	34 53	87 22	25 91	18 25	352 12
Insurance					200 00								200 00
Improvements	17 50								67 20		72 00		156 70
Ice							45 50			30 00			75 50
Lard	26 80	39 76		27 52	29 49	61 38	34 52	29 15	31 15	34 87		73 54	388 18
Lights	139 76	4 05	39 86	64 15	6 17	146 27		54 32	4 50	9 00	51 00	47 02	566 10
Liquors, wines, etc	59 50							2 75	6 50	4 37			73 12
Lumber	124 16	53 15	75 73	34 25					9 38		9 78	1 80	308 25
Lime and cement	4 50	5 55					14 70					5 60	30 35
Meal	14 30	19 50	21 00	22 40	18 85	24 00	27 88	19 20		41 02	22 05	18 20	248 40
Medicines	42 75	153 05	36 14	28 53	144 53	24 60	65 00	15 15	148 72	115 18	155 31	5 20	934 16
Molasses	33 92	33 66	32 82	35 52	30 30	33 71		69 60	30 60	14 17	34 24	34 56	383 10
Ministerial services	37 50			62 50				50 00			50 00		200 00
Newspapers & pe'dic'ls,	7 50	48 37	6 00		17 00	8 30	11 82	24 00	6 00	8 75	16 00		153 74
Oats	8 14	7 52	13 41	15 88	14 06	8 27	5 39		24 24		10 42	10 28	117 61
Postage	11 00	10 00	8 10	26 00	19 30	1 00		5 00	15 00		27 00		122 40
Potatoes, Irish				4 25	4 25	4 50	75					6 25	20 00

Paints, oils, etc	50	22 00	6 00	-------	25 88	21 65	4 50	-------	60	13 00	-------	24 05	118 18
Poultry—Chickens	83 40	25 95	12 15	-------	26 24	-------	56 50	22 55	78 80	31 67	45 90	60 51	443 73
" —Turkeys	17 25	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	17 25
Printing	-------	12 00	66 99	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	29 50	108 49
Repairs	66 78	31 75	2 50	13 00	31 35	33 64	63 10	6 60	8 50	18 28	1 44	2 52	279 46
Rice	-------	-------	17 10	-------	19 38	18 17	-------	16 20	-------	18 54	18 36	-------	107 75
Sugar	61 71	64 76	57 87	72 10	64 23	63 85	23 52	88 46	133 03	110 28	49 81	80 62	870 24
Starch	-------	7 20	-------	7 20	-------	-------	7 20	-------	12 60	-------	-------	9 00	43 20
Stationery	10 50	10 25	4 15	11 90	5 50	8 05	65	7 75	12 90	2 85	4 80	-------	79 30
Shoes and boots	6 25	5 00	-------	-------	10 50	-------	164 75	1 50	6 00	66 25	144 30	139 75	544 30
Sundries—Spices, pepper, etc	14 00	5 50	39 29	-------	12 00	-------	50	90	4 80	27 15	7 15	80	112 09
Soaps, lye, etc	7 00	18 00	13 00	7 00	12 00	15 50	7 00	13 00	20 50	14 20	13 00	16 00	156 20
Salt	4 35	2 90	3 00	2 80	2 80	2 80	5 62	2 80	2 90	1 45	2 90	2 90	37 22
Straw	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	20 06	20 06	-------	-------	-------	40 12
Stock	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	225 00	-------	-------	-------	-------	225 00
Salaries and wages	1694 01	1707 82	1691 18	1748 83	1670 47	1666 28	1670 93	1696 74	1680 49	1718 72	1702 98	808 49	19456 94
Seeds	-------	-------	145 80	-------	-------	12 00	-------	-------	3 55	-------	-------	50	161 85
Tobacco	-------	39 60	-------	-------	-------	36 00	-------	36 00	-------	-------	36 00	-------	147 60
Tea	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	26 04	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	26 04
Telegrams	25	-------	81	3 25	40 2	2 43	3 74	1 00	2 00	2 82	2 75	3 72	26 79
Telephone	-------	-------	-------	-------	75 00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	75 00
Transient labor	-------	-------	-------	26 00	-------	3 00	-------	39 00	25 30	48 00	16 50	-------	157 80
Tinware	3 00	4 15	3 78	-------	14 25	75	-------	24 84	19 65	11 15	8 02	3 30	92 89
Vinegar	-------	-------	-------	11 52	-------	-------	11 28	-------	10 56	-------	-------	-------	33 36
Wood	-------	-------	-------	237 52	621 68	1036 10	827 71	534 40	834 84	428 70	-------	-------	4520 95
Wood and willow-ware	-------	-------	-------	5 25	3 75	1 75	1 25	3 50	-------	-------	-------	-------	15 50
Buckwheat	8 00	8 00	-------	-------	1 40	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	17 40
Oatmeal	1 13	-------	-------	1 38	-------	-------	30	-------	50	-------	50	-------	3 81
Carriage hire	5 35	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	5 35
Pictures	-------	-------	-------	25 00	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	25 00
Restraining apparatus	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	8 35	-------	-------	-------	8 35
													$48406 00

ABSTRACT C.

CASH RECEIVED BY JOHN W. THOMPSON, STEWARD, THIS YEAR FROM ALL MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES, AND PAID BY HIM TO DONALD W. BAIN, TREASURER, EX-OFFICIO.

From D. D. Love, for 475 pounds rags at 1c	$	4 75
" D. D. Love, for 87 pounds waste at ¼c		22
" W. P. King, for beef and 1 load rubbish		1 49
" Dr. Eugene Grissom on grocery account		150 00
" Jones & Powell, for 119 empty flour barrels at 10c		11 90
" D. D. Love, for 47 pounds hides at 6c		2 85
" " " " 15 " calf hides at 4c		60
" " " " 497 " rags, at 1c		4 97
" " " " 111 " waste at ¼c		28
" J. Swartz, for 1,182 pounds beef at 8c		94 56
" Stronach & Yaucey, auctioneers, for net procceeds of sale of bay horse "Dandy"		73 50
" D. D. Love, for 245 pounds rags at 1c		2 45
" D. D. Love, for 136 pounds waste at ¼c		35
" Marcellus Upperman, for services of bull		5 00
" John W. Thompson, for fresh beef		15 02
" Jas. S. West, for fresh beef		18 05
	$	385 96

ABSTRACT D.

The following tables show the products of the farm, garden and dairy, with the estimated values of the same, also expenses of the same for the year:

Apples, 52½ bushels, at 40c	$	21 00
Asparagus, 6½ bushels at $1.50		9 75
Beets for table use, 52½ bushels at 60c		31 50
Beets for stock, 500 bushels at 40c		200 00
Butter, 2,511½ pounds, at 25c		627 87
Cabbages, 12,198 heads, at 2c		243 96
Carrots, 6 bushels, at 75c		4 50
Cantaloupes, 1,038, at 2c		20 76
Celery, 2,800 bunches, at 4c		72 00

Cucumbers, 13½ bushels, at 50c	6 75
Corn, green, 56½ bushels, at 75c	42 37
Clover, green, 17,350 pounds, at 30c	52 05
Calves, 8, at $7.50	60 00
Cabbage sprouts, 51 bushels, at 20c	10 20
Field peas, 37 bushels, at $1.00	37 00
Garden peas, 20½ bushels, at 80c	16 40
Green rye, 4,120 pounds, at 25c	10 30
Green forage, including fodder, cabbage leaves, stalks and potato vines, 95,906 pounds, at 15c	143 85
Grapes, 24¼ bushels, at $1.50	36 38
Hay, 27,180 pounds, at 75c	203 85
Heifers, grade, 12, at $25.00	300 00
Irish potatoes, 172 bushels, at 70c	120 40
Lettuce, 522 heads, at 1c	5 22
Leeks, 43 bushels, at 60c	25 80
Milk, sweet, 7,455¼ gallons, at 27½c	2,050 20
Milk, butter, 2,340 gallons, at 15c	350 00
Okra, 18¾ bushels, at 75c	14 06
Onions, 94¼ bushels, at 60c	56 55
Parsnips, 15 bushels, at 75c	11 25
Pork, estimated 4,500 pounds, at 8c	360 00
Radishes, 2¼ bushels, at $1.50	3 37
Red pepper, 10½ bushels, at $1.50	15 75
Roasting ears, 190½ dozens, at 15c	28 57
Ruta Bagas, 125 bushels, at 30c	37 50
Sweet potatoes, 1,154½ bushels, at 45c	519 53
Salad, turnip, 287½ at 25c	71 87
Strawberries, 326 quarts, at 7c	22 82
Snap beans, 80½ bushels at 80c	64 40
Soap, 7,938 pounds, at 5c	396 90
Salsify, 15 bushels, at $1.00	15 00
Squashes, 33¼ bushels, at 35c	11 64
Tomatoes, 56¾ bushels, at 50c	28 37
Turnips, 328 bushels, at 30c	98 40
Vegetable eggs, 29½ bushels, at $1.00	29 50
Watermelons, 396, at 4c	15 84
	$ 6,503 43

EXPENSES OF FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Gardener and laborers' wages		$ 1,261 16
Board of gardener and laborers		648 00
Transient laborers for ditching, mowing, and assisting gardener,		157 80
Fertilizers		128 00
Seeds		161 85
Corn		337 05
Oats		117 61
Forage, chops, bran, etc.		2,458 84
Grass, clover, rye, beets, carrots, ruta bagas and potato vines, raised on farm and fed to stock		652 05
Concentrated lye for making soap		112 00
Tools and implements and repairs of same, shoeing mules and repairs to carts and wagons		149 04
	$ 6,183 40	
Less board of two horses for twelve months at $10 each	240 00	
	$ 5,943 40	

Net proceeds of farm, garden and dairy, $580.03.

ABSTRACT E.

The carpenter has built one poultry house, made one rinsing machine, four strong doors for female wards, four heavy doors and fixtures for the same for the boiler house, one step-ladder for boiler-house, one long ladder for well, put up 287 panels of new fence, one strong bull pen, one lumber house, and the usual repairs to buildings, such as putting in glass, overhauling locks, patching plastering, mending tinware and painting floors.

DOCUMENT NO. 8.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 22d, 1888.

To His Excellency the Governor:

It is a matter of much gratification to report that the period embraced by your administratin, now almost completed, has been characterized by general good order throughout our State. The Courts have been regularly held, the public business promptly dispatched, and justice administered in such manner as entitles the judiciary to receive and deserve that respect which the people of North Carolina have ever manifested for their courts.

LYNCH LAW.

I regret, however, to observe that within the last year or two a disposition has been manifested in some localities, by evil minded or misguided men, to resort to the barbarous and wholly unjustifiable methods known as "Lynch Law," to punish crime.

These methods have, happily for our people, been hitherto confined to other States, whose modest boast it has been to claim for their citizens a monopoly of those virtues which are supposed to represent the highest form of modern civili-

zation. They can never be justified except in an abnormal condition of society which does not and never has existed in North Carolina.

The facility for the speedy but humane enforcement of our laws are abundantly ample for all the legitimate demands of social order, and the assertion is confidently made that in no State in the Union are the property, peace and lives of people better guarded than in North Carolina. It is a significant circumstance, usually accompanying these outrages, that those who are engaged in their perpetration invoke the darkness of night, the protection of disguises and the association of numbers sufficient to guarantee them from danger, in the performance in what they would have the world believe was a grave duty. There is some reason to believe that in a recent instance the lynching was instigated and executed by the parties who were really guilty of the offence sought to be thus redressed, for the purpose of diverting investigation from themselves; and in another later case it is reported, apparently on good authority, that one of the victims of the mob was wholly innocent of the crime charged, but was executed solely because it was feared that he recognized some of the persons engaged in the lynching of a fellow prisoner.

The possibility of such a result is, alone, enough to excite the apprehension of all law abiding people, and it is to be hoped that the prompt denunciation by the good citizens on all proper occasions of such unnecessary measures, coupled with a determination on the part of those who are charged with the maintainance of the law and dignity of the Courts, to discover and punish these dangerous criminals —for they are no other—will put an effectual stop to such disreputable practices.

It will be an evil day for our people when they submit quietly to surrender the orderly administration of law, as provided by themselves in their Constitution and statutes, to irresponsible midnight mobs.

SUITS AGAINST THE STATE.

Since my last report Mr. Henderson, a citizen of Maryland, but engaged in the business of a "Drummer" in this State, was arrested for refusal to pay the license tax imposed by our Revenue Act upon that business. He sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* returnable before the Judges of the United States Circuit Court for this District. Upon the hearing he was discharged, the Court holding our statute to be in violation of that clause of the Constitution of the United States which delegates to Congress the power to "regulate commerce among the several States" of the Union. From this ruling the State appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case is now pending. I recommend that the appeal be withdrawn, inasmuch as since it was filed the Supreme Court has decided in a case where the facts are similar, that all State legislation of the character of that we were seeking to enforce is void.

The suit by Morton, Bliss & Co., to enforce the payment of the Special Tax Bonds, to which I referred in my last report, is still pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. It had been advanced and set for argument last October, but upon being reached the Court continued it for a full bench—one of the Associate Justices being then ill—and the cause resumed its place on the regular calendar. Unless it is again advanced it may not be heard for some time.

SWAMP LANDS.

Within the last year, the State Board of Education became involved in a litigation touching its title to a large body of swamp lands in the County of Dare. The Board derived its title, under a sale for taxes in 1807, from one Fitts. Upon investigation, it could not be ascertained that Fitts had ever owned the land, and consequently the Board was unable to maintain its claim. The Supreme Court further decided that the act of 1842-'3—now embraced in section 2522

The Code—was not effectual to divest the title of the owner of swamp lands simply by non-payment of taxes, but that to complete the forfeiture it was necessary that the Board should institute a proceeding to have the forfeiture judically declared, or that it should take actual possession of the lands thus claimed. I refer your Excellency to the case, *Eastern Land Co.* v. *State Board of Education*, 101 N. C. Rep., 35. As these lands are devoted to the education of the children of the State, and have hitherto been regarded as of great value—an estimate in which I do not concur—and as the title of the Board is dependent, in most cases, upon sales for taxes made many years ago, when the public records were not very well preserved, and as the State is yearly expending large sums in surveying and attempting to drain them, it is of the greatest importance that an examination should be made into the title, to the end that it may be ascertained to what land the Board may assert title with good reason. It will be very unwise to continue the expenditure of public moneys in an attempt to reclaim lands to which the title of the Board may be defective. I, therefore, recommend that an appropriation sufficient for the purpose be authorized to enable this office to have the necessary investigations made at the earliest practicable day; and that an act be passed removing the difficulties in the way of making proof of title where the defect is caused by the imperfections or loss of the ancient records upon which they may depend.

EXTRADITION.

In the summer of 1887, upon the invitation of the Governor of New York, a convention was held in the city of New York, to consider the expediency of devising and promulgating uniform rules to be adopted by the Executives of the several States in reference to the extradition of fugitives. Under the directions of your Excellency, I attended that convention as a representative from North Carolina. A ma-

jority of the States of the Union were represented, and a Code of Rules, with necessary forms, were framed and their adoption recommended. I am advised that they have been accepted by the States participating in the Convention, and that they have greatly facilitated the execution of the law providing for the arrest and surrender of fugitives between the States. While in their present shape they are not obligatory, yet their usefulness is so apparent, there has been no disposition, so far as I know, to disregard them. A bill is now pending in Congress to incorporate them into a general statute, when they will become operative throughout the Union. A copy of these Rules has been submitted to you, and upon your approval they have been furnished to the prosecuting officers in this State.

SOLICITORS.

I renew my recommendation that the General Assembly be advised to provide for the Solicitors of the several districts a fixed salary in lieu of the uncertain compensation by fees, as now prescribed. My views presented in my former report have been strengthened by further observation in that respect. I think it is now universally conceded that the salary plan is in every way far more desirable, and the efficiency of public service will be greatly promoted by it. The only difficulty in the way of the enactment of the necessary legislation is information upon which shall be based the salaries to be paid in the several districts. This can be easily obtained by requiring the Judges or Clerks of the various Courts to report the number, character and disposition of the criminal cases at each term to this office. In pursuance of a similar recommendation, made in my former report, a bill was prepared by one of the Judges of the Superior Court and introduced into the last General Assembly. It passed the Senate without opposition, I am informed, but failed in the House for want of time.

ADDITIONAL CLERICAL ASSISTANCE.

I feel it is my duty to call your Excellency's attention to the absolute necessity for additional clerical service in this office. It is the only one of the Executive Departments that is not supplied with a permanent clerk with a fixed compensation. The provision for that purpose now existing was made many years ago, and, if adequate at the time of its adoption, it unquestionably is inadequate now. The increase in the volume of business in the various executive departments, and also in the administration of the affairs of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institutions, the Insane Asylums, the State Board of Education, the Penitentiary and the Agricultural Department—for all of which the Attorney General is the constitutional adviser—and in the Supreme Court, has been very great. To give them proper consideration the Attorney General should have the assistance of an experienced clerk. The meagre allowance now made is not only based upon a wrong principle, but is totally insufficient to justly compensate those who may be employed to aid in the discharge of the necessary public service. It would be far better if the General Assembly will authorize him to employ a clerk at a fixed annual salary, thereby securing to the State an efficient employee, and guaranteeing to that employee a certain and respectable compensation. The usefulness of this department will be greatly enhanced by the adoption of this recommendation.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Since my last report there have been published six volumes of the decisions of the Supreme Court—being volumes 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100—containing the opinions delivered from October Term, 1886, to February Term, 1888—both included. Volume 101, containing the opinions delivered at September Term, 1888, is now being printed and will be published early in the ensuing year.

So great has been the increase in the number of appeals and the number and unavoidable length of the opinions delivered thereon, I have found it impracticable to include the decisions of every term in one volume. It is impossible to compress the matter required now to be printed within less than three volumes annually.

In the period embraced by this Report (two years) the Supreme Court has heard, finally determined and filed written opinions in seven hundred and twenty cases—making an average of one hundred and eighty cases at each term. These are exclusive of those cases which are disposed of by judgments, &c., where no opinions are filed. The printing of these Reports cover, exclusive of Indexes and Tables of Cases, 3,728 pages. Of the 720 cases in which opinions were filed, 582 were civil and 138 were criminal actions. In the latter final judgment was for the State in 97 cases, and against it in 41 cases. Notwithstanding the greatly increased demands upon the Supreme Court, it has been able, by the most unremitting labor, to prevent arrearages so far, but it is was only a question of time how long this condition could have been preserved, had it not been for the increase of the number of Judges to five by the recent adoption of an amendment to the Constitution.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Several of the recommendations made in my last report in respect to improvements in our criminal procedure were adopted by the last General Assembly, and the statutes embracing them have been in force for some time. In every instance, I am informed, they have worked well and greatly aided in the efficient administration of the law.

I respectfully renew my recommendation that all objection to indictments for defects therein shall be made before the jury is empanelled; that no verdict shall be set aside or judgment arrested for any defect in the record which may

be cured by an amendment; and that authority be given to imprison persons charged with the commission of capital felonies in the State's prison whenever in the opinion of the Court where the charge is pending, it is deemed necessary for his safe keeping.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THEO. F. DAVIDSON,

Attorney General.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. R. STAMPS, President ..... Wake County.
HENRY R. BRYAN, Vice-President ..... Craven County.
F. L. REID, Secretary ..... Wake County.
A. D. BROWN ..... New Hanover County.
J. W. COOPER ..... Cherokee County.
W. C. FIELDS ..... Alleghany County.
LEONARD HENDERSON ..... Warren County.
WALTER L. STEELE ..... Richmond County.
L. M. SCOTT ..... Guilford County.

OFFICERS.

W. J. HICKS ..... Architect and Warden.
J. M. FLEMING ..... Deputy Warden.
D. C. MURRAY ..... Steward.
J. J. BERNARD ..... Clerk and Book-keeper.
J. W. McGEE ..... Physician.
CHAS. WALLIN ..... Foreman Smith and Carpenter Shop.

DOCUMENT NO. 9.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 19th, 1888.

To His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—The Board of Directors of the North Carolina State Penitentiary have the honor to submit to your Excellency the report of the condition and conduct of that institution for the fiscal term, beginning December 1st, 1886, and ending November 30th, 1888. For a detailed statement of the number, description, employment and distribution of the prisoners, we beg to refer you to the minute and very excellent reports of the Warden, Steward and Physician of the prison, believing they will exhibit as careful and efficient a management of the great trust committed to our charge as is possible, under the peculiar and embarrassing circumstances by which the care and control of so large a number of human beings, so dependently situated are always attended. It is not simply the proper employment and economical support of approximately fourteen hundred men and women that forms the burden of our care, but a grave moral responsibility also supervenes and demands a due regard for the health, discipline and reformation of the individual prisoner. The State is never vindictive, is dealing with its own citi-

zens, though guilty of the breach of her laws, and the best manner in which they are to be dealt with presents a problem that is engaging the thought of the wise and benevolent of all lands.

We are glad to be able to report a considerable diminution in the rate of mortality for the past two years, due in a large measure to the assiduous attention of an able corps of physicians, but also to be attributed to the improvement in the quarters, in the character and variety of the food furnished the convicts, and also to the fact that we have them now almost entirely under officers of our own choosing. The general health has been unusually good, but the death rate has been greatly increased, over what it otherwise would have been, by sporadic epidemics difficult to account for and almost impossible to prevent. In this connection we would suggest, that some legislation prohibiting the introduction into the Penitentiary of prisoners who have been exposed to infectious or contagious diseases, would be wise.

In adverting to the amount of money expended for the support of the Penitentiary, we would call your especial attention to the large quantity of work prescribed by law for which this institution does not get one dollar of remuneration. Besides the use of something over four hundred convicts upon the railroads and the eastern swamps, from whom we derived no revenue, we have done a large amount of work upon the Supreme Court Building and upon the Capitol grounds, put up a new stockade around the Penitentiary and added materially to the building, purchased a large number of mules, carts and other things necessary to enable us to do contract work upon railroads, furnished three-fourths of a million of merchantable brick to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, constructed in Johnston county a most valuable and much needed improvement in one of her public roads, furnished a granite monument to the Guilford Battle ground, and in many other ways contributed to the

useful work of the State, at an aggregate cost of some seventy-five thousand dollars, for which the Penitentiary should have credit, but for which it has received no pecuniary value. We do not complain of this, nor controvert the policy by which it was authorized, but only desire that these facts be borne in mind in considering the expenditure of this institution.

Under the head of expenditures, we would also state, that it has been for years the custom of the Architect and Warden, with the sanction of this Board, to keep an account in bank to which he would credit all receipts from hire of convicts, sale of brick, stone, etc., and upon which he would draw in transfering the money to the State Treasurer. At the time of the failure of the State National Bank he had to his credit the sum of $15,224.86. Of this amount a dividend of $4,567.45 has been declared, leaving a balance due of $10,657.41, which is not counted in our available bills receivable.

The matter of the efficient employment of so large a number of people as now compose the criminal population of the State, is becoming a grave question to those having the subject in charge. At times, during the past two years, it seemed imminent that a large force employed upon the railroads would be thrown upon the hands of the Penitentiary authorities without quarters for them to occupy, without means for their support and without opportunities for their employment by which their support could be earned. Such an happening would have been attended by serious embarrassment and possibly with great pecuniary loss and inconvenience to the State, necessitating perhaps the calling of an extra session of the Legislature. A force of fourteen hundred people, costing for support, guarding, etc., over two hundred thousand dollars per annum, is not easily mobilized and provided for, and, as can readily be seen, with an appropriation of less than half that sum, must be constantly employed to render that appropriation adequate. It is not our

province to forestall the work of the Legislature, but it would seem the part of wisdom to adopt one of two policies, either to make the Penitentiary self-sustaining by employing the convicts only for that purpose, or to give their labor to public works and then make an appropriation large enough to cover their proper maintenance. If an adequate income is to be expected from the labor of the convicts, more facilities should be devised for their profitable employment within the prison wall. This course (unless the convicts, were leased to contractors, a system, however, which is being abandoned by a number of Penitentiaries throughout the Union) would require a considerable outlay of money to purchase machinery, etc., for plants for manufacturing purposes and for buildings in which they could be conducted. If such a line of policy is adopted, we respectfully urge upon your Excellency, the necessity of an appropriation by which it may be carried out. The use of convicts upon farms, in spite of the bad crop years through which we have passed and the unsatisfactory results attained, we are constrained to believe, for the character of people who compose mainly our criminal population, is one of the best methods by which they can be employed, and we think the State should at once purchase a farm, or open up some of the eastern swamp land, for this purpose. In estimating the farm work, it should always be borne in mind that in this branch of industry are employed only the females, the very young, and the old and decrepit, a class of prisoners whose cost for keeping generally exceeds that of the more able-bodied, but who are incapable of earning half of their support.

We take great pleasure in being able to testify to the general high character and efficient discharge of duty on the part of our officers and guards, and to the excellent discipline that has obtained among the prisoners. There have been no mutinies or serious attempts at out-breaks during the past two years, with one exception.

We tender to your Excellency our thanks for your valuable assistance in the discharge of our onerous duties and for the uniform courtesy we have always received at your hands. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

E. R. STAMPS,
HENRY R. BRYAN,
A. D. BROWN,
J. W. COOPER,
LEONARD HENDERSON,
W. C. FIELDS,
F. L. REID,
L. M. SCOTT,
WALTER L. STEELE,
Directors.

REPORT OF ARCHITECT AND WARDEN.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT AND WARDEN,
North Carolina State Penitentiary.

To the Honorable Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit for your inspection a statement of the condition and management of the prison from December 1st, 1886, to November 30th, 1888.

CONVICTS.

Convicts in confinement December 1st, 1886		1,315
Located as follows:		
In prison at Raleigh	298	
On farm	95	
On Western North Carolina Railroad	315	
On Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad	384	
On Factory Branch Railroad	161	
On Plymouth Turnpike	62	1,315

From December 1st, 1886, to November 30th, 1888, there were received from the counties 1 130, and recaptured 91, making a total of 2,536.

Of the 1,130 received, 201 were white males, 867 colored males, 1 Indian male, 6 white females and 55 colored females. Of these 1,020 were committed on first sentence, 91 on second, 16 on third, and 3 on fourth.

The largest number in prison during the two years was 1,440, the smallest 1,292, and the average for the two years 1,371½.

Of the 2,536 in prison during the two years, 813 were discharged by expiration of sentence; 53 were pardoned; 165 escaped; 3 were killed attempting to escape; 1 was killed

by falling rock; 120 died and 4 were sent to Insane Asylum at Goldsboro, leaving in confinement

December 1st, 1888		1,377
Divided as follows:		
In prison at Raleigh	173	
On Powell Farm	81	
On Bledsoe Farm	108	
On Western North Carolina Railroad	219	
On Murphy Division	135	
On Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad	193	
On Mocksville Railroad	112	
On Fayetteville & Wilmington Railroad	240	
On Broad Creek Canal	93	
On Williamston Railroad	23	1,377

For more specific information respecting the prison population, see tabular statements, carefully prepared and compiled by Mr. Jos. J. Bernard, Clerk and Bookkeeper of the Institution, giving in detail, age, sex, color, crime, term of sentence, nativity, counties, etc.

Table Number 1, Penitentiary at Raleigh, including farms near thereto for the years 1887–'88.
" " 2, W. N. C. R. R., for the years 1887–88.
" " 3, Murphy Division, for the year 1888.
" " 4, C. F. & Y. V. R. R., for the years 1887–'88.
" " 5, Mt. Airy R. R., for the years 1887–'88.
" " 6, G. C. & N. R. R., for the years 1887–'88.
" " 7, Carthage R. R , for the years 1887–'88.
" " 8, Plymouth Turnpike, for the years 1887–'88.
" " 9, F. B. R. R., for the year 1887.
" " 10, Madison Branch R. R., for the years 1887–88.
" " 11, C. K. & W. R. R., for the year 1888.
" " 12, Wilson Short Cut, for the year 1888.
" " 13, Broad Creek Canal, for the year 1888.
" " 14, Mocksville, R. R., for the year 1888.
" " 15, Fayetteville & Wilmington R. R., for the year 1888.
" " 16, Williamston R. R., for the year 1888.
" " 17, General summary for 1887–'88.
" " 18, Annual number prisoners received since opening of Penitentiary.
" " 19, Nativity.

Table Number 20, Education.
" " 21, Occupation.
" " 22, Ages.
" " 23, Sex and Color.
" " 24, Social relation.
" " 25, Counties from which sent.
" " 26, Term of sentence.
" " 27, Offences.
" " 28, Number of imprisonments.

Days worked at Penitentiary and farms near thereto in 1887 and 1888, divided as follows:

	DAYS.
New building	3,627½
Machine shop	3,375½
Blacksmith shop	4,565
Carpenter shop	1,799½
Tailor shop	8,221
Kitchen and Laundry	14,479½
Brickyard farm	697
Ditching	415
Bledsoe farm	34,674½
Brickyard	8,148¾
General prison time	39,536¼
Hospital	3,813
Supreme Court Room	1,915
Cutting stone	2,374½
Governor's Mansion	1,049½
Powell farm	36,523½
Cutting wood	3,297½
Capitol	180½
Raising clay	1,691½
City Park	211
Building squad quarters	472
Industrial School	972¾
Fair Grounds	25
New stockade	976
Johnston County	1,432
Contract work (Dr. Grissom)	27½
Experimental Farm	25½
Shoe shop	2,141
Total	176,667¼

The expenses for supporting and caring for the entire convict population of the State for the two years ending November 30th, 1888, has been $458,983.46, divided as follows:

Penitentiary	$154,741 91	
Less clothing furnished convicts on railroad	28,089 63	
		$ 126,652 28
W. N. C. R. R		46,526 94
Murphy Division		29,149 23
C. F. & Y. V. R. R		60,450 91
Factory Branch R. R		6,037 08
Carthage R. R		9,852 87
Mt. Airy R. R		32,566 00
G. C. & N. R. R		30,300 10
Madison Branch R. R		19,642 47
C. K. & W. R. R		16,292 35
F. & W. R. R		15,057 46
Mocksville R. R		3,524 87
Plymouth Turnpike		21,158 07
Broad Creek Canal		2,996 17
Johnston County roads		1,019 07
Woods		3,013 27
Powell Farm		19,099 90
Bledsoe Farm		15,196 70
Brickyard Farm		447 72
Total		$ 458,983 46

CASH EARNINGS OF THE PENITENTIARY IN 1887–'88.

	1887	1888
Brick stone, etc	$ 5,073 32	$ 12,322 21
W. N. C. R. R	18,968 86	20,064 17
C. F. & Y. V. R. R	121 00	13,730 30
Murphy Division	662 84	622 77
Mt. Airy R. R	20,815 88	19,068 62
G. C. & N. R. R	17,475 88	20,067 67
Factory Branch R. R	1,854 10	----------
Pittsboro R. R	10 00	----------
Madison Branch R. R	----------	11,788 33
F. & W. R. R	----------	15,927 03
Mocksville R. R	----------	1,560 00
Wilson Short Cut	----------	1,311 90
Carthage R. R	----------	7,730 00
C. K. & W. R. R	----------	19,954 40
Powell Farm	5,601 71	6,365 01
Bledsoe Farm	2,461 76	3,823 29
Brickyard Farm	100 54	123 17
Plymouth Turnpike	8 00	----------
	$ 73,153 89	$ 154,458 87
In addition to the above the Penitentiary realized the following amount for the sale of bonds on hand	16,146 50	2,400 00
	$ 89,300 39	$ 156,858 87

Value of labor and material appropriated by General Assembly for which no cash was received, as follows:

	1887	1888
C. F. & Y. V. R. R	$ 35,668 40	10,473 40
Murphy Division R. R	17,648 69	11,500 54
Plymouth Turnpike	12,919 65	8,238 42
Broad Creek Canal	----------	2,996 17
County roads (Johnston County)	----------	1,019 07
Governor's Mansion	3,885 19	309 83
Supreme Court Room	7,766 77	1,907 18
Agricultural College	318 75	5,659 80
Capitol Grounds	62 40	51 90
City Park	126 60	----------
Penitentiary Buildings	15,717 70	4,748 25
New Stockade	----------	1,313 27
Total	$ 94,114 15	$ 48,217 83

For a detailed statement of the expenses and the *per capita* cost of supporting convicts on the different works for the past two years, I refer you to the report of Mr. D. C. Murray, steward and purchasing agent of the Penitentiary.

PENITENTIARY BRICK-YARD.

During the past two years there have been made and burned at this yard 2,775,700 brick, at $7.00		$19,429 90
Charges:		
For clay and hauling 2,775,700 brick, at $1.50	$ 4,163 55	
8,148¾ days convict labor, at 60c	4,889 25	
1,388 cords wood, at $2.25	3,123 00	
		12,175 80
Profit over and above expense		$ 7,254 10

POWELL FARM, 1887.

Charges:		
To expenses from Dec. 1, 1886, to Nov. 30, 1887,	$ 9,994 62	
" crop of 1886 on hand	2,790 00	
" steam engine, machinery, tools, &c., on hand Dec. 1, 1886	886 30	
		$ 13,670 92
Credits:		
By 153 bales cotton	$ 5,185 00	
" 4,500 bushels cotton seed, 18c	810 00	
" 2,250 bushels corn, 75c	1,687 50	
" 40,000 lbs. fodder, $1.00	400 00	
" 18,000 lbs. shucks, 60c	108 00	
" 15,000 lbs. pea vines, 60c	90 00	
" 15,000 lbs. meadow grass, 60c	90 00	
" 17,000 lbs. oats, 75c	127 50	
" 300 bus. peas, $1.00	300 00	
" 500 bus. potatoes, 50c	250 00	
" 100 bus. Irish potatoes, 75c	75 00	
" 500 bus. turnips, 50c	250 00	
" 100 bus. onions, $1.00	100 00	
" 10,000 cabbage, 3c	300 00	
" 1,500 watermelons, 5c	75 00	
" 1,000 cantaloupes, 5c	50 00	
" 500 bus. cotton seed (sent Bledsoe Farm) 12½c	62 50	
" 30 acres sown in oats, $2.00	60 00	
" 20 hogs, $5.00	100 00	

By repairs on cells	30 00	
" repairs on gin-house	30 00	
" building stables	75 00	
" building hospital	25 00	
" work on Neuse river bridge	32 45	
" difference in horse trade	25 00	
" tobacco amounting to	614 82	
		10,952 77
Loss		$ 2,718 15

POWELL FARM, 1888.

Charges:

To expenses from Dec. 1, 1887, to Nov. 30, 1888,	$ 9,869 69	
" crop 1887 on hand	3,250 00	
" steam engine, machinery, tools, &c., on hand Dec. 1, 1887	886 30	
		$ 14,005 99

Credits:

By 148 bales cotton, net proceeds	$ 5,460 80	
" 4,000 bushels cotton seed, 15c	600 00	
" 525 barrels corn, $3.50	1,837 50	
" 25,000 lbs. shucks, 60c	150 00	
" 30,000 lbs. fodder, $1.00	300 00	
" 15,000 lbs. oats, $1.00	150 00	
" 20,000 lbs hay, 60c	120 00	
" 150 bushels peas, $1.00	150 00	
" 300 bushels sweet potatoes, 40c	120 00	
" 75 bushels Irish potatoes, 75c	56 25	
" 350 bushels turnips, 35c	122 50	
" 50 bushels squash, 50c	25 00	
" 200 bushels onions, 75c	150 00	
" 3,000 melons, 5c	150 00	
" 4,000 lbs. pork, 8c	320 00	
" 4,000 lbs. tobacco, 5c	200 00	
" 7,200 lbs. fodder, $1.00	72 00	
" account of R. Jas. Powell	20 00	
" 10 bushels cotton seed, 15c	1 50	
" account of D. B. Harrison	12 52	
" 10 days chopping cotton, 60c	6 00	
" picking 6,665 lbs cotton, 60c	39 99	
" picking 1,933 lbs. cotton, 45c	8 70	
" shucking 50 barrels corn, 12c	6 00	
" 540 lbs. beef, 6c	32 40	
" 1 beef hide, 18 lbs., 7c	1 26	

By 1 cow and calf	30 00	
" 8 shoats, $4.00	32 00	
" 14 shoats, $3.00	42 00	
" 7 pigs, $1.50	10 50	
" 2 hogs, $5.00	10 00	
" building one barn	25 00	
" building one crib	15 00	
" 3 sows, $8.00	24 00	
" steam engine, tools, machinery, &c., on hand Dec. 1, 1888	886 30	
		11,187 22
Loss		$ 2,818 77

BRICKYARD FARM, 1887.

Charges:

To expenses from December 1st, 1886, to December 1st, 1887	$ 447 72	
Guano used (charged Bledsoe Farm)	75 00	
		$ 522 72

Credits:

By 250 bushels corn, 75c	$ 187 50	
" 3,500 lbs. fodder, $1.00	35 00	
" 3,000 lbs. shucks, 60c	18 00	
" 800 bushels potatoes, 50c	400 00	
" 500 bushels turnips, 50c	250 00	
" 100 bushels beets, 40c	40 00	
" 100 bushels peas, $1.00	100 00	
" 5,000 cabbage at 3c	150 00	
" 60 bushels cotton seed, 18c	10 80	
" 850 lbs. lint cotton, at 8c	68 00	
" value of buildings, etc., on hand December 1st, 1887	1,250 00	
" raising and loading clay for 1,758,200 brick at 50c. per thousand	879 10	
		3,388 40
Profit		$ 2,865 68

BRICKYARD FARM, 1888.

Charges:

Value buildings, tools, etc., on hand December 1st, 1887	$ 1,250 00	
Guano used (charged to Bledsoe Farm)	75 00	
To crop 1887 on hand	235 00	
		$ 1,560 00

Credits:

By 2,152 lbs. lint cotton, 9⅛c	$ 196 37	
" 150 bushels cotton seed at 18c	27 00	
" 405 bushels corn, 70c	283 50	
" 4,050 lbs. shucks, 60c	24 30	
" 3,625 lbs. fodder, $1.00	36 25	
" 350 bushels turnips, 35c	122 50	
" 15,000 head cabbage, 3c	450 00	
" 300 bushel sweet potatoes, 40c	120 00	
" 5,500 lbs. Irish potatoes, 75c	68 75	
" 2,700 lbs. onions, 75c	35 54	
" 72 lbs. tomatoes	1 25	
" 184 dozen ears green corn, 10c	18 40	
" 100 bushels beets, 50c	50 00	
" 7,000 head collards, 6c	420 00	
" 1,200 lbs. lint cotton (burned) 9⅛	109 50	
" 150 bushels cotton seed (burned), 18c	27 00	
" raising and loading clay for 1,017,500 brick, 50c. per thousand	508 75	
Value buildings, tools, etc., on hand December 1st, 1888	1,250 00	
		$ 3,749 11
Profit		$ 2,189 11

BLEDSOE FARM, 1887.

Charges:

To expenses from December 1st, 1886, to December 1st, 1887		$ 6,712 60

Credits:

By 107 bales cotton sold	$ 4,037 60	
" 3,000 bushels cotton seed, 18c	540 00	
" 1,750 bushels corn, 75c	1,312 50	
" 12,500 lbs. fodder, $1.00	125 00	
" 16,000 lbs. shucks, 60c	96 00	
" 200 bushels peas, $1.00	200 00	
" 2,500 melons, 5c	125 00	
" guano used on Brickyard Farm	75 00	
" rent of slaughter pen	12 00	
" articles furnished penitentiary	122 50	
		$ 6,645 60
Loss		$ 67 00

BLEDSOE FARM, 1888.

Charges:

Te expenses from December 1st, 1887, to December 1st, 1888	$ 9,724 19	
To crop 1887 on hand	1,850 00	
	$	11,574 19

Credits:

By 42,505 lbs. lint cotton, 9⅛	$ 3,878 58	
" 3,330 bushels cotton seed, 18c	599 40	
" 1,555 bushels corn, 70c	1,088 50	
" 15,550 lbs. shucks, 60c	93 30	
" 109,75 lbs. fodder, $1.00	109 75	
" 5,000 lbs. oats, $1.00	50 00	
" 50 bushels peas, $1.00	50 00	
" 2,525 lbs. toll cotton, 9⅛c	230 40	
" 2,800 melons, 5c	140 00	
" J. W. B. Watson's bill	557 00	
" 5,600 lbs. cotton unsold, 9c	504 00	
" 18 hogs, $7.00	126 00	
" 4,250 lbs. lint cotton (burned) 9⅛c	387 81	
" 390 bushels cotton seed, 18c	70 20	
" guano furnished Brickyard Farm	75 00	
	$	7,959 94
Loss	$	3,614 25

STATE TREASURY.

On December 1st, 1886, Penitentiary had overdrawn	$ 10,740 98	
From December 1st, 1886, to November 30th, 1887, vouchers were drawn	230,490 26	
From December 1st, 1887, to November 30th, 1888, vouchers were drawn	228,493 20	
	$	469,724 44
Deposited in State Treasury from December 1st, 1886, to November 30th, 1887	$ 77,701 61	
Deposited from December 1st, 1887, to November 30th, 1888	151,614 04	
Appropriation	200,000 00	
	$	429,315 65
Leaving unpaid bills amounting to (This amount includes November account.)	$	40,408 79

CASH.

On hand December 1st, 1886	$ 9,380 88	
Collected in 1887	79,060 40	
Collected in 1888	137,123 60	
		$ 225,564 88
Deposited in Treasury in 1887	$ 65,157 20	
" " " " 1888	142,461 32	
" " State National Bank 1887	16,433 63	
" " " " " 1888	1,073 73	
" " National Bank of Raleigh 1888	112 50	
Balance on hand December 1st, 1888	326 50	
Total		$ 225,564 88

STATE NATIONAL BANK.

Balance December 1st, 1886	$ 10,147 91	
Deposited in 1887	16,433 63	
Deposited in 1888	1,073 73	
		$ 27,655 27
Transferred to Treasury 1887	$ 11,644 41	
Transferred to Treasury 1888	3,044 97	
Drawn by check	786 00	
Leaving balance in bank December 1st, 1888	12,179 89	
		$ 27,655 27

NATIONAL BANK OF RALEIGH.

Deposited in 1888	$ 6,309 33	
Transferred to Treasury	6,196 83	
Leaving balance in bank December 1st, 1888		$ 112 50

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the prison has been fully maintained. The prisoners have, generally, been very cheerful and industrious, promptly performing the work assigned them. There has been but one overt act of insubordination during the two years. That was the first act of this or like character to occur here during the history of the prison. This took place on the evening of the 16th of April, 1887, when quite a number of the convicts seemed to become much excited, and claimed to be terribly alarmed at a case of discipline which happened to occur in their presence, in which it became necessary to knock a convict down before he could be sub-

dued or disarmed. From this some claimed that the man had been killed, and some sixty in number became much excited and refused to go to their cells for the night, claiming to be afraid to be locked in for fear they would be maltreated; but no violence was offered by any of the convicts, nor was any attempt made to escape. All were locked on the corridors, and the matter was managed without the loss of life or even the shedding of blood, for on the next day they all surrendered and were appropriately dealt with. Since that time I have never seen the discipline better, nor a more cheerful and obedient set of prisoners.

We were very sharply criticized at the time by many of our friends and by some of the leading papers of the State for our course in the matter, but we did what we thought at the time was right, in view of all the facts before us and fully understanding the situation, and we still think that possibly our course was quite as wise and humane and beneficial in its results, as it would have been had we followed the suggestions of those who thought very much harsher measures should have been employed. I have been much gratified since by expressions of satisfaction and congratulations on our course in the matter by quite a number of our best citizens, many of whom were among those who at first criticized our course most sharply. So we now have the proud satisfaction of having done what we thought was just and right at the time, which now seems to meet the approval of the best people of the State.

CONVICT LABOR.

I desire to call very special attention to the difficulty we have experienced for the past two years in finding constant remunerative employment for that class of convicts which are physically unable to perform heavy out-door labor, and for those also who, from the nature of their crimes and the character of the men, could not be sent outside the prison walls, for, since all manufacturing has been discontinued in

the prison, it is impossible to provide satisfactory employment for this population, except during the brick-making season, which lasts only for a few months during the fine weather of summer. The remainder of the time we must employ them as best we can in making roads and other improvements on the prison grounds, and that class of work is about exhausted.

The able-bodied portion of the prison population, which could be worked on the outside, we have found in good demand—

1st. In supplying such works as have been allowed convict labor by act of the General Assembly.

2d. On such contract railroad work as we have been enabled to secure, which has been rather abundant for the past two years, and, while prices have ranged very low, we have done fairly well on most of our contract work; and, could constant employment be secured for the entire force of able-bodied men of this class, I feel quite certain that we would soon see the prison on a self-supporting basis. But I am sorry to say that the present outlook for any considerable amount of this class of work in the near future does not appear at all promising.

Most of our contracts now on hand will be completed by the middle of next summer, and we do not now see where other work can be secured to keep our large force employed. I beg leave, therefore, most earnestly to suggest that your honorable Board recommend to the General Assembly the appropriation of such sums of money as may be necessary for the completion of the prison building, and for the erection of the needed shops and store-rooms, as well as for the purchase of the necessary machinery, stock, tools, &c., and for the immediate establishment of such industries as may be thought advisable, so that constant remunerative employment may be secured for the present population of the home prison, and also to provide means by which the labor now on outside work may be readily absorbed as it is returned to

the penitentiary. Should this not be done, we may reasonably expect that, in a comparatively short time, we will have a large number of convicts returned to the penitentiary, without shelter or employment, which would be a great calamity, both to the prison and to the prisoners.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

We still have an increasing number of youths that are finding their way into crime and into the penitentiary. We now have in the prison 35 between the ages of 8 and 15 years, and 365 between the ages of 15 and 20 years.

I would, again, most earnestly recommend that some other means be provided for dealing with them without associating them with the vicious and hardened, whereby the youth is almost certain to be made a confirmed criminal.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of the home prison, as well as of the outside camps, has been much better for the past two years than for several previous years, which, we think, is largely due to the new sanitary regulations which have been in partial operation for the past two years. For a full and detailed statement of this department, reference must be had to the very carefully prepared report of Dr. J. W. McGee, prison physician

CHAPEL SERVICE.

The Young Men's Christian Association continue to conduct religious services in the chapel every Sabbath afternoon from 2 to 3 o'clock. These services are conducted by Mr. A. M. McPheeters, superintendent; Mr. S. W. Whiting, assistant superintendent, and several others of the very best young men of the city.

In addition to the Sabbath School, the ministers of the four principal denominations of the city, viz.: Presbyterian,

Episcopalian, Methodist and Baptist, kindly alternate with each other, and preach and hold religious services every Sabbath afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock.

All of these services are eagerly attended and much enjoyed by the convicts, and, we verily believe, are accomplishing much good, both for time and eternity, and I desire to return my heartfelt thanks to each of the ministers and to each of the Sabbath School teachers for the very earnest and faithful manner in which they have discharged their labor of love and charity.

And of the officers and employees of the institution I would speak in the highest terms of commendation and appreciation for the prompt, faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

And to you, gentlemen of the Board, I desire to make grateful acknowledgements for your uniform kindness and courtesy, and for your prompt and able support in the management of the affairs of this institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. HICKS,
Architect and Warden.

TABLE No. 1.

PENITENTIARY.

Record During the Year 1887.

Convicts on hand December 1st, 1886		393
Received from counties		533
Recaptured		31
Received from F. B. R. R		61
Received from C. F. & Y. V. R. R		2
Received from Carthage R. R		4
Received from G. C. & N. R. R		1
		1,025
Discharged	83	
Died	26	
Escaped	29	
Pardoned	11	
Sent F. B. R. R	86	
" Plymouth Turnpike	73	
" Carthage R. R	76	
" C. F. & Y. V. R. R	50	
" Mt. Airy R. R	95	
" G. C. & N. R. R	138	
" W. N. C. R. R	50	
" Eastern Insane Asylum	1	
		718
Remaining December 1st, 1887		307
White males	71	
White females	5	
Colored males	166	
Colored females	65	
		307
Average number convicts per day		392
Average number days worked per month		7,575
Total days worked in 1887		90,898

Record During the Year 1888.

Convicts on hand December 1st, 1887		307
Received from counties		511
Recaptured		14
Received from W. N. C. R. R		5
" " M. B. R. R		14
" " G. C. & N. R. R		4
" " Carthage R. R		2
" " Mt. Airy R. R		2
" " Plymouth Turnpike		10
" " Pitt county court		1
" " Mocksville R. R		11
" " F. & W. R. R		4
		885
Discharged	91	
Died	17	
Pardoned	7	
Escaped	10	
Sent W. N. C. R. R	114	
" G. C. & N. R. R	2	
" Carthage R. R	1	
" C. F. & Y. V. R. R	42	
" M. B. R. R	42	
" C. K. & W. R. R	60	
" Plymouth Turnpike	10	
" F. & W. R. R	46	
" Broad Creek Canal	25	
" Mocksville R. R	30	
" Williamston R. R	23	
" Eastern Insane Asylum	3	
		523
Remaining December 1st, 1888		362
White males	74	
White females	4	
Colored males	217	
Colored females	66	
Indian males	1	
		362
Average number convicts per day		339
Average number days worked per month		7,627
Total days worked in 1888		91,522

TABLE No. 2.

W. N. C. RAILROAD.

Record During the Year 1887.

Convicts on road December 1st, 1886		315
Received from Penitentiary		50
Received from F. B. Railroad		50
Recaptured		11
		426
Discharged	116	
Died	8	
Pardoned	4	
Escaped	16	
		144
Remaining December 1st, 1887		282
White males	28	
Colored males	254	
		282
Average number convicts per day		292
Average number days worked per month		6,895
Total number days worked in 1887		82,739
Murphy Division	129	
W. N. C. R. R.	153	
	282	

W. N. C. R. R. (PROPER.)

Record During the Year 1888.

Convicts on hand December 1st, 1887		153
Recaptured		8
Received from Penitentiary		90
Received from C. K. & W. R. R.		50
		301
Discharged	45	
Died	17	
Pardoned	5	
Escaped	10	
Sent Penitentiary	5	
		82
Remaining December 1st, 1888		219
White males	22	
Colored males	197	
		219
Average number convicts per day		179
Average number days worked per month		3,999
Total number days worked in 1888		47,990

TABLE No. 3.

MURPHY DIVISION (W. N. C. R. R.)

Record for the Year 1888.

Convicts on hand Dec. 1, 1887		129
Recaptured		12
Received from county		1
Received from Penitentiary		24
Received from C. K. & W. R. R.		28
		194
Discharged	37	
Died	--	
Pardoned	8	
Escaped	13	
Killed by falling rock	1	
		59
Remaining Dec. 1, 1888		135
White males	21	
Colored males	114	
		135
Average number convicts per day		121
Average number days worked per month		2,649
Total days worked in 1888		31,795

TABLE No. 4.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

Record During the Year 1887.

Convicts on works Dec. 1, 1886		384
Received from counties		51
Recaptured		3
Received from Penitentiary		50
		488
Discharged	92	
Died	10	
Pardoned	2	
Escaped	12	
Sent Mt. Airy Railroad	123	
Killed attempting to escape	1	
Returned to Penitentiary	2	
		242

Remaining Dec. 1, 1887		246
White males	30	
Colored males	216	
		246
Average number convicts per day		296
Average number days worked per month		6,475
Total days worked in 1887		77,706

Record During the Year 1888.

Convicts on works Dec. 1, 1887		246
Received from counties		10
Recaptured		3
Received from Mt. Airy Railroad		6
Received from Penitentiary		42
		307
Discharged	98	
Died	3	
Pardoned	3	
Escaped	10	
		114
Remaining Dec. 1, 1888		193
White males	27	
Colored males	166	
		193
Average number convicts per day		233
Average number days worked per month		5,236
Total days worked in 1888		62,833

TABLE No. 5.

MT. AIRY RAILROAD.

Record During the Year 1887.

Received from C. F. & Y. V. Railroad		123
Received from Penitentiary		95
Received from counties		9
		227
Discharged	22	
Died	3	
Pardoned	3	
Escaped	4	
		32
Remaining December 1st, 1887		195
White males	34	
Colored males	161	
		195

Average number convicts per day		177
Average number days worked per month		3,509
Total days worked in 1887		24,567

Record during the year 1888.

Convicts on works December 1st, 1888		195
Recaptured		2
Received from M. B. R. R		12
		209
Discharged	39	
Died	5	
Escaped	2	
Sent M. B. R. R	10	
" C. F. & Y. V. R. R	6	
" Penitentiary	2	
" C. K. & W. R. R	145	
		209
Average number convicts		172
Average number days worked per month		3,389
Total days worked in 1888		20,338

TABLE No. 6.

G. C. & N. RAILROAD.

Record During the Year 1887.

Received from Carthage R. R		104
Received from Penitentiary		139
		243
Discharged	18	
Died		
Pardoned	0	
Escaped	19	
Sent Penitentiary	1	
" Carthage R. R	11	
" M. B. R. R	12	
Killed attempting to escape	1	
		65
Remaining December 1st, 1887		178
White males	27	
Colored males	151	
		178
Average number convicts per day		164
Average number days worked per month		3,406
Total number days worked in 1887		20,438

Record During the Year 1888.

Convicts on hand December 1st, 1887		178
Received from Penitentiary		2
		180
Discharged	12	
Pardoned	1	
Escaped	1	
Sent M. B. R. R	162	
Sent Penitentiary	4	
		180
Average number convicts per day		128
Average number days worked per month		3,047
Total days worked in 1888		12,188

TABLE No. 7.

CARTHAGE RAILROAD.

Record for the Year 1887.

Received from Penitentiary		76
Received from F. B. R. R		120
Received from G. C. & N. R. R		11
Received from counties		9
		216
Discharged	12	
Died	1	
Escaped	15	
Sent Penitentiary	4	
Sent G. C. & N. R. R	105	
		137
Remaining December 1st, 1887		79
White males	22	
Colored males	57	
		79
Average number convicts per day		77
Average number days worked per month		1,643
Total days worked in 1887		15,183

Record for the Year 1888.

Convicts on hand December 1st, 1888		79
Recaptured		1
		80
Discharged	7	
Sent Penitentiary	2	
Sent M. B. R. R.	71	
		80
Average number convicts per day		76
Average number days worked per month		1,391
Total days worked in 1888 (3 months)		4,174

TABLE No. 8.

PLYMOUTH TURNPIKE.

Record for the Year 1887.

Convicts on works December 1st, 1886		62
Received from Penitentiary		73
Recaptured		3
		138
Discharged	18	
Died	4	
Pardoned	3	
Escaped	3	
		28
Remaining December 1st, 1887		110
White males	12	
Colored males	98	
		110
Average number convicts per day		87
Average number days worked per month		1,670
Total days worked in 1887		20,044

Record During the Year 1888.

Convicts on works December 1st, 1887		110
Recaptured		1
Received from Penitentiary		10
		121
Discharged	27	
Died	3	
Escaped	3	
Sent Penitentiary	10	
Sent Broad Creek Canal	78	
		121
Average number convicts per day		90
Average number days worked per month		892
Total days worked in 1888 (10 months)		8,920

TABLE No. 9.

FACTORY BRANCH RAILROAD.

Record for the Year 1887.

Convicts on road December 1st, 1886		161
Received from Penitentiary		86
		247
Discharged	14	
Escaped	2	
Sent Penitentiary	61	
Sent W. N. C. R. R	50	
Sent Carthage R. R	120	
		247
Average number convicts per day		205
Average number days worked per month		4,158
Total days worked in 1887		12,474

TABLE No. 10.

MADISON BRANCH RAILROAD.

Record During the Year 1887.

Convicts on works December 1st, 1887		12
White males	1	
Colored males	11	
		12
Days worked building quarters		22

Record for the Year 1888.

Convicts on works December 1st, 1887		12
Recaptured		2
Received from county		1
" " Penitentiary		42
" " G. C. & N. R. R		162
" " Carthage R. R		71
" " Mt. Airy R. R		10
		300
Discharged	13	
Killed attempting to escape	1	
Pardoned	2	
Escaped	11	
Sent Penitentiary	13	
" Mt. Airy	12	
" Wilson Short Cut	60	
" F. & W. R. R	188	
		300
Average number convicts per day		155
Average number days worked per month		2,808
Total days worked in 1888		19,662

TABLE No. 11.

C. K. & W. RAILROAD.

Record During the Year 1888.

Received from Mt. Airy, May, 1888		145
Received from Penitentiary		60
		205
Discharged	20	
Died	16	
Escaped	1	
Sent W. N. C. R. R	78	
Sent Mocksville	90	
		205
Average number convicts per day		172
Average number days worked per month		3,240
Total days worked in 1888		19,441

TABLE No. 12.

WILSON SHORT CUT.

Record During the Year 1888.

Received from M. B. R. R.		60
Discharged	2	
Pardoned	1	
Sent F. & W. R. R.	57	
		60
Average number convicts per day		58
Average number days worked per month		1,225
Total days worked in June and July, 1888		2,451

TABLE No. 13.

BROAD CREEK CANAL.

Record During the Year 1888.

Received from P. Turnpike		78
Received from Penitentiary		25
		103
Discharged	9	
Died	1	
		10
Remaining December 1st, 1888		93
White males	9	
Colored males	84	
		93
Average number convicts per day		97
Average number days worked per month		2,123
Total days worked in 1888 (2 months)		4,246

TABLE No. 14.

MOCKSVILLE RAILROAD.

Record During the Year 1888.

Received from C. K. & W. R. R		90
" " Penitentiary		30
" " Counties		5
		125
Discharged	1	
Escaped	1	
Returned to Penitentiary	11	
		13
Remaining December 1st, 1888		112
White males	20	
Colored males	92	
		112
Number days worked in 1888 (1 month)		2,654

TABLE No. 15.

F. & W. RAILROAD.

Record for the Year 1888.

Received from M. B. R. R		188
" " Penitentiary		46
" " Wilson Short Cut		57
Recaptured		1
		292
Discharged	37	
Died	3	
Pardoned	3	
Escaped	3	
Sent Penitentiary	5	
Sent Pitt County Court	1	
		52
Remaining December 1st, 1888		240
White males	42	
Colored males	198	
		240
Average number convicts per day		229
Average number days worked per month		5,023
Total days worked in 1888		25,115

TABLE No. 16.

WILLIAMSTON & PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Sent this work on November 30th, 1888:

Convicts		23
White males	3	
Colored males	20	
		23

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the Record for the Total Number of Convicts on the Different Works.

1887.	Penitentiary.	Pen'y outside works.	W. N. C. R. R.	C. F. & Y. V. R. R.	Mt. Airy R. R.	G. C. & N. R. R.	Carthage R. R.	Plymouth Turnpike.	F. B. R. R.	M. B. R. R.	Total lost.	Grand total.
On works Dec. 1, '86	393	....	315	384	....	....	..	62	161	..	..	1315
Rec'd from counties.	533	....	....	51	9	....	9	....	....	..	....	602
Recaptured	31	..	11	3	....	..	..	3	....	..	....	48
												1965
Discharged	83	....	116	92	22	18	12	18	14	..	375	....
Died	26	....	8	10	3	3	1	4	....	..	55	....
Pardoned	11	....	4	2	3	....	..	3	....	..	23	....
Escaped	3	26	16	12	4	19	15	3	2	..	100	....
Sent Insane Asylum.	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	1	....
Killed attempt escape	..	....	....	1	....	1	..	....	....	..	2	556
White males	42	29	28	30	34	27	22	12	....	1	225	....
White females	5	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	5	....
Colored males	69	97	254	216	161	151	57	98	....	11	1114	....
Colored females	20	45	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	65	....
Remaining Dec. 1, '87	136	171	282	246	195	178	79	110	....	12		1409

1888.	Penitentiary.	Pen'y outside Works.	W. N. C. R. R.	C. F. & Y. V. R. R.	Murphy Division.	Mt. Airy R. R.	G. C. & N. R. R.	Carthage R. R.	Plymouth Turnpike.	M. B. R. R.	C. K. & W. R. R.	F. & W. R. R.	Mocksville R. R.	Broad Creek Canal	Wilson Short Cut.	Williamston R. R.	Total lost.	Grand Total.
On works December 1st, 1887	136	171	153	246	129	195	178	79	110	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1409
Received from counties	511	----	----	10	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	528
Recaptured	13	1	8	3	12	2	----	----	1	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	43
																		1980
Discharged	91	----	45	98	37	39	12	7	27	13	20	37	1	9	2	----	438	
Died	16	1	17	3	----	5	----	----	3	----	16	3	----	1	----	----	65	
Pardoned	7	----	5	3	8	----	1	----	----	2	----	3	----	----	1	----	30	
Escaped	----	10	10	10	13	2	1	----	3	11	1	3	1	----	----	----	65	
Sent Insane Asylum	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	
Killed by falling rock	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	
Killed attempting to escape	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	603
White males	44	30	22	27	21	----	----	----	----	----	----	42	20	9	----	3	----	218
White females	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
Colored females	13	53	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	66
Colored males	111	106	197	166	114	----	----	----	----	----	----	198	92	84	----	20	----	1088
Indian males	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
	173	189	219	193	135							240	112	93		23		1377

TABLE No. 18.

Prisoners Received Since Opening of Penitentiary.

From	January	6, 1870,	to	November	1, 1870	241
"	November	1, 1870,	"	"	1, 1871	188
"	"	1, 1871,	"	"	1, 1872	150
"	"	1, 1872,	"	"	1, 1873	167
"	"	1, 1873,	"	"	1, 1874	212
"	"	1, 1874,	"	"	1, 1875	440
"	"	1, 1875,	"	"	1, 1876	439
"	"	1, 1876,	"	"	1, 1877	548
"	"	1, 1877,	"	"	1, 1878	495
"	"	1, 1878,	"	"	1, 1879	478
"	"	1, 1879,	"	"	1, 1880	464
"	"	1, 1880,	"	"	1, 1881	395
"	"	1, 1881,	"	"	1, 1882	461
"	"	1, 1882,	"	December	1, 1883	432
"	December	1, 1883,	"	"	1, 1884	490
"	"	1, 1884,	"	"	1, 1885	565
"	"	1, 1885,	"	"	1, 1886	593
"	"	1, 1886,	"	"	1, 1887	602
"	"	1, 1887,	"	"	1, 1888	528
Total received to December 1, 1888						7,888

TABLE No. 19.

Nativity of Convicts Received in 1887 and 1888.

	1887	1888
Alabama	5	3
District of Columbia	------	1
Florida	2	------
Georgia	5	8
Indiana	------	3
Illinois	------	2
Maryland	1	------
Mississippi	3	------
New York	2	------
North Carolina	507	440
Ohio	2	------
Pennsylvania	------	2
South Carolina	33	33
Tennessee	4	4
Texas	1	------
Virginia	32	26
Wisconsin	------	1
Foreign—Canada	1	------
Barbadoes	------	1
France	------	1
Germany	2	1
Ireland	1	2
At sea	1	------
Total	602	528

PRESENT POPULATION.

Nativity.

Alabama	8
Arkansas	1
District of Columbia	1
Florida	2
Georgia	16
Indiana	3
Illinois	2
Louisiana	1
Maryland	3
Mississippi	3
New York	3
North Carolina	1148
Ohio	1
Pennsylvania	4
South Carolina	79
Tennessee	14
Texas	1
Virginia	76
Wisconsin	1
Foreign—Canada	1
England	3
Barbadoes	1
France	1
Germany	2
Ireland	2
Total	1,377

TABLE No. 20.

Education.

	Rec'd in 1887.	Rec'd in 1888.
Illiterate	341	358
Read	81	39
Read and write	176	120
Common	1	5
Good English	3	6
Total	602	528

PRESENT POPULATION.

Education.

Illiterate	838
Read	151
Read and write	364
Common	5
Good English	18
Collegiate	1
Total	1,377

TABLE No. 21.

Occupation.

	1887	1888
Agent	1	
Barbers	5	2
Blacksmiths	1	3
Brick Masons	6	1
Brick Moulders	3	1
Baker		1
Carpenters	5	7
Clerks		2
Cooks	20	6
Coopers	1	1
Ditcher		1
Doctor		1
Engineers	1	1
Farmers	4	2
Firemen	4	2
Fishermen	1	
Horse Trader	1	
Hostlers	4	8
Herder	1	
Jockey		1
Laborers	478	456
Loafers		2
Lawyer		1
Machinists	2	1
Mail Agent		1
Mattress Maker	1	
Miller	1	
Miners	1	1
Moulder		1
Nurses	1	2
Oyster Opener	1	
Painters	7	3
Peddler	1	
Printer	1	
Saddler		1
Sailors	2	1
Sail Maker	1	
Seamstress	1	
Stevedore		1
Shoemakers	6	3
Stone Cutters	3	
Teacher		1
Tobacco Rollers	8	
Tobacco Factory Hands	6	4
Waiters	18	8
Washers and Ironers	3	
Wheelwrights	2	1
Total	602	528

PRESENT POPULATION.

Occupation.

Agent	1
Barbers	13
Blacksmiths	6
Brickmasons	5
Brick Moulders	2
Bakers	5
Bar Keeper	1
Boatmen	2
Butchers	1
Brakemen	2
Carpenters	17
Clerks	3
Contractor	1
Cobbler	1
Cooks	36
Cotton Factory hand	1
Coopers	2
Cabinet Maker	1
Currier	1
Doctor	1
Dressmakers	5
Deputy Sheriff	1
Ditchers	2
Engineers	2
Farmers	16
Firemen	6
Fisherman	1
Herder	1
House Servants	6
Hostlers	13
Jockey	1
Lawyer	1
Loafers	2
Laborers	1,098
Laundresses	2
Machinists	5
Merchant	1
Millers	2
Miners	3
Moulders	3
Mail Agent	1
Nurses	4

Oyster opener	1
Preacher	1
Peddlers	2
Plasterer	1
Painters	8
Sailors	5
Stevedores	2
Shoemakers	12
Stone Cutters and Masons	6
Sawyer	1
Tailor	1
Teachers	2
Trader	1
Tobacco Factory hands	18
Teamsters	6
Waiters	29
Well digger	1
Wheelwrights	2
Total	1,377

TABLE No. 22.

Age When Received.

	Rec'd in 1887.	Rec'd in 1888.
Under 15 years	11	16
From 15 to 20 years	140	156
" 20 " 30 "	284	230
" 30 " 40 "	83	62
" 40 " 50 "	41	35
" 50 " 60 "	30	27
" 60 " 70 "	11	2
" 70 " 80 "	2	----
Total	602	528

PRESENT POPULATION.

Age When Received.

Under 15 years	35
From 15 to 20 years	365
" 20 " 30 "	602
" 30 " 40 "	196
" 40 " 50 "	93
" 50 " 60 "	65
" 60 " 70 "	19
" 70 " 80 "	2
Total	1,377

TABLE No. 23.

Sex and Color.

	Rec'd in 1887.	Rec'd in 1888.
Males—White	123	78
Colored	454	413
Indian	-------	1
Females—White	1	5
Colored	24	31
Total	602	528

PRESENT POPULATION.

Sex and Color.

Males—White	218
Colored	1,088
Indian	1
Females—White	4
Colored	66
Total	1,377

TABLE No. 24.

Social Relation.

	Rec'd in 1887.	Rec'd in 1888.
Single	317	315
Married	250	188
Widow	2	6
Widower	31	18
Divorced	2	1
Total	602	528

PRESENT POPULATION.

Social Relation.

Single	766
Married	536
Widow	13
Widower	60
Divorced	2
Total	1,377

TABLE No. 25.

Counties from which Convicts were Received.

	1887	1888
Alamance	4	2
Alexander	1	--
Alleghany	1	1
Anson	9	3
Ashe	5	3
Beaufort	14	4
Bertie	5	8
Bladen	8	--
Brunswick	6	1
Buncombe	6	14
Burke	3	--
Cabarrus	7	3
Caldwell	--	1
Camden	1	2
Caswell	8	6
Catawba	7	7
Chatham	3	8
Cherokee	1	--
Chowan	--	5
Clay	1	--
Cleveland	17	13
Columbus	6	6
Craven	9	9
Cumberland	7	12
Davidson	7	5
Davie	4	1
Duplin	5	2
Durham	10	7
Edgecombe	13	18
Forsyth	33	9
Franklin	8	5
Gaston	7	14
Gates	3	--
Graham	1	1
Granville	10	6
Greene	2	2
Guilford	28	16
Halifax	12	12
Harnett	1	1
Haywood	2	1
Henderson	3	1
Hertford	5	6
Hyde	3	1
Iredell	9	13
Jackson	2	--
Johnston	15	18
Jones	4	--
Am't forward	316	247

	1887	1888
Am't brou't forw'd	316	247
Lenoir	10	5
Lincoln	7	1
Macon	4	1
Madison	2	1
Martin	2	5
McDowell	4	5
Mecklenburg	5	5
Mitchell	3	5
Montgomery	--	1
Moore	11	8
Nash	2	4
New Hanover	21	48
Northampton	5	3
Onslow	4	2
Orange	6	6
Pamlico	--	1
Pasquotank	2	2
Pender	10	3
Perquimans	1	--
Person	1	6
Pitt	8	16
Polk	4	2
Randolph	8	5
Richmond	14	20
Robeson	24	13
Rockingham	10	11
Rowan	13	25
Rutherford	3	3
Sampson	7	8
Stanly	3	1
Stokes	6	3
Surry	4	3
Transylvania	1	1
Union	9	4
Vance	10	5
Wake	14	--
Warren	4	6
Washington	6	4
Watauga	4	2
Wayne	12	17
Wilkes	6	4
Wilson	10	13
Yadkin	5	3
Yancey	1	--
Total	602	528

PRESENT POPULATION.

Counties from which Received.

Alamance	9
Alexander	1
Alleghany	3
Anson	13
Ashe	8
Beaufort	23
Bertie	12
Bladen	7
Brunswick	7
Buncombe	20
Burke	3
Cabarrus	15
Caldwell	2
Camden	4
Carteret	4
Caswell	16
Catawba	12
Chatham	12
Cherokee	1
Chowan	4
Cleveland	28
Columbus	18
Craven	22
Cumberland	26
Currituck	3
Davidson	9
Davie	6
Duplin	14
Durham	28
Edgecombe	36
Forsyth	37
Franklin	16
Gaston	22
Gates	4
Graham	1
Granville	19
Greene	10
Guilford	42
Halifax	29
Harnett	4
Haywood	5
Henderson	6
Hertford	8
Hyde	4
Iredell	34
Jackson	2
Johnston	30
Jones	7
Amount carried forward	646
Amount brought forward	646
Lenoir	23
Lincoln	5
McDowell	18
Macon	5
Madison	5
Martin	13
Mecklenburg	36
Mitchell	9
Montgomery	2
Moore	21
Nash	12
New Hanover	97
Northampton	8
Onslow	9
Orange	17
Pamlico	4
Pasquotank	6
Pender	15
Perquimans	1
Person	7
Pitt	31
Polk	4
Randolph	16
Richmond	31
Rowan	38
Robeson	30
Rockingham	26
Rutherford	7
Sampson	18
Stanly	6
Stokes	9
Surry	6
Swain	2
Transylvania	1
Union	13
Vance	13
Wake	38
Warren	12
Washington	8
Watauga	9
Wayne	45
Wilkes	9
Wilson	34
Yadkin	10
Yancey	2
Total	1,377

TABLE No. 26.

Term of Sentence.

	Rec'd in 1887.	Rec'd in 1888.
Six months	1	1
One year	143	109
One and a fourth year	----	1
One and a half years	29	12
One and two-third years	1	----
Two years	138	115
Two and a half years	2	5
Three years	88	89
Four years	43	47
Five years	65	67
Six years	11	7
Seven years	9	13
Eight years	9	7
Nine years	----	1
Ten years	34	35
Twelve years	3	----
Thirteen years	1	1
Fourteen years	----	1
Fifteen years	12	5
Twenty years	2	4
Thirty years	1	1
Life	10	7
Total	602	528

PRESENT POPULATION.

Term of Sentence.

One year	101
One and a fourth years	1
One and a half years	23
Two years	215
Two and a half years	4
Three years	201
Three and two-thirds years	1
Four years	141
Five years	237
Five and a half years	1
Six years	33
Seven years	53

Seven and a half years	2
Eight years	22
Nine years	1
Ten years	190
Eleven years	1
Twelve years	20
Thirteen years	5
Fourteen years	5
Fifteen years	41
Seventeen years	1
Eighteen years	1
Twenty years	36
Twenty-five years	2
Thirty years	4
Life	35
Total	1,377

TABLE No. 27.

Offense.

	Rec'd in 1887.	Rec'd in 1888.
Accessory to felony	1	----
" " arson	1	----
" " murder	----	1
Arson	4	5
Assault with deadly weapon	1	----
Assault and battery on train	----	1
Attempt to kill	1	1
" " burn	----	2
" " murder	2	----
" " rape	17	9
Burning barn	2	2
" house	4	1
" forage	2	----
" church	----	1
" out-house	1	----
" jail	----	1
Buggery	1	2
Burglary	2	3
Bigamy	2	3
Criminal knowledge of a married woman by fraud	----	1
Concealing birth of child	4	5
Conspiracy	2	----
Entering dwelling	1	2
Embezzlement	2	----
False pretense	3	11
Felonious breaking	----	1
Felonious slaying	6	3
Forgery	11	18
Highway robbery	1	2
Horse stealing	3	2
House breaking	2	5
Incest	4	----
Infanticide	----	1
Larceny	407	355
Larceny and receiving	73	44
Manslaughter	7	20
Murder	6	5
Obstructing railroad	----	2
Perjury	10	4
Rape	1	4
Robbery	6	4
Receiving	7	2
Stoning train	1	3
Shooting at train	3	1
Seduction	1	1
Total	602	528

PRESENT POPULATION.

Offense.

Accessory to murder	1
Arson	13
Assault and battery on train	1
Attempted murder	3
Attempt to rape	65
Attempt to burn	2
Breaking into store	3
Burning turpentine still	1
" house	7
" barn	10
" stables and granary	5
" forage	2
" out-house	1
" gin-house	2
" mill	1
" church	1
" jail	1
Burglary	19
Buggery	4
Bigamy	6
Concealing birth of child	6
Crime against nature	1
Criminal knowledge of a married woman by fraud	1
Conspiracy	2
Entering house	3
Embezzlement	3
False pretense	14
Fraud	1
Felonious breaking	1
Felonious slaying	18
Forgery	34
Highway robbery	6
Horse stealing	11
House breaking	10
Infanticide	4
Incest	3
Injury to railroad	2
Larceny	833
Larceny and receiving	136
Manslaughter	61
Murder	24
Misdemeanor	1
Obstructing railroad	4
Perjury	17
Rape	6
Robbery	17
Receiving	4
Stoning cars	1
Seduction	2
Shooting at train	3
Total	1,377

TABLE No. 28.

Number of Imprisonments.

	Rec'd in 1887.	Rec'd in 1888.
First	539	481
Second	52	39
Third	10	6
Fourth	1	2
Total	602	528

PRESENT POPULATION.

Number of Imprisonments.

First	1,227
Second	129
Third	17
Fourth	2
Fifth	1
Sixth	1
Total	1,377

STEWARD'S REPORT.

STEWARD'S OFFICE, N. C. STATE PENITENTIARY,
RALEIGH, December 1, 1888.

To the Honorable Board of Directors
North Carolina State Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I have the honor to submit my biennial report as Steward of this institution, ending 30th November, 1888.

An itemized account of articles, from whom purchased, and prices paid, is shown in large book marked C. Statements Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 embrace the amounts expended on account of the Penitentiary, Western N. C. Railroad and Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, from 1st December, 1886, to 1st December, 1888.

The average number of officers, overseers and guards at the Penitentiary, including the farms, Factory Branch, Madison Branch, Georgia, Carolina & Northern, Carthage, Mt. Airy, Carolina, Knoxville & Western, Wilson Short Cut, Mocksville and Fayetteville & Wilmington Railroads, Plymouth Turnpike, Broad Creek Canal and Johnston county road, from 1st December, 1886, to 1st December, 1888, was 153; cost of feeding each one per day was 15 cents; and the average number of convicts, 810; cost of feeding each one per day was $10\frac{3}{5}$ cents.

The officers, overseers, guards and convicts have been supplied with a variety of vegetables from the prison garden and farms.

The entire expenses on Western North Carolina Railroad from December 1st, 1886, to December 1st, 1888, were $75,676.97.

The average number of officers, overseers and guards on the Western North Carolina Railroad from December 1st, 1886, to December 1st, 1888, was 43. The cost of feeding them per head per day was 16 cents. The average number of convicts on said road for same length of time was 296. The cost of feeding each one per day was 11⅞ cents.

The whole amount expended on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway from December 1st, 1886, to December 1st, 1888, was $60,450.91. The average number of officers, overseers and guards on the said road for same length of time was 45. The cost of feeding each one per day was 14 cents. The average number of convicts on said road was 265. The cost of feeding each one per day was 10 cents.

There has been raised from the scraps and slops from the prison dining-room and kitchen 12,000 pounds pork since December 1st, 1886.

Respectfully submitted,

D. C. MURRAY,

Steward.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Amount Expended at North Carolina State Penitentiary from December 1st, 1886, to December 1st, 1887.

For	Provisions	$ 40,055 84
"	Clothing and bedding	21,137 68
"	Leather and findings	175 96
"	Hardware and furniture	6,050 70
"	Medicines	1,064 26
"	Light and fuel	6,503 36
"	Forage	7,155 85
"	Freight and hauling	5,481 89
"	Commutation and tobacco	2,664 21
"	Lumber and labor	4,669 94
"	Ministerial services	297 42
"	Bagging and ties	236 62
"	Lye and soap	278 25
"	Stationery, stamps and printing	518 77
"	Telephone Exchange	114 35
"	Plastering, etc	1,260 99
"	Repairing gin (Oak Farm)	27 50
"	Tinning at mansion	29 30
"	W. B. Hicks, traveling expenses	10 90
"	Sundries	182 79
"	Factory Branch pay roll	2,115 91
"	Plymouth Turnpike pay roll	4,549 93
"	Building pay roll	987 05
"	Architect's pay roll	1,656 25
"	Prison pay roll	25,087 94
"	Carthage Railroad pay roll	3,316 29
"	Mt. Airy pay roll	5,267 42
"	G. C. & N. R. R. pay roll	4,550 81
"	Sawing lumber	33 53
"	Peanuts, candy, etc., for Christmas	32 05
"	Seed oats	35 00
"	Glass for mansion	1,324 27
"	Mule, wagon, pole and harness	170 00
"	Carriage hire	43 75
"	Directors' expenses	436 60
"	Painting and material for mansion	127 93
"	Supervisor Hicks' traveling expenses	7 25
"	Mules	5,226 40
"	Guano and N. C. Phosphate	1,763 04

For	Painting and material	$ 17 55
"	Cow and calf	40 00
"	Transporting convicts from Sanford to Raleigh	74 25
"	Transporting convicts from Goldsboro to Newberne	93 81
"	Transporting convicts from Newberne to Leachville	70 00
"	Transporting convicts and guard to Sanford	129 60
"	Transporting convicts to Monroe	280 60
"	Transporting convicts to Plymouth	142 05
"	Sewing machines and needles	70 70
"	Traveling expenses Warden W. J. Hicks	151 95
"	Terra cotta pipes, privy sinks, etc	151 90
"	Rent of land (Mt. Airy quarters)	25 00
"	Wagons, harness, etc	693 70
"	Digging and walling well	44 75
"	Steward D. C. Murray, traveling expenses	60 75
"	Tents and carts	1,918 66
"	Advertising bonds for sale	3 50
"	Supervisors expenses from Bliss to Greensboro	8 55
"	Releasing mule	3 00
"	Board of mules	32 00
"	Treating sick mule	1 00
"	Slate roofing, etc	705 20
"	Wheelbarrows	100 00
"	Brick	11 50
"	Traveling expenses Supervisor of Monroe quarters	13 95
"	Conveyance to and from Monroe to quarters	23 50
"	Cross ties	50 00
"	Shoeing mules and horses	45 30
"	Repairing boiler, etc	231 70
"	H. H. Powell, rent of land	750 00
"	Hunting convicts	19 05
"	Working material	3,741 22
"	Horse and buggy hire and rent of stalls	73 55
"	Legal services in Hill case	5 00
"	Tallow	12 51
"	Doors, hand rails, lumber, etc	522 76
"	Stone	54 40
"	Pipe, plumbing, etc	33 90
"	Paint	30 00
"	Axle grease	13 09
"	Carrying mail (Carthage)	7 00
"	Capturing mules	2 00
"	Cart, harness, etc	269 20

For Guns	$	76 00
" Insurance on gin, etc		56 00
" Repairing gin and one condenser		30 00
" Painting Supreme Court room		10 50
" Expenses carrying insane woman to Goldsboro asylum,		3 50
" Smoke stack		56 50
" Two barrels tar and freight		4 12
" Dr. Rowe		5 00
Total	$	165,617 77

STATEMENT No. 2.

Amount Expended by North Carolina State Penitentiary from December 1st, 1887, to December 1st, 1888.

For Provisions	$	39,833 25
" Clothing and bedding		13,792 61
" Leather and findings		4,996 37
" Medicines		1,094 05
" Hardware and furniture		3,186 96
" Fuel and lights		4,872 39
" Forage		9,292 69
" Freight and hauling		8,929 95
" Stationery and stamps		517 32
" Commutation and tobacco		3,811 68
" Lumber and building account		5,081 88
" Working material		5,590 51
" Lye and soap		282 01
" Ministerial services		222 00
" Telephone Exchange		118 00
" Interest Carthage Road bonds		420 00
" Warden's traveling expenses		602 98
" Dr. Ferguson (medical services)		101 00
" House rent for guard and convicts		26 30
" Damage to quarry		20 00
" Supervisor Rhem's traveling expenses		7 25
" Expense after convicts		11 95
" Repairing guns		28 00
" Bagging and ties		126 07
" Balance on engine (Allen & Cram)		84 82
" Steward's traveling expenses		212 16

For	Candy, apples, &c., for convicts for Christmas	$ 35 92
"	Buggy hire and stable rent	49 85
"	Brick and hauling (Monroe)	1,138 32
"	Axle grease	31 40
"	Paint and painting	654 48
"	Supervisor Hamlet's traveling expenses	5 30
"	Director's expenses visiting quarters	529 20
"	Pipe and plumbing	200 00
"	Carrying mail	1 75
"	Seed oats	31 90
"	Carriage and buggy hire	37 50
"	Shoeing horses and mules	21 05
"	Labor and mule hire	8 25
"	Matches	9 77
"	Affidavit	50
"	Tax on Bledsoe land	90 51
"	Dr. Redwine, services (G. C. & N. R. R.)	40 00
"	Transferring convicts to Plymouth	114 15
"	Sand and cement (Monroe)	600 67
"	Guano	1,498 15
"	Rubber stamp	5 40
"	Weights, grate bars, &c	344 58
"	Terra cotta pipe	508 45
"	Rent Powell Farm	2,267 32
"	House rent and land for quarters	31 00
"	Repairing buggy and wagon	51 32
"	Fourteen pigs	28 00
"	Mules	6,138 00
"	Brick work	1,041 52
"	Interest on Brick-yard Tract	1,083 26
"	Sundries	22 13
"	Cleaning well	1 50
"	Transporting convicts to Sanford	224 55
"	Dr. McAulley	14 75
"	Labor before convicts arrived	1 50
"	Transporting convicts from Plymouth to Raleigh and Raleigh to Plymouth	94 00
"	Supervisor Bradshaw's hotel bill, &c	5 20
"	Lot for convicts and mules at Pigeon River	3 95
"	Work on Penitentiary and Court Room	126 00
"	Two cows and calf	68 00
"	Expenses of guard with convicts to Greensboro (for C. K. & W. R. R.)	6 75

For	Expenses with mules from Stokesdale to Raleigh	$ 4 15
"	Tents	3,115 92
"	Supervisor McIver's traveling expenses	2 00
"	Shackles	201 70
"	Starch	2 20
"	293 cubic feet stone	14 65
"	Driving pumps, &c	87 95
"	Building quarters	232 50
"	Treating sick horse	5 00
"	Thirty gin ribs	4 50
"	Discount on drafts	13 17
"	Guard's expense with insane convict to Goldsboro	2 60
"	Harness, &c	115 05
"	Deputy Warden's traveling expenses	4 75
"	Lodging convicts at Pigeon River	10 50
"	Difference in exchanging gin	50 00
"	Paid Sheriff of Craven county for lodging convicts	15 00
"	Transferring convicts to Broad Creek	50 00
"	Wheelbarrows	108 75
"	Skilled labor	25 50
"	Guard's expenses to New Berne with convicts	2 50
"	Rent of house for convicts	7 50
"	Guarding Mansion	20 00
"	Madison Branch R. R. pay roll	4,450 66
"	G. C. & N. R. R. pay roll	2,813 76
"	Carthage R. R. pay roll	1,027 96
"	Mt. Airy R. R pay roll	4,210 00
"	Plymouth Turnpike pay roll	4,173 77
"	Broad Creek Canal pay roll	877 80
"	Monroe R. R. pay roll	579 50
"	C. K. & W. R. R. pay roll	5,163 49
"	Wilson Short Cut pay roll	425 24
"	Mocksville R. R. pay roll	604 41
"	Johnston county pay roll	367 08
"	F. & W. R. R. pay roll	5,184 90
"	Building pay roll	44 16
"	Prison pay roll	23,933 03
	Total	$ 178,379 70

STATEMENT No. 3.

Amount Expended on W. N. C. R. R. from Deeember 1st, 1886, to Deeember 1st, 1887.

For	Provisions	$	16,630 69
"	Bedding and clothing		7,494 80
"	Leather and findings		96 02
"	Medicines		708 30
"	Hardware and furniture		311 17
"	Light and fuel		642 39
"	Forage		273 56
"	Freight and hauling		516 53
"	Commutation and tobacco		1,603 32
"	Lye and soap		66 06
"	Lumber		2 20
"	Ammunition		29 50
"	Ministerial services		50 00
"	Salaries		10,399 29
"	Directors' expenses		249 00
"	Oxen, cows and calves		118 00
"	Guards expenses with convicts		11 50
"	Hunting convicts		17 60
"	Steward's salary		383 28
"	Stationery and stamps		84 22
"	Sundries		13 43
	Total	$	39,700 86

STATEMENT No. 4.

Amount Expended on W. N. C. R. R. from December 1st, 1887, to December 1st, 1888.

For	Provisions	$ 14,003 37
"	Clothing and bedding	8,050 40
"	Leather and findings	179 10
"	Medicines	626 65
"	Hardware and furniture	218 50
"	Light and fuel	437 08
"	Freight and hauling	500 80
"	Forage	322 81
"	Stationery and stamps	73 62
"	Commutation and tobacco	1,328 33
"	Ministerial services	89 00
"	Guards expenses with convicts	8 40
"	Lye and soap	44 43
"	Advertising proposals	4 00
"	Dr. Hillyard	40 00
"	Lumber	1 78
"	Hunting convicts	3 05
"	One cow	20 00
"	Damage to Mr. Brown's fence	20 00
"	Repairing guns	6 25
"	Expense with convicts to Jarrett's	4 50
"	Ammunition	6 00
"	Directors' expenses	358 80
"	Salaries and wages	9,379 24
"	Dr. Hardwick (medical services)	10 00
"	Steward's services for twelve months	240 00
	Total	$ 35,976 11

STATEMENT No. 5.

Amount Expended on C. F. & Y. V. R. R. from December 1st, 1886, to December 1st, 1887.

For	Provisions	$ 13,663 96
"	Clothing and bedding	6,258 37
"	Leather and findings	124 48
"	Medicines	428 18
"	Hardware and furniture	427 42
"	Light and fuel	389 21
"	Forage	1,025 45
"	Freight and hauling	287 34
"	Commutation and tobacco	1,058 26
"	Stationery and stamps	85 43
"	Lumber	1,017 08
"	Salaries	9,913 41
"	Directors' expenses	134 80
"	Ministerial services	56 00
"	Supervisor's traveling expenses	42 55
"	Railroad tickets from Greensboro to Raleigh	38 25
"	Two tents	64 40
"	Difference in exchange horse	45 00
"	Brick	9 25
"	Coffins	11 50
"	Labor on stockade	211 37
"	Lye and soap	43 50
"	Rent of land	12 00
"	Harness, etc	38 31
"	Working material	10 00
"	Horse and buggy hire	7 50
"	Repairing wagon and buggy	8 08
"	Shoeing mules	1 50
"	Axle grease	1 75
"	Steward's salary	211 20
"	Sundries	42 85
	Total	$ 35,668 40

STATEMENT No. 6.

Amount Expended on C. F. & Y. V. Railroad from December 1st, 1887, to December 1st, 1888.

For	Provisions	$ 10,130 07
"	Clothing and bedding	3,793 51
"	Leather and findings	147 15
"	Medicines	254 66
"	Hardware and furniture	81 86
"	Light and fuel	154 87
"	Forage	423 88
"	Freight and hauling	177 98
"	Stationery and stamps	63 93
"	Commutation and tobacco	1,288 37
"	Lye and soap	28 25
"	Lumber	28 41
"	Supervisor's traveling expenses	9 00
"	Directors' expenses visiting quarters	110 28
"	Advertising proposals	7 00
"	Board and horse hire	4 75
"	Guard's expense with convicts	5 50
"	Steward's traveling expenses	18 85
"	Expense with mules to Raleigh	3 85
"	Ministerial services	24 00
"	Warden's traveling expenses	15 00
'	Working material	16 70
"	Salaries and wages	7,784 24
"	Steward's services for 12 months	211 20
	Total	$ 24,782 51

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—During the two years embraced in this report, I have treated in the hospital of the Penitentiary seven hundred and thirty-eight (738) cases of sickness. Thirty (30) of these were new men just received, and found to be unsound when examined, and placed in the hospital at once for treatment. Fourteen (14) of them were syphilitics, and one (1) in the last stage of consumption. Twenty-two (22) were received from railroads, six (6) from turnpikes, and one hundred and forty-six (146) sent in from the farms connected with the Penitentiary.

There were forty-three (43) deaths. Four (4) of these were sick when admitted into prison; thirteen (13) were received from public works not connected with the Penitentiary; one (1) was received from Johnston county works, in a dying condition from exhaustion; thirty-two (32) were chronic and incurable; nine (9) were curable; two (2) were from gun shot wounds, received while attempting to escape.

The causes of death were as follows: Asthenia, 1; ascites, 2; Bright's Disease, 1; cardiac asthma, 1; congestive chill, 1; cholera morbus, 1; chronic diarrhœa, 1; chronic dysentery, 2; consumption, 14; gun shot, 2; hypertrophy of heart, 2; heart disease, valvular, 2; paralysis, 1; pyothorax, 2; pulmonary abscess, 1; scrofula, 3; typhoid fever, 2; tubercular enteritis, 2; tubercular peritonitis, 1; exhaustion, 1.

One white female and four colored females have died. The colored women all died of phthisis, and the white woman of cholera morbus. Two white men died of disease, and two were shot. Fourteen of those that died were classed unsound when admitted into prison.

One thousand and forty-seven prisoners were received and examined, and of this number two hundred and five were classed unsound.

The mortality has been very greatly reduced in the last two years, and the material, in disabled and used up men from the railroad stockades, from which our former large death rate was drawn, is being no longer supplied, and we can confidently hope for a further reduction of our mortuary list, as the improved sanitary rules, authorized and adopted by your honorable body, are enforced at all the quarters and stockades. It has been a difficult matter to revolutionize the old system, and in some instances the new regime has not yet been fully adopted, but the improvement in the general condition of the men and the reduced death rate is so great that all opposition must be broken down.

The sickness and mortality among the men on the W. N. C. R. R. has been astonishingly reduced. At one of the quarters there has not been a death in a year, and no serious sickness, and no disabled men returned to the Penitentiary. At another one of the quarters there was quite a large number of sick men, and some deaths, the cause of which seemed to be obscure. Various theories were given for it, till imperfect ventilation was discovered to be the sole cause, which being remedied, the sickness ceased and there have been no other deaths.

At Pigeon Gap, one of the stockade quarters on the C. K. & W. R. R., Milk Sickness, a disease peculiar to the mountain region, attacked the men, and several of them died in a very few days.

On the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., the men have been in very good condition. The mortality in the two years was reduced more than one-half.

The sickness among the convicts working in the east has been peculiar to that section, and it is gratifying that there has been so little serious sickness and so few deaths among them.

There were eight surgical operations in the Penitentiary hospital, viz.: Amputation of fore arm, 1; amputation of thigh, 1; urethral fistula, 1; cystotomy, 1; perineal urethrot-

omy, 1; hemorrhoids, 1; exsection of metatarsal bones, 1; amputation of finger, 1.

Several were sent by the Commission to the Insane Asylum at Goldsboro.

These are the diseases treated at all the public works, viz.: Abscess, adenitis, ascites, asthma, anæmia, asthenia, apoplexy, arthritis, Bright's Disease, biliousness, bronchitis, boils, burns, constipation, consumption, cardialgi, catarrh, cholera morbus, colic, carbuncle, conjunctivitis, cephalalgia, congestion, pulmo-cerebral congestion, cystitis, contusion, corns, diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, diphtheria, dropsy, diabetes, debility, epilepsy, erysipelas, empyema, enteritis, enteralgia, eczema, enlarged spleen, malarial fever, catarrhal fever, gastric fever, typhoid fever, felon, frost bite, fistula and fistula urethral, gastritis, gastralgia, gonorrhœa, gleet, glossitis, hemicrania, hepatitis, hæmaturia, heart disease, hernia, hemorrhoids, hemoptysis, hydrocele, hemorrhage pulmonary, herpes, itch, iritis, insanity, imbecility, influenza, indigestion, laryngitis, lumbago, lupus, labor, menorrhagia, mumps, measles, milk sick, myalgia, meningitis, neuralgia, nostalgia, nephritis, orchitis, otitis, ophthalmia, ottorrhoea, odontalgia, paralysis, pleuritis, psoriasis, pneumonia, pleuritic effusion, phthisis, pharyngitis, ptyalism, peritonitis, poison oak, rheumatism, roseola, syphilis, stricture, scurvy, scrofula, sciatica, synovitis, tuberculosis, torticollis, ulcer, ven. warts, varicella, wounds (incised, lacerated and gun shot).

The following table shows where the sickness and deaths occurred:

NAME OF WORKS.	Years.	Taken Sick.	Died from Disease.	Died from Injuries.	Total.
Penitentiary	1887	438	24	2	26
"	1888	300	17	.....	17
W. N. C. R. R	1887	627	10	.....	10
"	1888	727	16	.....	16
C. F. & Y. V. R. R	1887	292	13	.....	13
"	1888	392	12	.....	12
Turnpike	1887	195	4	.....	4
"	1888	200	3	.....	3
Factory Branch	1887	53	.....	.....	.....
Carthage Road	1887	58	1	.....	1
"	1888	3	.....	.....	.....
G. C. & N. R. R	1887	94	3	1	4
"	1888	24	.....	.....	.....
Madison Branch	1888	132	.....	1	1
C. K. & W. R. R	1888	242	13	3	16
Broad Creek	1888	22	1	.....	1
N. C. M. R. R.	1888	11	.....	.....	.....
		3,810	117	7	124

The physicians of quarters did not send in their monthly reports with absolute regularity, and hence the exact number taken sick is not known, but it is safe to assume that it was not less than forty-five hundred (4,500) in the two years, and the death rate certainly less than three per cent.—a very great improvement over reports made for former years.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. W. McGEE, M. D.,

Physician.

DOCUMENT NO. 11.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR RELATIVE TO THE PENITENTIARY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The subject of conducting the Penitentiary in such a way as to make the convicts self-sustaining has given me much thought in the last two weeks, and I deem it my duty to submit my conclusions to your honorable body.

So far as I can ascertain, or have reasons to form a belief, the action of the present Board of Directors has been guided by a conscientious effort to do the best for the State which they could, under the circumstances of the case, and I believe that if the wise legislation, which your honorable body seems ready to adopt in regard to making the convicts self-sustaining, should be carried out, that the next Board will be able to do much more in the same direction; but I fear the system which has been adopted for the government of the Penitentiary is so fatally defective that it will not be in the power of any Board of Directors, constituted under the present law, to carry out, as you wish it done, the plan you seem about to adopt, and for this reason the business affairs of the Penitentiary, on the credit and debit sides, amount, during the year, to about $400,000—that is, $200,000 in receipt from

various sources, and $200,000 in expenses. This business is to be managed by nine directors, who visit Raleigh not more than once a month, and stay at the Penitentiary building during that visit, say ten hours. During that time they are expected, under the law, to examine, understand and thoroughly digest the accounts, extending through many folios, and, at the same time, to advise the officers and employees of the institution as to the conduct of affairs, for the next month at least, and often, in the few hours named, to digest a plan for the profitable employment of the convicts for months ahead.

I do not believe, gentlemen of the General Assembly, that there are nine men in the State who, under these circumstances, can procure the result which you desire and the people demand. I have, therefore, asked myself the question, can the present system be amended or changed so that the affairs of the Penitentiary can be properly attended to without adding to the present expense of the establishment? I think it can be done, and, with deep solicitude as to your concurrence, but, at the same time, desirous of discharging my duty to the State, venture to state how. The expenses of the present board of nine directors amount to the sum of $300 for each director.

Per year	$2,700
And expenses, say	900
	$3,600

The labor they are able, as a board, to give, I have already stated. Now, suppose a Commissioner of the Penitentiary should be selected, and a good business man should be appointed to the place, with a salary, say of $2,500, and require him to give his entire time to his work; allow him a clerk, with a salary, say, of $1,000, abolish the compensation of the present board, and appoint a board to serve, like the

Board of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, without compensation, and I think the gain to North Carolina will be immense.

In thinking the matter over, it has suggested itself to me that no business man, having a mercantile, mechanical or agricultural business involving so much money, would, for an instant, think of placing his fortunes under the management of any nine gentlemen, however capable, energetic or efficient they might be under favorable circumstances, if only a few hours each thirty days were to be given to the conduct of the business.

Believing that the business of the State should be conducted by us as if it were our own personal business, and desiring most profoundly that, during this administration, the Penitentiary shall not only be made self-sustaining, but, by economy and good management, be enabled to aid our people by helping to pay the taxes needed for disabled soldiers, suffering widows and our poor, afflicted ones, I most respectfully, but earnestly, call your attention to the suggestion herein made.

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Governor.

REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Agriculture,

FOR THE

YEAR 1888.

DOCUMENT NO. 12.] [SESSION 1889.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

Ordered to be Printed.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1888.

To the Honorable the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—The report of the State Board of Agriculture, for the years 1887 and 1888, is herewith respectfully submitted:

The year just closing has been one of vicissitudes to the farmers of the State. The Spring was unfavorable to most farm work; the weather during the summer months in most sections was likewise not what would have been desired. The result is the corn crop will be unusually short; cotton will be below the average; so also, the tobacco crop will be shorter than for several years past. With these facts before us, in addition to the well known and acknowledged one, that a large majority of the taxes come directly out of the pockets of the farmers, it would seem opportune to give as much legislation as circumstances will allow, tending to the relief of the tillers of the soil; that is, looking directly to fostering, as far as practicable, all agricultural interests.

NEEDED STATISTICS.

The means of acquiring statistical information are very inadequate. Such information is one of the necessities of the times. There are frequent calls upon this office for such statistics; the applicants thinking that we had the information for distribution and they were warranted in expecting to find correct information in regard to agricultural products in this office. I persistently endeav-

ored to collect the past year statistics of both agricultural and manufacturing industries, but failed. I would therefore respectfully suggest that the tax listers throughout the several counties of the State be required to fill such blanks as may be furnished by the Commissioner of Agriculture, under the same rules and regulations as govern the listing of taxes.

SORGHUM.

The manufacture of syrup from sorghum cane is a growing industry in the State, and, from present appearances, has come to stay. The production of all home supplies should be encouraged, especially where the article made will be conducive to domestic economy. The quality of the syrup made by the process now in use is excellent, as I am informed, by those competent to judge. One great advantage in the growing of the cane is that it will mature finely on wet land that will not produce any other crop.

ARBOR DAY.

While we as a State have no sparcity of timber, but upon the other hand have it in great abundance, yet there are sections where timber for building purposes has been exhausted and is not to be had. It is therefore deemed wise to educate our people to yearly tree planting that the scarcity of timber may never be known; that the walnut and wild cherry may not become extinct, as they may in a few years, without some remedy. Increased attention is being given in many of the States to the planting of trees. The nut bearing varieties, including the pecan, black and English walnut, Spanish chestnut, and cedars, are among the favorite kinds being used in the Southern States. The wisdom of establishing an arbor day to be observed by all the public schools and requesting its observance by all other schools—and by observance we mean that the children shall be required to plant each

a tree—is sufficiently apparent to all, without extended comment, since it should be a conscientious duty, if not a debt we owe, to those who are to come after us to provide for them in this particular.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Under Act of last General Assembly, it was made the duty of the Board to "co-operate and aid in the formation of Farmers' Institutes in all the counties of the State," and to "send the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the teachers in the Agricultural College, or some other representative from their body, to assist in holding these Institutes, at least once in every two years, in every county in this State." With this authority, the Commissioners commenced the organization of Farmers' Institutes, last February, in the eastern section of the State, with the intention of completing the work during the present year; which would have been accomplished but for the protracted sickness of the Secretary, which lasted for nearly four months, and embraced the most convenient season for organizing this work. It was my purpose to have occupied this entire time in the work.

In the following counties, Farmers' Institutes have been organized, and also County Experimental Farms established: Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Chowan, Washington, Tyrrell, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Nash, Halifax, Northampton, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Vance, Franklin, Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir, Craven, Surry, Yadkin, Macon, Iredell, and Chatham. The very limited means at the disposal of this Department, will prevent any very extended work in this direction. If it is deemed advisable to continue this very valuable work, an appropriation sufficient for the demands should be made. The State of Wisconsin, with an area and population approximately the same as this,

appropriates annually twelve thousand dollars for the holding of Agricultural Institutes.

OYSTER SURVEY.

The Oyster Survey, conducted so successfully and with so little expense to the State, by Lieutenant Francis Winslow, U. S. Navy, with the co-operation of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been completed. The aid given by the general Government has effected a large pecuniary saving to the State; the Survey has stimulated the entry and location of new oyster grounds and will effect a large increase of the oyster product; and has mapped out an area of no less than 583,000 acres available for the profitable culture of shell-fish. For more detailed account of operations, see Lt. Winslow's report appended.

SHELL-FISH COMMISSIONERS.

The Shell-Fish Commissioners, appointed by the last General Assembly, have served the State without compensation, and their operations have caused no expenditure to this department. Their report will be found appended.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

The Board is especially charged with, (1), such investigation as may seem best adapted to promote the improvement and extension of sheep husbandry, and more particularly for the suppression of the ravages of dogs. It has been heretofore very difficult for any Legislature to be able to decide what is best and proper to be done in the suppression of the ravages of dogs; for that seems to be the only obstacle in the way of the most favorable extension of sheep husbandry in the State. I would therefore suggest to the Legislature, that they, in their wisdom, enact laws, taxing bitches as a nuisance under certain rules and regulations, at a sufficiently high rate to

meet all demands; the money so raised to be known as "the sheep fund," and retained in each county treasury, in which the tax is collected, and set apart for the payment for all sheep killed by dogs at their full value. And (2), relating to the diseases of stock and the ravages of insects. We are proud to be able to report that the State has been unusually free from these pests—hardly prevailing to any extent. (3). The fostering of new agricultural industries, such as the culture of truck market gardens, the grape and other fruits. It is very gratifying to note the large increase in the growing of clover and other grasses throughout the State, and the great increase in dairying and dairy products, which are not confined to any special locality, as they are to be found successfully conducted in the east as well as in the western portion of the State. Stock raising and saving and applying manure are among the many important subjects with which farmers should occupy themselves; these hold the chief place. Long neglected, they are fast coming to the front. Evidences of thrift among our farmers was commented upon by Hon. Randolph Harrison, Commissioner of Agriculture of Virginia. In his report to the Legislature of his State a year ago, after quoting a portion of an article from the present Commissioner of Agriculture of North Carolina, he says: "The testimony of many of our merchants who have a large trade in North Carolina, dealers in fertilizers especially, leaves no doubt that the farmers there are more forehanded—have more money than our people have as a general thing."

The attention given to the cultivation of the grape is increasing every year, and the amount of land devoted to the crop is greater by 200 per cent. than two years ago. Many of our agriculturists are reaping handsome profit from this important crop. The other fruit crops have not increased in the same ratio, indeed I doubt if they can be said to have increased at all for the last year. The can-

ning industry has grown very much during the past year and has been found to be very remunerative by those who have engaged in it. (4). The next clause touches upon drainage and irrigation. The subject is, I am satisfied, not understood or practiced as it should be by our people. With thorough drainage, and by that I mean tile drainage, we almost have irrigation, which provides a free circulation through the soil, not only for the water that falls upon the earth, but for atmosphere as well. Thus the soil is being continually enriched by the fertilizing properties contained in both these elements. This of course means, increased production. (5). Relating to the subject of fences, it appears from the experience of the people in the various sections of the State that the question is a purely local one, and the adoption of the no fence system must be determined by the qualified voters of the section desiring it. At present it would be deemed unwise to pass any general law affecting the subject.

ELECTIONS.

It devolves upon the General Assembly, under the act regulating elections, to elect five members of the Board of Agriculture at the present session, the terms of the members from the third, sixth and ninth districts expire by limitation. The member from the second district, Dr. A. G. Brooks, having died, and the resignation of the member from the seventh district, Mr. A. Leazar, occasion vacancies to be filled.

FERTILIZERS.

The remarks of the former Commissioner, under this head, are as true to day as they were then:

"With the enforcement and supervision of the laws and regulations relating to fertilizers, which constitutes so important a part of the duties of the Board, the remarks

submitted in the last report are again here repeated. The jurisdiction over fertilizers, often involving matters of nice legal construction, has necessarily to be exercised through the Commissioner, subject to the control of the Board. The remedy provided for the violation of the law is stringent, and has never been put in force except with the utmost circumspection. In the exercise of its jurisdiction the Board has always proceeded upon certain cardinal principles: First, never to resort to seizure except when the violation of the law was clear; second, when seizure became necessary, that it should be so controlled as to give the least possible interruption to trade; third, when the violation of the law proceeded from misapprehension or mistake, simply to vindicate the law, by exacting the payment of the license, and take no steps towards criminal prosecution. A constant inspection has been exercised to prevent the introduction of fertilizers in fraud of the law, and nothing has been found so efficacious for this end as frequent visits by the Inspector to the principal markets of the State."

By special vigilance at least three thousand five hundred dollars were added to the revenues of the Department within the last two years. The board has had the moral support of most of the large manufacturers in its efforts to enforce the law, and the same may be said for the principal dealers in the State, yet there have been, unquestionably, attempts to evade by small manufacturers and petty dealers, but the vigorous enforcement of the law against all classes of offenders, and the unceasing vigilance of the officers of the Board, have placed the trade in fertilizers very generally in the hands of the better class of men doing business in the State.

The same vigilance and enforcement of the law is absolutely necessary to prevent the trade falling into the hands of those who will resort to any device for their gain and to the prejudice of the best interest of the farmer.

The number of brands licensed for sale in the State for 1886–'7 was seventy-three, for 1887–'8 was seventy-four.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

No new work has been undertaken by the Board, except the publication of the notes left by the late W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, the data of which was brought down to date by Prof. J. A. Holmes, of Chapel Hill, assisted by Prof. George B. Hanna, of Charlotte. This was deemed a work of too much importance to be left unprinted. The Board ordered its publication, since which time there has been a constant demand for copies by those interested in the development of the economic minerals and mining properties of the State. But three thousand copies were issued and at the present rate of demand they will be exhausted within a short time.

COAL SURVEY.

With the reduced funds at the command of the Board, it was with some misgivings that they found themselves under contract to supply one thousand dollars to the further exploration of the Dan River Coal Fields, when a like amount should be subscribed by citizens for the purpose. But when this was done and the stipulated amount was demanded, the Board ordered the payment, and the work has progressed with some promise of success, near Walnut Cove, Stokes County.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

Under the Industrial School Act, passed in 1875, the Board of Agriculture appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars for the year 1886, which sum the State Treasurer held, with other funds which had been contributed for the school by the city of Raleigh, awaiting the inauguration of the work.

It will be remembered that, on account of urgent pressure, particularly by several conventions of the farmers of the State, the Legislature of 1887 passed an act for the incorporation of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, to which institution the funds already accumulated for the Industrial School were to be applied, and the action of the Legislature of 1885, regarding the school, was revoked.

The act of 1887 provided that all the revenue derived by the Board of Agriculture from the tax on fertilizers for the year commencing December 1st, 1887, over the sum of $21,000, should be turned over to the College, and in the following years, the surplus over $20,000. Also that the interest on the land scrip fund, $7,500, should be applied to the work of the College, agreeably to the original meaning of the act.

The College expects to commence utilizing the interest on the land scrip fund on the 1st day of July, 1889.

Up to the 1st of January, 1889, the following amounts have been received from the Board of Agriculture, for the purposes of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, viz.:

Appropriated in 1886 for Industrial School	$ 5,000 00
Received in 1888	12,000 00
Special appropriation, 1888	2,000 00
Received under resolution of the Board passed in December meeting, 1888, the sum of	9,500 00

Four thousand of this amount has been placed to the credit of the College, and the remainder will be as soon as needed.

SITE.

Mr. R. S. Pullen, of Raleigh, donated to the State, for the use of the College, a valuable tract of land, containing some sixty or sixty five acres, lying on the South side of the Hillsboro road, which is a continuation of one of

the principal streets of Raleigh, about one mile west of the corporate limits of the city. This land also lies on either side of the Raleigh & Augusta and North Carolina lines of railway, and cost about $4,000. The site selected for the College is the highest piece of ground in the same distance around Raleigh, being some fifteen feet higher than the location on which the Insane Asylum is built.

FARM.

The remaining portion of this land is devoted to a farm for the College, and consists, in the main, of rolling land, but having some eight or ten acres of bottom on a bold branch. A part of the land has been cleared of pine and post-oak growth by labor furnished by the State penitentiary, which furnished details at various times, amounting to the labor of one man for six hundred days. This aid was of great advantage, and the work was well done. The hillsides had been lying uncultivated for a number of years, and the bottom land had grown up in alders and briars. These bottoms have been cleared, ditched, and, in some places, supplied with tile drainage. The rolling land has been drained by the modified terrace system, which is the best and most economical method of drainage for Middle and Piedmont North Carolina. The entire place is being brought up by vegetable manuring. It is in charge of Mr. B. S. Skinner, who has given faithful and intelligent service.

THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

The first of a series of buildings is now about completed, so far as the brick work is concerned, but it will take several months longer to complete it and equip it ready for use. The roofing is now about done, and work will continue in the interior during the winter. The services of one of the best architects in the country, Mr. Charles L. Carson, of Baltimore, was procured. This

gentleman had had considerable experience in this line of work. The best institutions of the kind in the country were also visited, and much time was spent in arriving at the best possible plans for buildings. The most careful attention is being paid to matters of ventilation and drainage, to protection against fire as well as to all necessary details. Eight hundred and one thousand brick for this building were furnished by the State Penitentiary, in accordance with directions of Legislature of 1887.

The building will contain ample class-room facilities for teaching a full agricultural course, but will not afford full opportunity for the study of mechanics, for which a separate building is designed, but which cannot be erected for the present. This department will not be neglected, as the elementary branches, such as wood-work with hand-tools, can be carried on, as well as drawing. The building will also contain, for the present, until another is built, chapel, dining-room, kitchen and laundry, all of which space will eventually be needed for other purposes, if the College comes up to the full scope of its mission. It will also contain sleeping accommodations for some one hundred students. For the present, quite a number can get accommodations in the immediate neighborhood. In default of special appropriations for building purposes, the remaining buildings, consisting of the mechanical building, also containing sleeping arrangements, and a boiler-house, can only be built, if at all, by the most careful and economical management of current appropriations, so as to create a fund for this purpose, if practicable. We will be able to build barns, stables, &c., but several houses for professors will be also needed.

STUDENTS.

The law provides that each county shall be entitled to as many scholarships as such county has representatives in the Lower House of the Legislature, and the Board of

Trustees are empowered to adopt rules for the admission of other students. It is the wish of the Board, in time, to provide dormitory, or other sleeping accommodation, and board to all of the scholars of the institution; to make room-rent free to all who are entitled to admission by law, and to place board at cost. The College, when completed, should be able to give instruction to from three to five hundred students.

CURRICULUM.

It cannot, as a matter of course, be definitely stated as yet—the full course of study. It is, however, safe to say that the most careful attention will be paid in teaching the following branches, viz.: English, up to and including a full course in political economy; mathematics, book-keeping and surveying; chemistry, in all of its relations to agriculture, the making of home-made manures, composting, and the proper use of commercial fertilizers; agriculture, practically by manual labor in the field, as well as in the Laboratory; horticulture in like manner; the best methods of drainage, by actual work and experience; the care of, and breeding of cattle, including dairying. In the department of mechanics, the use of hand-tools in carpentry, as well as the care of tools; machine work in wood; work in metals, including work at the forge, the making and tempering of ordinary tools, and a practical course in machine work; drawing will be taught thoroughly in all of its various branches. This outline is enough to show that the curriculum will include instruction which will fit its recipients for a practical life, as well as aid in making men who can play an important part in developing the varied interests of the State.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

By law, the Board is composed of the members of the Board of Agriculture and five other members, who are

appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate. The Governor is *ex-officio* President of the body. An executive committee of five members, as follows, has had charge of all details of the work as mapped out by the Board, viz.:

W. S. Primrose, Raleigh, *Chairman*;
Mr. Henry E. Fries, Salem;
Hon. Augustus Leazar, Mooresville;
Col. W. F. Green, Franklinton;
Maj. H. L. Grant, Goldsboro.

The Board, at its last meeting, appointed a committee to consider maturely, and to report at its next meeting, as to the number of professors that will be needed, as well as the compensation they should receive, and something on the subject of a curriculum.

ITS SCOPE.

The College is not intended in any way to interfere with any of the existing institutions of the State. There is room enough, as well as necessity enough, for all. The University should not be hampered, but so aided, as to extend the broad and commanding part it has occupied in the history of the State. The existing institutions should be patronized, and thus sustained, so as to bring them to a higher plane of usefulness. The need of scholarly men and men of scientific attainments, is as much felt in North Carolina to-day, and more so, than ever before.

The Agricultural College is designed to afford a practical every-day education to many worthy yonng men who would, in all probability, have to commence the battle of life with only the merest rudimental common school training. Many of the most advanced countries of the world, and States of this country, are employing such practical methods of education, and in no section of the United States are they more needed than in North

Carolina. There is more room for improvement in agriculture than in any other known calling. Our section furnishes but a few competing crops, cotton and tobacco, and the trucking interests. While we can grow almost everything else, we can scarcely expect to do so more cheaply than the same crops may be and are grown elsewhere. And while agriculture is the predominant interest of the State, it can never become great by agriculture alone. We need a good home market, at any rate, and especially for the reasons named, and there is no better or surer way to get such home market than to stimulate and aid in every possible way the practice of the mechanic arts and all kinds of manufacturing. Such interests are also needed as prime factors to build up our good old commonwealth, which is far more endowed by Providence than the New England States, in the way of natural advantages, and more than most sections of the country.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

During the past year there have been numerous, and for the most part, successful Agricultural Fairs held in the State, not less than twenty in all. The sum of one thousand dollars was appropriated by the Board of Agriculture to the N. C. Agricultural Society, and the sum of five hundred dollars, as authorized and directed by the General Assembly, was paid to the N. C. Industrial Association.

THE BULLETIN.

The demand for, and interest in the Bulletin of the Department is constantly increasing. It has been the endeavor of the Department to present to the farmers of the State everything of interest, whether of scientific or of a purely practical nature, with the view of inducing them to adopt, as far as practical, new methods in the

preparation of the soil for the reception of crops, and to induce improved methods in the feeding of cattle, looking to an increased production of milk and butter. The fact that the Bulletin is more generally sought, may be considered as evidence that these efforts have not been exerted in vain.

SUB-DEPARTMENTS.

The report of the sub-departments, Experiment Station and Immigration, will be submitted to your Honorable Body by their respective heads.

The Finance Committee of the Board will lay before your Honorable Body a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Department for the past two years.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

By order of the Board :

JOHN ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

REPORT

OF THE

Finance Committee of the Agricultural Department.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
December 5, 1888.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Agriculture have carefully examined the Treasurer's books, together with accompanying vouchers, and find the accounts of the Department of Agriculture exactly correct.

The Committee also find that the expenditures of the officers of the Board are within appropriation and by authority, and are in every instance accompanied by proper itemized statements according to law.

The Committee herewith appends a complete statement of all the expenditures for the last two current years.

A. LEAZAR,
H. L. GRANT,
W. R. WILLIAMS.

EXPENDITURES.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

1886.			
Dec.	1	M. McGehee, salary	$ 166 66
		John Stanford (servant), wages	25 00
		P. M. Wilson, part salary for November	50 00
		S. A. Ashe, postage stamps	5 00
	7	G. S. Terrell, Inspector of Fertilizers	35 00
	18	S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, stamps	5 00
	29	G. S. Terrell, Inspector of Fertilizers	25 00
	31	M. McGehee, salary for December	166 66
		John Stanford, wages for December	25 00
		T. K. Bruner, Acting Secretary, salary for December,	85 33
		G. S. Terrell, salary part November and December	61 65

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Dec.	1	W. A. Withers, incidentals paid out, items filed	35 00
		W. A. Withers, salary	60 00
		N. I. Cheek, laborer (Plant House)	5 95
		P. J. Williams, " " "	28 25
		F. B. Dancy, salary for November	83 33
		Jesse Turner, wages for "	25 00
		B. von Herff, salary for "	83 33
		H. B. Battle, salary for "	83 33
		Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for November	208 33
		M. Whitney, salary	83 33
	2	Thos. S. Stevenson, completing P. W. House	180 65
		Jones & Powell, farm supplies, items filed	9 85
	1	W. C. McMackin, board of horse	15 00
		Eimer & Amend, apparatus and re-agents, items filed	12 70
		W. H. Porter, stationery, items filed	4 00
		Clarence Busbee, salary for November	20 00
		M. Whitney (Supt.) wages farm laborers, items filed	55 00
	20	W. C. McMackin, board of horse	7 50
	31	Clarence Busbee, salary for December	20 00
		W. A. Withers, salary for December	60 00

1886.

Dec.	31	H. B. Battle, salary for December	$ 83 33
		W. A. Withers, incidentals paid out, items filed	20 00
		B. von Herff, salary for December	83 33
		F. B. Dancy, salary for December	83 33
		Jesse Turner, wages for December	25 00
		Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for December	208 33
		Jones & Powell, farm supplies, items filed	27 30

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Dec.		W. J. Newsom, salary for November	30 00
		S. A. Ashe, Postmaster, postoffice box rent	1 50
		" " " postage	22 00
		" " " postage	25 00
		J. T. Patrick, Agent Immigration, special eastern work,	11 50
		J. T. Patrick, salary for November	125 00
		A. Williams & Co., stationery	4 10
		F. A. Watson, cabinet and frames	15 25
		Edwards, Broughton & Co., paper	5 20
		J. T. Patrick, Agent, advertising and printing	4 60
		J. T. Patrick, telegrams	3 18

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Dec.	1	Wm. Whitaker, night watch, wages for November	25 00
		James Higgs, servant, wages for November	15 00
		T. C. Harris, Curator Museum, salary for November,	75 00
	3	John Robinson, mileage and per diem	25 40
		A. Graves, mileage and per diem	24 00
		A. Leazar, mileage and per diem	32 30
	3	W. R. Williams, mileage and per diem	29 00
		J. C. Brewster & Co., stove and fixtures	14 75
	6	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage on Bulletin	13 53
		Allen & Cram, repairng steam pump	8 10
		N. C. Car Co., repairing and hardware furnished	22 63
	11	Arthur Winslow, line of levels, Experimental Farm	8 00
		Ellington, Royster & Co., building one laboratory	700 00
		Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for October	20 00
	28	Ellington, Royster & Co., building at farm as per contract	1700 00
	29	Lieutenant F. Winslow, oyster survey (filed)	200 00
		Lieutenant F. Winslow, oyster survey (filed)	60 64
		E. M, Uzzell, paper for Bulletin	56 39
	31	William Whitaker, wages for December	25 00
		James Higgs, wages for December	15 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

1887.

Jan.	3	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps and box rent	$ 6 50
	6	G. S. Terrell, Inspector Fertilizers, items filed	12 59
	7	P. M. Wilson, 10 days' salary, December	32 87
		G. S. Terrell, Inspector Fertilizers, items filed	100 00
	29	S. A Ashe, P. M., postage	10 00
	31	T. K. Bruner, salary for January	100 00
		M. McGehee, Commissioner, salary for January	166 66
		John Stanford, wages for January	25 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Jan.	3	T. H. Briggs & Sons, hardware to complete buildings,	28 30
		C. S. Allen, hardware to complete buildings	23 80
		M. Whitney, salary for December	83 33
		Julius Lewis & Co., complete buildings, hardware	24 81
		Allen & Cram, con. rod and crank, pin, &c.	12 30
		Raleigh Oil Mill and Fertilizer Co., barrel cotton seed oil	15 50
	4	H. J. Green, app. and reagents	4 50
		Ellington, Royster & Co., flag pole, &c.	15 00
		M. Whitney, Supt., wages farm labor, items filed	60 10
		M. Whitney, Supt., farm supplies, items filed	25 00
		Allen & Cram, labor at plant house	34 90
Jan.	12	T. H. Briggs & Sons, hardware supplied farm	18 01
		J. Lewis & Co., hardware supplied farm	21 71
		J. Lewis & Co., hardware supplied farm	5 95
		Eimer & Amend, app. and re-agents, items filed	15 17
	14	Eimer & Amend, app. re-agents, items filed	47 63
		E. F. Wyatt & Son, farm supplies, items filed	9 60
	25	B. A. Elliott & Co., plants and seeds	32 63
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., foreign postage	40 00
		R. O. Mill & Fertilizer Co., cotton seed hulls	10 98
	31	M. Whitney, farm supplies, items filed	25 00
		W. A. Withers, salary for January	60 00
		W. A. Withers, incidentals paid out, items filed	30 00
		C. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for January	208 34
		J. Turner, wages for January	25 00
		H. B. Battle, salary for January	83 34
		F. B. Dancy, salary for January	83 34
		B. von Herff, salary for January	83 34
		C. Busbee, salary for January	20 00
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage	30 00

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

1887.

Jan.	3	W. J. Newsom, salary for December	$ 30 00
		J. T. Watts, 20 days' work	6 25
	12	F. A. Watson, frames, &c., items filed	24 30
		Edwards, Broughton & Co., stationery	16 00
		S. A. Ashe, stamps	8 00
		S. A. Ashe, stamps	12 00
		T. C. Harris, agent, letter copying machine	18 75
		T. F. Brockwell, repairing type writer	1 00
		J. W. Denmark, stationery	7 05
		A. Williams & Co., stationery	3 08
		J. T. Patrick, advertising and printing, &c., itemized,	27 18
		J. T. Patrick, express and telegrams	3 21
		" " salary for December	125 00
		" " special East work	11 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTTRE.

Jan.	3	J. C. S. Lumsden, stove pipe and fixtures	3 13
		T. C. Harris, curator, salary for December	75 00
	5	Dr. A. G. Brooks, mileage and per diem	34 00
		W. F. Green, mileage and per diem	11 10
	6	A. Leazar, Finance Committee, per diem	28 30
		John Robinson, Flnance Committee, per diem	25 40
		A. Graves	20 00
		L. S. Overman, legal services	10 00
		T. K. Bruner, acting Secretary, sundries, itemized	4 35
		C. W. Garrett & Co., freight refunded (Wine Exhibit),	9 00
	7	J. A. Holmes, exp. prep. Kerr's Report	85 60
		W. R. Williams, mileage and per diem	25 00
	8	R. G. Light Co., Gas for November	23 00
		C. W. Bullock, painting signs	10 00
	10	N. C. Industrial Association, balance appropriation, statement filed	300 00
	11	Allen & Cram, labor supplies, item filed	8 40
	12	B. S. Pardee, special work	25 00
		B. S. Pardee, special work	20 00
	17	R. & G. R. R. Co., transportation	8 76
	19	Dr. Brooks, mileage and per diem	19 00
		J. Robinson, mileage and per diem	21 40
		B. Blanton, mileage and per diem	37 90
		Dr. K. P. Battle, mileage and per diem (3 meetings)	37 20
		Dr. M. Moore, mileage and per diem	20 20
		W. F. Green, mileage and per diem	15 10

1887.

Jan.	19	Dr. C. D. Smith, mileage and per diem	$ 48 00
		A. Leazar, attendance	12 00
		A. Graves, mileage and per diem	24 00
		R. W. Wharton, mileage and per diem	32 80
		W. G. Upchurch, per diem	12 00
		W. G. Upchurch, Finance Committee	8 00
	25	G. S. Terrell, Inspector Fertilizers	35 00
		N. C. Car Company, material and labor (farm)	37 25
	31	T. C. Harris, curator, salary for January	75 00
		J. Higgs, wages for January	15 00
		W. Whitaker, wages for January	25 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Feb.	7	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage	5 00
	11	G. S. Terrell, Inspector Fertilizers, salary	50 00
	16	G. S. Terrell, Inspector Fertilizers, salary	40 00
	26	S. A. Ashe, stamps	5 00
		T. K. Bruner Acting Secretary, salary for February	100 00
		M. McGehee, Commissioner, salary for February	166 66
		J. Stanford, wages for February	25 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Feb.	26	S. A. Ashe, P. M., P. O. money order, apparatus and reagents	15 96
		T. H. Briggs & Son, hardware and imp. (farm)	7 35
Feb.		H. Bilyeu, grape vines, planting and atttending same	13 70
		M. Whitney, salary for January	83 34
		M. Whitney, wages farm labor, (itemized)	100 00
		Jones & Powell, supplies, feed, &c., (farm)	12 50
		Eimer & Amend, apparatus and re-agents	15 81
		Eimer & Amend, apparatus and re-agents	35 24
		E. Greiner, apparatus and re-agents	6 05
	16	W. Davison & Co., fertilizers for farm	31 75
		Eimer & Amend, apparatus and re-agents	38 80
	17	Jones and Powell, farm supplies (itemized)	6 50
		J. W. Denmark & Co., filing cases	13 25
		G. W. Wynne, fertilizers for farm	8 00
		J. Lewis & Co., hardware and implements for farm	18 90
		L. R. Wyatt, fertilizers	7 00
		J. R. Ferrell & Co., fertilizers	7 00
		C. Busbee, salary for February	20 00
		F. B. Dancy, salary for February	83 33
		B. von Herff " " "	83 33

1887.

Feb.	17	W. A. Withers, salary for February	$ 60 00
		H. B. Battle, salary for February	83 33
		C. W. Dabney, salary for February	208 33
		Jesse Turner, wages for February	25 00
		W. A. Withers, incidentals paid out (itemized)	30 00

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Feb.		W. J. Newsom, salary for January	30 00
		J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for January	125 00
		J. T. Watts, salary for January	8 00
	12	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage	30 00
	28	N. C. Car Co., preparing woods for exhibit	15 20
		J. Watts, salary for February	8 00
		F. A. Watson, labor and supplies	12 75
		Miss J. Woodward, cabinet letter file	1 25
		Edwards, Broughton & Co, stationery	14 25
		A. Williams & Co., stationery	6 90
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage and box rent	8 55
		W. J. Newsom, salary for February	30 00
		J. T. Patrick, salary for February	125 00
		" " freight and express	2 95
		" " special East work and stationery	14 05

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Feb.	1	E. M. Uzzell, paper for Bulletin	54 42
		Jones & Powell, coal (items filed)	37 00
		Lieut. F. Winslow, lithograph maps oyster survey (itemized)	312 25
		Hutchings & Co., boiler and vent, apparatus and heating pipes for green house (farm)	240 00
		T. F. Brockwell, reparing front door	1 50
	2	G. H. Glass, manager, extension bell and electric apparatus	25 50
	7	J. A. Holmes, exp. prep. Kerr's Report (itemized)	130 25
		N. C. Home Insurance Co., three years insurance cottage and plant house	50 00
	10	Ellington, Royster & Co., material aud labor	16 92
		Ellington, Royster & Co., lumber and labor on plant house and cottage	215 61
	12	E. M, Uzzell, paper for Bulletin	35 89
	15	R. G. Light Co., gas for December	25 00
	16	Allen & Cram, repairing pump, water pipe, &c	16 31
		Allen & Cram, repairing at farm	5 85

1887.

Feb.	16	J. L. Stone, one table for Experiment Station	$ 5 50
	17	A, G. Bauer, architectural services	5 00
		T, S. Stevenson, rubber hose and fixtures	17 75
		E. M. Uzzell, paper for Station Report	108 00
		Jas. Baker & Co., hack hire Board	2 00
		John Robinson, mileage and per diem, Com	17 40
		Dr. A. G. Brooks, mileage and per diem, Com.	11 00
		W. R. Williams, per diem, Com	12 00
	19	B. S. Pardee, three months' services, Immigration Department	50 00
		R. E. Parham, hack hire Committee to farm	7 00
		E. H. Lee, one mule for farm	160 00
		T. C. Harris, curator, salary for February	75 00
		W. Whitaker, wages for February	25 00
		James Higgs, wages for February	15 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Mar.	10	G. S. Terrell, Inspection Fertilizer, salary for Feb.	50 00
	11	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage stamps	10 00
	30	G. S. Terrell, Inspector Fertilizers, on account of inspection	25 00
	31	John Stanford, wages for March	25 00
		M. McGehee, Commissioner, salary for March	166 66
		T. K. Bruner, acting Secretary, salary for March	100 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

Mar.	1	T. H. Briggs & Sons, tools for use at farm	8 93
		Milton Whitney, Superintendent, salary for February	83 33
		Milton Whitney, Superintendent, farm supplies, items filed	25 00
		M. Whitney, Superintendent, wages farm labor, items filed	110 00
	11	Geo. L. Tonnoffski, 50 bushels cotton seed (farm)	7 50
	12	Henry A. Dreer, seeds, &c., (farm)	18 07
		John Saul. seeds and plants (farm)	15 00
		Eimer & Amend, apparatus and reagents; items filed	46 37
	14	T, H. Briggs & Sons, small supplies, itemized	1 85
		J. Lewis & Co , hardware and small supplies, itemized,	9 20
		J, W. Denmark & Co., stationery supplies, itemized	3 55
	16	E. F. Wyatt & Son, harness supplies, itemized	5 05
		M. Whitney, Superintendent farm supplies	25 00
	17	Jones & Powell, farm supplies, itemized	15 09
	18	C. S. Allen, Agent, freight on fertilizers, itemized	7 39
	19	Jno. Saul, seeds and plants, itemized	15 55

1887.

Mar.	19	Royster & Strudwick, fertilizers for farm, itemized	$ 28 25
	24	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps, itemized	50 00
	31	W. A. Withers, salary for March	60 00
		Clarence Busbee, salary for March	20 00
		W. A. Withers, incidentals paid out, itemized	30 00
		F. B. Dancy, salary for March	83 33
		H. B. Battle, salary for March	83 33
		B. von Herff, salary for March	83 33
		Jesse Turner, wages for March	25 00

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Mar.	11	Southern Express Co., c. o. d. on stationery	38 36

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Mar.	1	J. A. Holmes, preparation of Kerr's Geology, items filed	57 50
	16	Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., to lumber, items filed	38 67
	17	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector Fertilizers, on account, items filed	75 00
	22	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for January	21 40
	23	Lieut. F. Winslow, oyster survey, items filed	200 00
	29	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, items filed	154 24
	31	D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, amount paid out for printing from November, 1886, to March, 1887, inclusive, items filed	1,218 09
		W. Whitaker, night watch, wages for March	25 00
		Jas. Higgs, janitor, wages for March	15 00
		T. H. Briggs & Sons, hardware, items filed	2 85
		T. C. Harris, curator, salary for March	75 00
		Edwards, Bronghton & Co., paper for Bulletin, items filed	54 33

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Apr.	13	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	5 00
	16	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, salary	50 00
	25	M. McGehee, Commissioner, 23 days' salary	127 77
	28	John Robinson, Commissioner, 7 days' salary	38 90
		John Robinson, Commissioner, traveling expenses, items filed	25 00
	30	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary for April	96 11
		John Stanford, wages for April	25 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

1887.

Apr.	1	J. Van Lindley, fruit trees, farm, items filed	$ 13 90
		Jas. W. Quern & Co., apparatus and re-agents, items filed	12 90
		S. Otho Wilson, trees, fruit and nut, farm, items filed	10 70
	2	Milton Whitney, Superintendent, salary for March	83 33
		Milton Whitney, Superintendent, wages farm labor, items filed	40 00
		Jones & Powell, supplies, farm, items filed	19 24
		N. C. Phosphate Co., two tons phosphate	20 00
	6	Henry A. Dreer, seeds for Eperimental farm, items filed	29 80
	15	Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for March	208 33
	18	A. P. Bryan, Agent, express and duty on apparatus and re-agents, items filed	11 58
	19	H. D. Robinson, Manager, telegrams weather service, items filed	8 78
		Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., 1 set flags, weather service, items filed	3 50
	20	Allen & Cram, repairs to machinery, &c., items filed	5 90
		Eimer & Amend, apparatus and re-agents, items filed	2 50
		Whitall, Tatum & Co., glass fixtures, farm, items filed	20 74
		John S. Collins, fruit and nut trees, farm, items filed	6 16
		Henry A. Dreer, grass seeds, &c., farm, items filed	7 65
		J. H. Alexander, grass and cane seeds, farm, items filed	4 10
		Royster & Strudwick, 195 lbs. A. A. Nitrogen	4 15
		Bush & Son & Miessner, seeds, &c., farm, items filed	40 00
		L. R. Wyatt, stable manure, farm	7 00
	21	T. H. Briggs & Sons, farm supplies, items filed	2 35
	27	Milton Whitney, wages farm labor, items filed	70 00
	29	Richmond and Danville R. R., transportation, items filed	6 70
	30	Jesse Turner, wages for April	25 00
		B. von Herff, salary for April	83 34
		C. Busbee, salary for April	20 00
		H. B. Battle, salary for April	79 17
		W. A. Withers, salary for April	67 50
		M. Whitney, Superintendent, salary, April	83 34
		M. Whitney, Superintendent, wages farm labor, items filed	50 00
		M. Whitney, Superintendent, farm supplies and contingencies, items filed	50 00

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

1887.

Apr.	1	J. T. Patrick, Agent, expenses special eastern work itemized	$ 21 39
		J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for March	125 00
		W. H. & R. S. Tucker, supplies used in eastern work, itemized	8 00
		B. A. Goodridge, advertising eastern work, itemized	30 00
		Southern Express Co., transportation and c. o. d. bills, itemized	13 24
		W. J. Newsom, salary for March	30 00
		J. T. Watts, salary for March	8 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Apr.	1	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for February	16 10
	2	J. A. Holmes, expenses preparing Kerr's Geology Report, items filed	104 38
	22	R. W. Wharton, mileage and per diem	53 60
		Dr. A. G. Brooks, mileage and per diem	26 00
		John Robinson, mileage and per diem	38 80
		W. R. Williams, mileage and per diem	50 00
		H. L. Grant, mileage and per diem	25 00
		J. S. Murrow, mileage and per diem	36 00
		Dr. C. D. Smith, mileage and per diem	88 00
		A. Leazar, mileage and per diem	56 60
		W. F. Green, mileage and per diem	22 20
	26	John S. Leary, part payment appropriation to N. C. Industrial Association	100 00
	30	T. C. Harris, curator, salary for April	71 50
		James Higgs, janitor, wages for April	15 00
		W. Whitaker, night watch, wages for April	25 00
		J. C. S. Lumsden, tin can for Inspector	10 60
		Josephus Daniels, State Printer, job work, items filed	5 00
		Josephus Daniels State Priuter, job work, items filed	33 50

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

May	7	E. M. Uzzell, printing, items filed	30 60
	11	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, balance on account	2 80
	14	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, half month's salary	25 00
	24	John Robinson, Commissioner, salary for May	166 66
	31	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary for May	83 33
		James Higgs, wages for May	20 00
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	5 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

1887.

May	2	Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for April	$ 208 34
	3	F. B. Dancy, salary for April	79 17
	4	A. P. Bryan, Agent, transportation	11 45
		Henry A. Dreer, seeds and plants, items filed	22 50
	5	Eimer & Amend, apparatus and re-agents, items filed	51 19
		B. A. Elliott Co., flower and plant seeds, items filed	63 23
		John C. Jordan, blacksmith, items filed	9 45
		Jones & Powell, farm supplies, items filed	28 44
		Raleigh Oil Mill and Fertilizer Co., fertilizers, items filed	37 75
	17	E. M. Uzzell, printing, items filed	20 50
		T. H. Briggs & Sons, hardware supplies, items filed	1 95
		M. Whitney, Superintendent, wages farm labor, items filed	50 00
		H. J. Green, apparatus and re-agents, items filed	31 50
		Eimer & Amend, apparatus and re-agents, items filed.	17 30
	19	Latta & Myatt, farm supplies, items filed	37 95
	24	Leach, Page & Arendell, fertilizers for farm, items filed	10 80
	26	Milton Whitney, Superintendent, farm supplies and contingencies, items filed,	54 16
	31	C. Busbee, salary for May	20 00
		W. A. Withers, salary for May	75 00
		Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for May	208 33
		H. B. Battle, salary for May	75 00
		Jesse Turner, wages for May	25 00
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	75 00

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

May	7	J. T. Watts, salary for April	9 00
		W. J. Newsom, salary for April	30 00
	9	J. T. Patrick, Agent, advertising and incidentals, items filed	13 02
		J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for April	125 00
		J. T. Patrick, Agent, special eastern work, items filed	9 00
		J. T. Patrick, Agent, paid out for expenses, telegrams, freight, &c., items filed	5 48
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	20 00
	11	W. H. & R. S. Tucker, material used in repairing exhibit, items fileld	7 75
	31	S. A. Ashe, P. M., box rent	1 50
		J. T. Patrick, Agent, advertising, items filed	2 03

1887.

May	31	J. T. Patrick, Agent, special eastern work, items filed,	$ 13 00
		J. T. Patrick, Agent Southern Express Co., transportation, items filed	2 59
		J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for May	125 00
		W. J. Newsom, incidentals, items filed	7 35
		W. J. Newsom, salary for May	30 00
		J. T Watts, salary for May	8 00
		B. A. Goodridge, advertising, items filed	25 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

May	2	T. H. Briggs & Sons, joint pipe, bucket and work, items filed	1 00
	3	J. A. Holmes, preparation of Keer's Geology Report, items filed	64 60
		J. A. Holmes, preparation of Kerr's Report, services from June, '85, to April, '87, and to reimburse him for $399.85, paid out for assistance	1,200 00
	5	Allen & Cram, repairing steam pump	1 10
	7	E. M. Uzzell, book paper	27 00
	9	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for March	12 00
	14	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing Bulletin	100 86
	17	D. Appleton & Co., Annual Cyclopedia, 1886	6 00
		Edwards, Broughton & Co., paper for Bulletin	42 52
	18	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage on Bulletin	26 07
	19	Jas. Baker & Co., carriage hire for Committee	3 10
	26	Busbee & Smith, attorneys' retaining fee, N. C. Dept. of Agriculture *vs.* Biggs & Josey, Halifax Court	50 00
		John Robinson, Commissioner, travelling expenses, Institute	6 95
		N. C. Industrial Association, second part payment on appropriation	75 00
		Prof. Alex. Julian, to reimburse him for amount paid amanuensis, work on report of Lithology of North Carolina	320 16
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., 1,000 postal cards—crop reports	10 00
	31	T. C. Harris, curator, salary for May	60 00
		W. Whitaker, night watch, wages for May	25 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

June.		John Robinson, Commissioner, salary half June	83 34
		S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	5 00
		T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary for June	83 33
		James Higgs, wages for June	20 00

EXPERIMENT STATION.

1887.		
June.	A. Williams & Co., stationery	$ 3 80
	M. Whitney, Superintendent, salary for May	83 33
	Chadborn & Caldwell Manufacturing Company, Model Mower for farm	9 50
	W. A. Withers, Clerk, incidentals, items filed	20 00
	F. B. Dancy, salary for May	75 00
	W. A. Withers, Clerk, incidentals, items filed	40 00
	M. Whitney, Superintendent, wages, farm labor, items filed	54 00
	C. Busbee, salary for June	20 00
	Dr. H. B. Battle, salary for June	75 00
	W. A. Withers, salary for June	75 00
	Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., salary for June	208 33
	F. B. Dancy, salary for June	75 00
	Jesse Turner, wages for June	25 00

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	20 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for April	10 40
	Lt. F. Winslow, account Oyster Survey, items filed	300 00
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, May Bulletin and job work	102 75
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., paper for Bulletin	43 70
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, June Bulletin and job work	103 08
	Wm. Whitaker, night watchman	25 00
	T. C. Harris, curator, salary for June	60 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

July.	John Robinson, Commissioner, balance salary for June,	83 33
	S. A. Ashe, P. M. stamps	5 00
	John Robinson, Commissioner, salary for first half July,	83 33

NOTE.—All fuuds for the maintenance of the Experiment Station after June 30th, 1887, were paid out of funds appropriated by the United States Congress, known as the "Hatch Funds."

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

1887, July.	W. J. Newsom, salary for June	$ 30 00
	J. T. Patrick, Agent, postage and telegrams	1 95
	J. T. Patrick, Agent, stationery and incidentals, items filed	6 45
	J. T. Patrick, Agent, special Eastern work, items filed,	6 75
	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for June	125 00
	J. T. Watts, Jr., salary for June	8 00
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	25 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	Edwards, Broughton & Co., paper for Bulletin	44 45
	Allen & Cram, repairing steam pump	4 30
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for May	5 20
	H. G. Bowles, Agent, Hammond Type Writer for Commissioner's office	90 00
	S. B. Alexander, mileage and attendance on Board	43 40
	H. L. Grant, mileage and attendance on Board	17 80
	W. F. Green, mileage and attendance on Board	18 20
	A. Leazar, mileage and attendance on Board	52 60
	J. S. Murrow, mileage and attendance on Board	32 00
	C. D. Smith, mileage and attendance on Board	84 00
	Burwell Blanton, mileage and attendance on Board	63 80
	R. W. Wharton, mileage and attendance on Board	42 60
	W. R. Williams, mileage and attendance on Board	46 00
	Dr. A. G. Brooks, mileage and attendance on Board	26 00
	Lt. F. Winslow, on acct. of Oyster Survey, items filed,	100 00
	J. Devereux, Agent, to amonnt of premium on fire insurance for three years, to July 1, 1890	271 06
	Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., expenses attending Farmers' institutes, items filed	22 60

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

August.	John Robinson, Commissioner, balance salary for July,	83 33
	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary for July	83 33
	James Higgs, wages for July	20 00
	G. S. Terrell, Inspector, items filed	18 08
	James Higgs, wages for Angust	20 00
	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary for August	83 34
	John Robinson, Commissioner, salary for August	166 66

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

1887.		
Aug.	W. J. Newsom, salary for July	$ 50 00
	J. T. Watts, salary for July	8 00
	J. T, Patrick, Agent, salary for July	125 00
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., box rent and postage, items filed	9 50
	J. T. Watts, salary for August	8 00
	Edwards & Broughton, stationery	1 20
	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for August	125 00
	W. J. Newsom, salary for August	50 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	D. W. Bain, Treasurer, to amount appropriated by the Board to the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts	5,000 00
	Strobridge Lithographic Co., lithographs for Experiment Station report	85 00
	John Robinson, Commissioner, expenses attending Farmers' Institutes	6 50
	T. C. Harris, curator, salary for July	60 00
	Wm. Whitaker, night watch, wages for July	25 00
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	5 00
	S. A. Ashe, postage on Bulletin	22 68
	Edwards & Broughton, paper for Bulletin	56 10
	Geo. H. Glass, manager, rental of 2 phones 6 months,	57 58
	Jas. Baker & Co., carriages for Board to farm	4 00
	W. F. Green, mileage and attendance on Ex. Com.	10 20
	S. B. Alexander, mileage and attendance on Ex. Com.,	39 40
	W. C. McMackin, carriages for Board to farm	5 65
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for June	4 60
	John Robinson, Commissioner, expenses attending Farmers' Institutes	25 25
	Wm. Whitaker, night watch, wages for August	25 00
	D. W. Bain, State Treasurer, amount paid P. M. Hale, State Printer, on account of the Board of Agriculture, items filed	338 35
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, Bulletin and job work,	100 90
	T. C. Harris, curator, salary for August	60 00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., paper for Bulletin	44 88

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Sept.	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	6 00
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps, items filed	10 00

1887.

Sept.	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, inspection of fertilizers, items filed	$ 50 00
	John Robinson, Commissioner, salary for September	166 66
	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary for September	83 33
	James Higgs, wages for September	20 20

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	W. J. Newsom, incidentals, items filed	14 50
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage	25 00
	J. T. Patrick, Agent, express and telegrams items filed,	5 26
	J. T. Patrick, Agent, advertising and incidentals, items filed	19 06
	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for September	125 00
	J. T. Watts, salary for September	8 00
	W. J. Newsom, salary for September	50 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	Lieutenant F. Winslow, on account of Oyster Survey, items filed	100 00
	Dr. H. B. Battle, expenses attending Intitutes, items filed	20 50
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for July, items filed	3 40
	John Robinson, Commissioner, expenses attending Institutes, items filed	12 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Oct.	Southern Express Co., transportation	1 40
	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, inspection of fertilizers, items filed	50 00
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps and box rent	11 50
	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, inspection of fertilizers, items filed	35 00
	Geo. S. Terrelll, Inspector, inspection fertilizers, items filed	14 85

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing and advertising, items filed	19 30
	A. W. Shaffer, Township Map of North Carolina	15 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

1887.		
Oct.	Wm. Whitaker, night watch, September	$ 25 00
	T. C. Harris, curator, salary for September	60 00
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., paper for Bulletin	44 88
	Ellington, Royster & Co., lumber for shelves	1 63
	McNeill & Horton, work on roof for Signal Station	48 00
	A. Leazar, mileage and attendance on Finance Com.	48 60
	W. R. Williams, mileage and attendance on Finance Committee	42 00
	H. L. Grant, mileage and attendance on Finance Com.,	17 80
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing Bulletin, items filed	98 65
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for August	2 00
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage on Bulletin for August, items filed	5 78
	Allen & Cram, repairs on steam pump, items filed	12 30
	W. C. McMackin, carriages for use of officers in looking after Department's exhibit at State Fair, items filed	5 90
	J. C. S. Lumsden, repairing furnace pipe, &c., items filed	1 25

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Nov.	John Robinson, Commissioner, salary for October	166 66
	T, K. Bruner, Secretary, salary for October	83 83
	James Higgs, wages for October	20 00
	A. P. C. Bryan, Agent So. Express Co , transportation	1 35
	H. D. Robinson, Manager Telegraph Office	2 36
	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, part salary	37 88
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., Stamps	10 00
	John Robinson, Commissioner, salary for November	166 66
	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary for November	83 33
	James Higgs, wages for November	20 00
	A. P. C. Bryan, Agent So. Express Co., transportation,	1 30

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	W. J. Newsom, salary for October	50 00
	J. T. Watts, salary for October	8 00
	J. T. Patrick, Agent, transportation	7 11
	" " " salary for October	125 00
	" " " telegrams and drayage	8 12
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., P. O. box rent	1 50
	" " " stamps and postal cards	35 00

1887.		$
Nov.	Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, hardware for repairs on portable exhibtt	5 85
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., 2,000 1-ct wrappers	22 00
	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary for November	125 00
	" " " expenses attending Northern fairs	11 26
	J. T. Patrick, Agent, telegrams and express	2 80
	" " " expenses on Eastern work	38 00
	W. J. Newsom, salary for November	50 00
	J. T. Watts, salary for November	8 00
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamped envelopes	10 90
	W. H. &. R. S. Tucker & Co., office supplies	8 88
	A. Williams & Co., stationery	4 65
	F. A. Watson, frames, &c., items filed	3 80

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	John Robinson, Commissioner, expenses to Farmers' Institutes	7 85
	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, Bulletin and job printing, items filed	115 31
	T. C. Harris, curator, salary for October	60 00
	Wm. Whitaker, night watch, October	25 00
	Phœbe Turner, labor, making carpets	1 15
	Edwards, Broughton & Co., paper for Bulletin	44 88
	T. K. Bruner, expenses on trip to Alexander county	11 00
	Lt. F. Winslow, on account of Oyster Survey, items filed	200 00
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for September	5 20
	John Robinson, Commissioner, expenses 3 Institutes, items filed	20 00
	Wm. Whitaker, night watch, November	25 00
	S. A. Ashe, P. M., money order for signal flags	5 83
	Julius Bien & Co., 3,000 geological maps of N. C., 8 colors	390 00
	Edwards, Broughton, & Co., printing paper for Bulletin and Geological Report	342 24
	T. C. Harris, curator, salary for November	60 00
	Dr. W. A. Lash, amount expended on Dan River Coal Survey	200 22
	Thos. S. Stevenson, repairs on roof and in laboratory	8 90
	J. A. Holmes, expenses work on Kerr's Geological Report, items filed	42 05
	J. C. S. Lumsden, brooms and stoves	10 25

1887.			
Nov.	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, Bulletin and job work, items filed	$ 153	13
	Levytype Co., maps and diagrams for Geological Report	175	34
	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for October	7	20
	E. B. Engelhard, Supt., water rent and plumbing	83	75
	J. A. Holmes, expenses in revising proof of Geological Report, &c	38	50
	Levytype Co., plats and diagrams, Geological Report	75	00
	W. C. McMackin, hire of horse and buggy	2	50

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

1887.

Dec,	2	Western Union Telegraph Co., Telegrams	$ 1 20
	15	John Robinson, Com'r, part salary for December	38 89
	30	T. K Bruner, Secretary, salary December	83 34
	30	Jas. Higgs, wages December	20 00
	31	John Robinson, Com'r, balance salary December	100 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Dec.	5	Southern Express Co,, transportation	2 25
	8	W. R. Williams, mileage and attendance on Board	46 00
	9	H. L, Grant, " " " " "	25 80
	9	Dr. A G. Brooks, " " " " "	26 00
	9	Dr. C. D. Smith, " " " " "	84 00
	9	S. B. Alexander, " " " " "	47 40
	9	J. S. Murrow, " " " " "	32 00
	9	R. W. Wharton, " " " " "	53 60
	9	A. Leazar, " " " " "	56 60
	9	W. F. Green, " " " " "	18 20
	9	Burwell Blanton, " " " " "	63 80
	12	J. A. Holmes, to expenses to New York for consultation with Prof. Julian, in re-contemplation of lithological work committed to him by the late Prof. Kerr, State Geologist, items filed	58 80
	15	John Robidson, Com'r, expense attendance, Siler city fair, itemized	4 50
	19	Wm. Whitaker, night watchman	9 17
	19	Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, amount appropriated by Board as Committee of Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at Washington, D. C...	30 00
	31	T. C. Harris, curator, salary for December	60 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

1888.

Jan.	7	A. P. Bryan, Agt., So. Express Co., transportation	1 60
	9	Geo. S. Terrell, inspection of fertilizers, items filed	60 00
	10	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	10 00
	19	John Robinson, Com'r, part salary, January (62.50) and	

1888.

Jan.		expenses attending State Farmers' Convention, Greensboro, (12.05) itemized	$ 74 55
	23	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspection of Fertilizers, items filed	75 00
	31	John Robinson, Com'r, balance salary, January	62 50
	31	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary, January	83 33
	31	James Higgs, wages, January	20 00
	31	A. P. Bryan, Agt., So. Express Co., transportation	1 60

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	9	J. T. Patrick, Agent, incidentals, itemized	8 75
	9	J. T. Patrick, salary, December	125 00
	9	J. T. Watts, Jr., Clerk, salary, December	8 00
	9	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps and box rent	15 50
	9	W. J. Newsom, Clerk, salary, December	33 50
	31	J. T. Watts, salary for January	10 00
	31	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary, January	125 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	9	Raleigh Water Co., water rent	11 25
	9	Raleigh Gas Light Co., two months, itemized	36 40
	16	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, itemized	50 45
	16	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, part Geological report, itemized	178 17
	28	Edwards & Broughton, Bulletin paper, itemized	22 44
	28	J. L. Cox, part payment for building barn at Experiment Farm	20 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Feb.	1	H. D. Robinson, Manager Telegraph office, itemized	3 96
	8	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspection of Fertilizers, items filed	15 00
	14	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspection of Fertilizers, items filed	25 00
	14	Geo. S. Terrell, salary	50 00
	14	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	20 00
	15	John Robinson, Com'r., expenses attending Farmers' Institutes, items filed	50 00
	27	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postal cards	2 25
	28	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspection of Fertilizers, items filed	30 00
	29	James Higgs, wages for February	20 00
	29	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary February	83 33

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	1	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	25 00
	18	Edwards & Broughton, paper	1 65

BOARD OF AGRICULTLRE.

1888.

Feb.	1	T, C. Harris, Curator, salary, January	$ 60 00
	3	W. H. Matthews, laying brick, underpinning barn and stables at Experiment Farm by contract	12 00
	8	A. B. Dick Co., Mimeograph outfit	28 30
	10	J. L. Cox, part payment, contract on construction of barn at Experiment Farm	40 00
	10	Lt. F. Winslow, on account of Oyster Survey, itemized,	205 04
	17	T. C. Harris, Curator, amount labor, itemized	4 28
	17	J. A. Askew, paper, itemized	136 35
	18	Edwards & Broughton, paper, itemized	13 00
	18	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing, items filed	51 71
	24	J. L. Cox, to part payment on contract to close ends of tinned part of Exposition building—done to protect Department exhibit	15 00
	24	J. L. Cox, part payment on contract to build barn	30 00
	29	T. C. Harris, Curator, salary for February	60 00
	29	Dr. W. A. Lash, amount expended on Dan River Coal Survey, itemized	235 38
Mar.	1	A. P. Bryan, Agt., So. Express Co., transportation	2 20
	2	John Robinson, Com'r., salary February	125 00
	2	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage on Bulletin five months	20 85
	2	Western Union Tel. Co., telegrams, itemized	4 15
	5	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspection of Fertilizers, itemized	50 00
	8	W. H. Hughes, sample jars for inspectors	12 50
	10	John Robinson, Com'r., attending Farmers' Institutes, items filed	25 00
	10	John Robinson, Com'r., attending Farmers' Institutes, items filed	6 35
	17	John Robinson, Com'r., part salary, March	62 50
	17	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	10 00
	19	John Robinson, Com'r., expense incurred in holding Farmers Institutes Clubs, itemized	25 00
	21	Geo. S. Terrell, inspection of fertilizers, items filed	50 00
	31	John Robinson, Com'r., expense incurred in organizing Farmers Institutes, itemized	6 35
	31	John Robinson, Com'r., balance salary, March	62 50
	31	James Higgs, wages, March	20 00
	31	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary, March	83 33

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	3	W. R. Temple, Clerk, salary, February	8 00
	3	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary, February	125 00

1888.

Mar.	3	J. T. Patrick, Agent, incidentals, itemized	$ 25 66
	3	J. T. Watts, Clerk, salary, February	12 00
	5	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas	14 00
	5	J. L. Cox, balance on contract to build barn	30 00
	30	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing, itemized	90 30
	31	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing, itemized	121 85

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

April.	2	Geo. S. Terrell, inspection of fertilizers, items filed	50 00
	2	A. P. Bryan, Agt. So. Express Co., transportation	1 15
	5	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams	2 35
	7	John Robinson, Com'r., part salary, April	62 50
	16	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, part salary, April	40 00
	16	Geo. S. Terrell, salary two months Feb. and April	100 00
	23	John Robinson, Com'r., balance salary, April	62 50
	23	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stanps and envelopes	37 36
	28	S. A. Asbe, P. M., stamps	5 00
	28	John Robinson, Com'r., expenses attending County Farmers Clubs and Institutes, items filed	50 00

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	2	J. T. Watts, Clerk, salary, March	12 00
	2	W. R. Temple, Clerk, salary, March	8 00
	2	J. T. Patrick, salary, March	125 00
	2	J. T. Patrick, telegrams and advertising, itemized	3 40
	16	Observer Printing Co., half ream book paper	1 75
	30	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	5 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	2	T. C. Harris, Curator, salary, March	60 00
	2	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas, itemized	15 40
	4	Raleigh Water Co., water rent April 1st to July 1st	11 25
	4	Julius Lewis & Co., sundries, items filed	3 47
	5	Thos. H. Briggs & Sons, hardware, items filed	23 03
	9	Raleigh and Augusta R. R., freight, itemized	23 00
	13	S. B. Alexander, mileage and attendance on Board	47 40
	13	W. F. Green, " " " " "	18 20
	13	W. R. Wharton, " " " " "	53 60
	13	J. S. Murrow, mileage and attendance on Board	32 00
	13	W. R. Williams, " " " " "	50 00
	13	Burwell Blanton, " " " " "	63 80
	13	A. Leazar, " " " " "	56 60

1888,

April	13	Dr. A. G. Brooks, mileage and attendance on Board....	$ 26 00
	13	H. L. Grant, " " " " "	25 80
	13	Dr. C. D. Smith, " " " " "	84 00
	26	D. W. Bain, Treasurer, to amount transferred to account of A. and M. College by order of the Board....	12,000 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

May.	1	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, balance salary, April.	43 33
	1	James Higgs, wages, April.....	20 00
	1	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	4 40
	1	A. P. Bryan, Agt, So. Express Co., transportation.....	95
	9	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, part salary, May.....	45 00
	9	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, salary.....	50 00
	14	John Robinson, Com'r., part salary, May.....	62 50
	14	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps.....	10 00
	19	T. L. Eberhart, Stylographic pen.....	1 50
	25	John Robinson, Com'r., balance salary, May.....	62 50
	29	E. M. Uzzell, printing, items filed.....	55 85

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	2	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary, April.....	125 00
	2	J. T. Watts, Clerk, salary, April...	12 00
	2	W. R. Temple. Clerk, salary, April	8 00
	3	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps and box rent..... ..	41 50
	24	S. A, Ashe, P. M., stamps.....	5 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	1	T. C. Harris, Curator, salary, April	60 00
	1	Lt. F. Winslow, Oyster survey, items filed.....	169 24
	3	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas and repairs, items filed. ...	3 70
	17	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas, April.....	2 20

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

June.	2	A. P. Bryan, Agt. So. Express Co., transportation....	1 30
	2	John Robinson, Com'r., part salary, June.....	66 66
	2	Geo. S. Terrell, inspection fertilizers, items filed	35 85
	2	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, items filed	14 35
	2	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, balance salary, May...	38 34
	2	James Higgs, wages, May.....	20 00
	4	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, items filed..	1 00
	11	John Robinson, Com'r., balance salary, June.....	66 67
	29	John Robinson, Com'r., expenses in organizing Farmers Institutes and Experimental Farms, itemized....	7 50

1888.

June	30	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, part salary, May	$ 13 33
	30	Geo. S. Terrell, inspection fertilizers, itemized	5 40
	30	James Higgs, wages, June	20 00
	30	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary, June	83 33

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	2	J. T. Watts, Clerk. salary, May	12 00
	2	W. R. Temple, Clerk, salary, May	8 00
	4	Edwards & Broughton, balance due	6 65
	4	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	45 00
	5	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary, May	125 00
	5	J. T. Patrick, Agent. express charges, items filed	6 70

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	1	R. W. Wharton, mileage and attendance on Board	49 60
	1	W. R. Williams, " " " " "	46 00
	1	H. L. Grant, " " " " "	13 80
	1	A. Leazar. " " " " "	48 60
	1	Burwell Blanton, mileage and attendance on Board	59 08
	1	W. F. Green, " " " " "	14 20
	1	J. S. Murrow, " " " " "	28 00
	1	Dr. C. D. Smith, " " " " "	80 00
	2	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing, itemized	72 36
	2	T. C. Harris, Curator, salary, May	66 66
	6	Dr. A. G. Brooks, mileage and attendance on Board	18 00
	22	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage and box rent	15 92
	30	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing, itemized	56 23
	30	T. C. Harris, Curator, salary, June	75 00
	30	D. W, Bain, Ex-officio Treasurer, repayment to the Hatch Fund for two vouchers by error charged and paid by the Hatch Fund. Resolution of Board, April 88, ordered that this be paid out of the Deparment of Agriculture funds,	98 00
	30	R. G. Grissom, salary for June as assistant Chemist, ordered to be paid out of Department funds	60 00
	30	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing, items filed	362 53

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

July.	2	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage on Bulletin, June	1 17
	6	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage	5 44
	11	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, salary	50 00
	14	John Robinson, Com'r, salary, part July	66 66

1888.

July	17	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	$ 9 00
	28	S A. Ashe, stamped envelopes and box rent	8 75
	31	John Robinson, Com'r., balance satary, July	66 67

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	6	J. T. Watts, Jr., Clerk, incidentals, items filed	3 00
	6	J. T. Watts, Jr., Clerk, salary, June	17 00
	6	W. R. Temple, Clerk, salary, June	8 00
	6	J. T. Patrick, expense incurred on trip to Maryland in fruit canning interest, items filed	21 00
	6	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary. June	133 33
	6	J. T. Patrick, Agent, telegrams	4 94
	20	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps	5 00

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	5	J. D. Currie, shingles for barn at Experiment Farm	33 75
	13	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas, May	1 80
	14	John Robinson, Com'r., amount expended in organizing Farmers Institute and Experimental Farms, items filed	50 00
	19	S. B Alexander, mileage and attendance on Ex. Com.,	39 40
	19	W. F. Green, " " " " " "	10 20
	31	R. G. Grissom, salary, July	60 00
	31	T. C. Harris, Curator, salary, July	75 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Aug.	1	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage	1 54
	1	James Higgs, wages, July.	20 00
	1	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary, July	83 33
	3	W. H. Hughes, sample jars for Inspector, itemized	2 09
	4	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, items filed	80
	10	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, salary	50 00
	15	John Robinson, Com'r., part salary, August	66 66

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	2	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary, July	150 00
	2	A. Williams & Co., incidentals. itemized	1 65
	2	J. T. Watts, Jr., Clerk, salary, July	17 00
	2	W. R. Temple, Clerk, salary, July	8 00
	23	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, itemized	6 37

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	1	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for June	2 20

1888.

Aug.	2	Raleigh Water Co., water July 1st to October 1st	$ 19 25
	3	Lt. F. Winslow, Oyster survey, itemized...	213 00
	4	John Robinson, Com'r., house rent and freight 1 month,	34 00
	4	J. A. Holmes, labelling collection of specimens in the State Museum, itemized.....	65 00
	7	L. L. Polk, President Inter State Farmers Convention, amount donated by Department of Agriculture as decided on by special committee, preparation for the Convention of Inter States Farmers Association, in Raleigh, August 21st, 1888, itemized	100 00
	8	R. E. Parham, carriage hire, Executive Committee to Experiment Farm.....	2 00
	21	A. Leazar, mileage and attendance Finance Com,	44 80
	21	W. R. Williams, " " " " "	38 00
	21	H. L. Grant, " " " " "	13 80
	23	J. A. Holmes, services, labelling collection in State Museum, and assistants, itemized.....	153 60

COMMISSIONER'S OFFCE.

Sep.	4	John Robinson, Com'r., balance salary, August.....	66 67
	4	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage on Bulletin.....	1 77
	4	James Higgs, wages, August.....	20 00
	4	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary, August.....	83 33
	7	S, A. Ashe, P. M., postage	8 40
	13	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, salary.....	50 00
	15	John Robinson, Com'r., part salary, September.....	66 66
	21	S. A. Ashe, P. M. ,stamps.....	15 00
	24	Southern Express Co., transportation...	2 10
	28	S. A. Ashe, P. M., postage.....	2 00
	29	J. A. Askew, paper, items filed	47 73
	29	James Higgs, wages, September.....	20 00
	29	John Robinson, Com'r., balance salary, September....	66 67

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Sep.	12	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary, August..... ...	116 67
	12	J. T. Watts, Jr., Clerk, salary, August.....	17 00
	12	W. R. Temple, Clerk, salary, August	8 00
	14	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps.....	5 00
	27	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary, September.....	133 33
	29	W. R. Temple, Clerk, salary, September.	8 00
	29	J. T. Watts, Jr., Clerk, salary, September.....	17 00

1888.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Sept.	4	T. C. Harris, Curator, salary, August	$ 75 00
	4	E. M. Uzzell, printing, items filed	4 00
	7	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing, itemized	103 54
	11	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas for July	2 40
	13	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing, itemized	48 93
	15	J. A. Holmes, services in labelling collection in State Museum four days at five dollars per day	20 00
	15	J. A. Holmes, expenses incurred in the labelling specimens in the State Museum, itemised	48 65
	15	R. G. Grissom, Chemist, salary	60 00
	28	Dr. W. A. Lash, balance of Board appropriation to cover expenditures of Coal survey	544 40
	29	T. C. Harris, Curator, salary, September	75 00
	20	B. Thorp, Chemist, salary, September	50 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Oct.	1	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary, September	83 34
	1	G. S. Terrell, Inspector, balance salary, September	33 32
	6	Geo. S. Terrell, inspection of fertilizers, items filed	50 00
	19	John Robinson, Com'r., part salary October	66 67
	22	Geo. S. Terrell, inspection of fertilizers, items filed	75 00

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	11	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, itemized	9 97
	16	S. A. Ashe, P. M., box rent	1 50

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	1	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas	3 20
	15	T. C. Harris, expense making exhibit at State Fair items filed	5 00
	29	P. M. Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer, State Agricultural Society, amount appropriated by the State Board of Agriculture to the State Agricultural Society	1.000 00
	30	Julius Bien & Co., relief plates, Geological report	18 50
	31	Lt. F. Winslow, expenses on Oyster survey, items filed	67 53

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Nov.	5	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary, October	83 34
	5	James Higgs, wages, salary, October	20 00
	5	John Robinson, Com'r., balance salary, October	66 66
	6	S. A. Ashe, P. M., stamps and box rent	13 50
	7	A. P. Bryan, Agt So. Express Co., transportation	1 55
	8	Geo. S. Terrell, Inspector, salary, October	50 00
	30	T. K. Bruner, Secretary, salary, November	83 34
	30	John Robinson, Com'r,. salary, November	133 34

1888.

Nov	30	James Higgs, wages, salary, November	$ 20 00
	30	E. M. Uzzell, paper, itemized	8 00
	20	Raleigh Gas Light Co., gas, October	4 20

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

	19	J. T. Watts, Jr., Clerk, salary, October	17 00
	20	J. T. Patrick, Agent, advertizing, itemized	15 34
	20	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary, October	133 33
	20	S. A, Ashe, P. M., stamps	10 00
	20	S. A, Ashe, P. M., box rent, October	1 50
	20	W. R, Temple, Clerk, part salary, November	4 00
	20	W. R. Temple, Clerk, salary, October	8 00
	20	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams	2 35
	20	Edwards & Broughton, sundry printing, itemized	16 00
	21	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing, itemized	41 00
	30	J. T. Watts, Jr., Clerk, salary, November	17 00
	30	J. T. Patrick, Agent, salary, November	133 33

BOARD OF AGRICTLTURE.

Nov.	5	B. Thorp, balance salary, October	35 00
	5	B. Thorp, part salary, November	25 00
	6	T. C. Harris, Curator, salary, October	75 00
	14	Raleigh Water Co.; water rent	11 25
	14	Levytype Company, sundries itemized	5 00
	21	J. H. Williamson, Secretary N. C. Ind. Association, part amount appropriated to the N. C. Industrial Association, The remainder of the $500 appropriation is retained by the Commissioner of Agriculture, as required by resolution of the Board, to be paid to the individual winners of premiums.	247 25
	22	John Robinson, Com'r., amount of premium list of the N. C. Industrial Association	252 75
	24	Thos. S. Stevenson, Rubber Hose	7 50
	30	Josephus Daniels, State Printer, printing, itemized	39 38
	30	Edwards & Broughton, paper	3 70
	30	T. H. Briggs, fencing, tinning and cutting door itemized	94 50
	30	Raleigh Gas Light Co.; gas	3 40
	30	T. C. Harris, Curator, salary, November	75 00
	30	W. S. Primrose, chairman, to amount to be placed to the credit of the N. C. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts ..... This amount is transferred by authority given by the State Board of Agriculture at its June meeting.	2000 00
	30	B. Thorp, salary, November	60 00

REPORT OF THE OYSTER SURVEY.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 1, 1888.

To His Excellency, the Governor:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit for your consideration and that of the Board of Agriculture the following report of the operations of the Oyster Survey during the past fiscal year:

The principal part of the work during the year has been, in the office, the preparation and study of the data previously collected; and in the field, the location and study of the natural oyster beds of Pamlico county, the location of the private grounds entered under the authority of the new oyster law, and in assisting the Board of Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries. In addition the position of all triangulation points and hydrographic signals used in the survey have been carefully marked so that they can be recovered at any time.

Eleven large maps covering the area of Pamlico Sound have been completed. These maps are on a scale of $\frac{1}{20000}$, or about 1,400 yards to an inch. On them are shown:

(1) The limit of jurisdiction of the Shell-Fish Commission;

(2) The limit of entry by non-residents of the State;

(3) The natural oyster-beds;

(4) The public grounds as determined by the Shell-Fish Commission;

(5) The depth of water;

(6) The character of the bottom;

(7) The private grounds entered under authority of section 3390 of The Code, so far as they can be plotted;

(8) The position and names of all signals used.

These maps have been approved and adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries as their official maps, and I would, therefore, suggest that they be turned in to the Secretary of State for preservation. From them have been taken the descriptions of the public grounds as announced by the Shell-Fish Commission, and in case of controversy arising as to the positions of those grounds the maps furnish the most reliable source of proof.

Seventeen large maps comprising the area contained in Cedar Island Bay, Core Sound and its tributaries, Newport River, Bogue Sound and its tributaries, the White Oak River and its vicinity, and New River and its tributaries, have also been completed.

These maps are on a scale of $\frac{1}{10000}$, or about 700 yards to an inch. On them are shown:

(1) The natural oyster-beds;

(2) The depth of water;

(3) The character of the bottom;

(4) The private grounds entered under authority of section 3390 of The Code, so far as they can be plotted;

(5) The position and names of all signals used.

On the Cedar Island Bay sheets and the northern sheets of Core Sound are also shown:

The limit of jurisdiction of the Shell-Fish Commission;

The limit of entry by non-residents, and

The public grounds as determined by the Shell-Fish Commission.

It is suggested that these maps also be transferred to the keeping of the Secretary of State.

Large maps, on a scale of $\frac{1}{80000}$, showing the limits and positions of the public grounds, the county lines, the limit of jurisdiction of the Shell Fish Commission and the limit of entry by non-residents have been furnished the Board of County Commissioners of the counties of Dare, Hyde, Pamlico aud Carteret, for their use in executing the provisions of the new oyster law.

Transportation has been afforded the Shell-Fish Commissioners whenever desired and each of their seven meetings has been attended and such additional surveys, locations and examinations as were requested by them have been made.

I am informed by Mr. Griffin that the Board has in preparation a report of their labors and I will not, therefore, detail them here. It will be sufficient to say that their duties have been very carefully and conscientiously performed and their decisions have, so far as my observation goes, been entirely satisfactory to the people of the several counties.

Descriptions of 208 public grounds, comprising 20,553.11 acres, have been drawn for the use of the Board and the same plotted on the maps as soon as determined.

In addition to the location of the natural beds 313 lots entered by private individuals under the new oyster law have been established and the certificates and plats are now being issued as rapidly as possible. Detailed information on these subjects will be contained in the report of the Board of Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries.

The report submitted January 5th, 1887, has been carefully revised and much of it re-written. Such changes of statement or inference as additional knowledge suggested have been made; but I take pleasure in announcing that more elaborate investigation has only slightly reduced my estimate of the area in the State available for oyster culture. In my previous report I assigned 697,000 acres as probably suitable for that purpose. Throwing out doubtful areas, I find, after two years of additional study and examination, that the area is 583,000

acres—an extent of territory amply sufficient for not only the people of this State but for those of the whole Union.

The report, now reaching completion, will be submitted to the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and I am informed, will be immediately published. Copies can be obtained in desired numbers by the State at small expense, and possibly at none.

The expenditures of the fiscal year have been $710.46, and for the entire time that the survey has been in existence but $4,037.55. My original estimate for the work was $4,200.00 per annum; but owing to the assistance afforded by the Government a saving of two-thirds has been accomplished. In doing corresponding work of less extent the State of New York has, I am informed, spent nearly $30,000.00, and the State of Connecticut nearly $70,000.00. North Carolina is, therefore, to be congratulated that results of even greater importance and value than in either of the other two States have been obtained at so slight an expense.

It is possible that a small additional appropriation may be necessary—not exceeding $100.00. But if I am authorized to sell the instruments now on hand no further appropriation will be needed and that course is recommended.

While the survey has been completed inasmuch as it related to the establishment of natural beds and public grounds, there are still a large number of small lots entered under the provisions of the new law, not yet located. These lots all belong to the poorer class of people—people to whom the expense attending a survey is an item of considerable magnitude. Heretofore, as a matter of accommodation to them, lots have been located without charge, beyond that of the actual expenditures incurred; but obviously this cannnt be done if the present organization of the survey is changed. I would, therefore, urge that every effort be made to retain the Scoresby and the Coast Survey party in the Sounds for as long a time as possible. The influence of her presence is beneficial to the industry as a whole and is of especial moment to those who desire to begin the cultivation of oysters on a small scale and who find enough difficulty in raising means for cultivation without adding to it the expense of surveys. If, as is possible, the Legislature should extend the operations of the new oyster law to additional areas, the assistance of the schooner and her officers and men in accomplishing that work will be valuable if not essential. By proper effort I have no doubt that the vessel and party can be retained until July 1st, 1889, and as the retention entails but little expense upon the State or Board, I advise that the effort be made. I regret to report that the Navy Department has informed me that my own connection with the work cannot last much longer. I hope, however, that my detachment may be deferred until all our

labors are finished and the oyster industry of the State safely started on a prosperous career.

In view of the early publication of an elaborate and voluminous report of the whole work I have not considered it necessary to occupy your time with details; but a brief recapitulation of the condition of affairs when the oyster investigation was undertaken, together with the results that have followed upon the examination, will not be uninteresting and will appropriately close this report.

Prior to 1886 the oyster business of the State was in an absolutely insignificant condition. With an area suitable for oyster cultivation exceeding that of any State in the Union except Virginia and Maryland, North Carolina received less than one-half per cent. of the aggregate profits of the great oyster industry of the country, and contributed less than one per cent. to its capital. While the industry in every other oyster growing State employed thousands of people, and in Maryland and Virginia tens of thousands, this State by a very liberal estimate gave occupation but to one thousand persons. The positions and areas of the natural beds were unknown to a considerable extent. Equal if not greater ignorance as to the possibilities of cultivation was even more prevalent. A few persons had attempted to increase the supply under the provisions of The Code, but the law was of such a character as to encourage the destruction of the natural beds through their direct appropriation or through depredations upon them. Complaint was general both from those who worked the general, public and common property and from those who were endeavoring to cultivate private grounds. The oysters of the State were unknown except locally, and finally, the business paid little to the owners and nothing to the State.

Since the survey has been in progress knowledge of the possibilities of the locality and of the business has become diffused among the citizens, not only of North Carolina, but of other States; and the effect has been to induce a large number of people to enter grounds.

In Dare county forty-three entries have been made, comprising at least twenty-six thousand acres.

In Hyde county three hundred and thirty-nine entries have been made, comprising fully twenty-six thousand acres, and in Carteret county, ninety entries, comprising nine hundred acres. Of these entries sixty-eight are by residents of other States and four hundred and four by residents of North Carolina. Entries are still being made and warrants for surveys are still coming in; and in the course of another year it is quite possible that the territory may be doubled. But as it is, an aggregate of fifty-three thousand acres entered, is a sufficiently gratifying indication of the value of the survey and of the legislation it brought about.

The cultivation of this immense tract will require a great deal of

time, money and labor. Thousands of people must be employed and hundreds of thousands of dollars spent. But every dollar so expended goes to increase the material wealth of the State, and the employment of every man ensures additional comforts and conveniences to the families of the citizens of the seaboard counties. It is with pleasure that I have noted that one of the first, if not the first, to venture in this new field, is a citizen of Hyde county, who is reported to have abandoned a profitable lumber business for the purpose of engaging in oyster growing, and who has, I understand, the intention of making as his original outlay a sum about equal to the total value, prior to 1886, of the whole oyster industry of the State.

The natural beds have not only been defined and located but under the recent law much additional area adjacent to them has been set apart and excepted from entry. These areas are the Public Grounds and by law they include the natural beds and sufficient area adjacent and surrounding them, to provide for their natural expansion. The provision for allowance for natural expansion has been liberally construed, as will be seen by the following summary of the areas of the natural beds and Public Grounds:

County.	Area Public Grounds.	Area Natural Beds.
Dare	4,604.16	2,118.25
Hyde	6,891.94	1,642.90
Pamlico	4,495.61	437.00
Carteret	4,561 40	1,012.50
Total	20,553.11	5,210.65

Or the area of the Public Grounds exceeds that of the natural beds by 15,343 acres. The natural beds of that portion of the State not under the operation of the new law comprise 3,381 acres; or the total acreage of natural beds is 8,591.

The area reserved for the common fishery is thus ample for all time to come, and as these areas are excepted from entry, and as they include the natural beds, not only is an entry or appropriation of a natural bed prevented, but no person can, practically, enter near a natural bed. At the same time, as the grounds open to the general fishery are defined and known, the private cultivator is free from depredation under guise of the exercise of the common right of fishery. Thus the source of complaint of all classes interested is removed.

The area entered will bring into the State Treasury over $12,000, a net gain over the entire expenses of over $7,000, and the taxes that will eventually accrue to the counties and State may amount in the course of a comparatively few years to fully $10,000 per annum.

In view of the foregoing, I think it may safely be said that no work undertaken by North Carolina has, in proportion to its cost, accomplished results of so great a value, either immediate or prospective.

I have so many times expressed my indebtedness to my assistants and subordinates, that it is hardly necessary for me to do so again. Ensigns Drake and Russell, U. S. Navy, have been associated with me during the past year, and also Messrs. Battle, Hill and Robinson. It affords me great pleasure to again testify to their good conduct, zeal and faithful discharge of all duties committed to them. I would especially commend Mr. W. F. Hill to the consideration of the Board, for his conscientious devotion to the work with which he has been charged. To Ensign Drake my obligations and that of the survey are greater than I can well express. All of these gentlemen have served without compensation by the State, and have shown great devotion to its interest; and I would therefore suggest that the Board formally acknowledge their services in some fitting manner. Such action is no more than their desert, and would be greatly appreciated.

The economy with which the survey has been carried on is of course due entirely to the assistance derived from the Coast Survey party, and the thanks of the Board of Agriculture are due to Mr. F. M. Thorn, the Superintendent, for his support and co-operation. But this support and co-operation could not have been secured but for the efforts of the North Carolina delegation in Congress. To those gentlemen who there represented the State the Survey is under great obligations and especially to Senator Ransom and Messrs. Skinner, Latham, Simmons and McClammy, of the House of Representatives. Mr. Ransom has particularly interested himself in the work, and it has been mainly through his efforts that sufficient appropriations have been made by Congress to permit the party to remain in the field.

Finally, and in conclusion, I desire to extend to your Excellency and the Board my personal thanks for the considerate kindness shown me during the prosecution of the work I have had in charge, and the confidence you have displayed, not only in its ultimate result, but in my personal conduct of the operations. Should I be relieved from further duty here before the occurrence of another meeting of the Board, I beg to now assure you that I will leave the State and my association with the Department with great regret. It will always be a source of satisfaction to me to believe that the association has produced something of value to the people of North Carolina; and that belief, I think, the results do and will justify.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. WINSLOW,

Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

REPORT OF THE SHELL-FISH COMMISSION.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., December 18th, 1888.

To the State Board of Agriculture of N. C.:

The Board of Shell-Fish Commissioners, appointed by your honorable body, beg leave to submit tne following report:

The first meeting of the Shell-Fish Commissioners was held in Vandemere, in the county of Pamlico, the 11th day of May, 1887. The Board organized by electing a chairman, a clerk and an engineer.

Before the Board could proceed to lay off the "Public Grounds," as required by provisions of act of 1887, ratified on the 28th day of February, and entitled, "An Act to Promote the Cultivation of Shell-Fish in the State," it became necessary to determine what was a natural oyster bed. This was a more vexed question than it seemed at first sight. There were many "rocks" recognized by all as "natural oyster beds," but there were other places on which were scattering oysters, and were claimed by some to be natural beds and by others to be clear ground, and should be left subject to entry. After considering the matter, the Board finally determined that it would recognize as natural oyster beds only those places whereon oysters grew spontaneously, and in such quantities as a man could earn daily wages with the use of such appliances as were in common use among the people for catching oysters.

DARE.

Applying this rule, the Board, at a meeting held at New Berne on the 19th day of June, 1887, proceeded to lay off the natural beds, or "Public Grounds" for the county of Dare, from surveys and reports made by Lieut. F. Winslow, U. S. N. Your Board located fifty-eight Public Grounds in the county of Dare, aggregating 4,604.16 acres. Notices of the action of the Board, giving accurate description of each Public Ground, with its area, were published at Hatteras, Rodanthe, Avon, Manteo and Stumpy Point, in the county of Dare, on the 28th and 30th days of June, 1887, with a further notice that protests against action of the Board could be filed before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Dare, at any time before the 10th day of August, 1887; and that these protests might be either that some natural bed had been omitted in the number determined by the Board, or that the Board had set off as Public Ground some area that was not in fact a natural oyster bed. There was no protest filed to the action of the Board in the county of Dare; and at a meeting held at Manteo on the 27th day of August, 1887, the Board made a final determination of the Public Grounds for the county of Dare and published the same in

the *News and Observer* and the *Wilmington Messenger*, according to the provisions of said act, and thus opened for entry the lands in the county of Dare.

HYDE.

On the 26th day of November, 1887, the Board of Shell-Fish Commissioners met in the town of Elizabeth City and proceeded to lay off and locate the "Public Grounds" for the counties of Hyde and Carteret. The action of your Board in these two counties was also based upon surveys and reports of Lieut. F. Winslow, U. S. N. The Board located in the county of Hyde eighty-three Public Grounds, covering 6,891.94 acres; and in the county of Carteret thirty-six Public Grounds, covering 4,561.40 acres. Notice of the action of the Board was published, for the county of Hyde, on or before the 5th day of December, 1887, at Swan Quarter, Engelhard, Sladesville, Ocracoke and G. I. Watson's store. Notice of protests as in the case of the county of Dare was likewise given. To the action of the Board in this county, Mr. E. D. Midyett filed a protest to Public Ground No. 21, stating that the same did not embrace a "natural oyster bed." The Board served notice on Mr. Midyett that they would hear his protest at Engelhard on the 2nd day of February, 1888, and the Board on that day met at Engelhard and proceeded to hear the protest. At the request of the Board, Lieut. Winslow caused the entire ground embraced in the boundaries of Public Ground No. 21 to be examined in the presence of the Board, and after such examination (which was also in the presence of the protestant, E. D. Midyett) the Board proceeded to modify the boundaries of Public Ground No. 21, so that its boundaries are as follows: "Begins at a point situated N. 12° 30′ W. 70 yards from the U. S. C. signal 'Shell;' thence E. 76 yards; thence S. 1° 32′ W. 107 yards; thence N. 32° 15′ W. 130 yards to the beginning; containing 0.82 of an acre." No objection was raised to the action of the Board by the protestant, nor was any appeal prayed. The Board then made a final determination of the Public Grounds for the county of Hyde, and made publication in the *Weekly Messenger*, of Wilmington, and in the *Journal*, of New Berne, and thus opened for entry the lands in the county of Hyde.

CARTERET.

After locating the Public Grounds for the county of Carteret, the Board proceeded to make publication of the same, with notice as to protest as in the case of the county of Dare, at Portsmouth, Hog Island, Cedar Island, Hunting Quarters and Beaufort. No protest was filed to the action of the Board in the county of Carteret; and at the meeting held at Engelhard on the 2d day of February, 1888, the Board finally determined the Public Grounds for the county of Carteret and published same in the *Weekly News and Observer*, of

Raleigh, and in the *Farmer and Fisherman*, of Edenton. Thus was opened for entry the lands in the county of Carteret, or so much thereof as is included in the act of Feb. 28, 1887.

PAMLICO.

On the 19th day of March, 1888, the Board of Shell-Fish Commissioners met at the town of Engelhard, and designated and located the Public Grounds for the county of Pamlico. Notice of the action of the Board was published at Vandemere, Pamlico post office, Bayboro, Smith's Creek, and Goose Creek Island. Notice was also given to the public, as in the case of the other counties, of their right to file protests to the action of the Board. Messrs. N. Jansen and W. H. Mills filed a protest to the action of the Board, in not declaring Public Grounds in the vicinity of Broad Creek. After giving due notice, the Board met at Broad Creek, on the 11th day of May, and proceeded to hear the protest. Messrs. Mills and Jansen appeared, and produced a number of witnesses, who were examined by the Board. After hearing all the testimony offered by the protestants, the Board made a final determination of the Public Grounds for the county of Pamlico, and caused the same to be published in the *Weekly News and Observer*, of Raleigh, and in the *Economist*, of Elizabeth City. By this action of the Board, all the territory embraced in the provisions of the act of Feb. 28, 1881, was thrown open for entry.

OYSTER MEASURE.

By an act of the Legislature, ratified on the 7th day of March, 1887, entitled, "An Act to Establish an 'Oyster Measure'" (ch. 248, Laws '87), it is made the duty of the Shell-Fish Commissioners to make, or cause to be made, a bushel measure, for the purpose of measuring oysters. The Board of Shell-Fish Commissioners, having no funds in hand belonging to the State, and no provision having been made for the Commissioners to obtain any, the Board did the nearest thing they could do, viz.: they determined the size of the oyster measure. It is quite evident that the Legislature did not mean by the word "bushel" in the act above referred to the STANDARD bushel. The Board, therefore, adopted that measure which was in use in the other oyster producing States, viz.: 16½ inches across the bottom, from inside to inside; 18 inches across the top, from inside to inside, and 21 inches diagonal from inside chimb to the top; the measure to be even, or struck.

MAPS.

Plats of Public Grounds have been made by Lieut. Winslow and duly approved by the Board. These plats have been forwarded to the proper Departments, and there remains no other work to be performed by this Board. Now that the Board of Shell-Fish Commissioners has

determined and located the Public Grounds, under the act of Feb. 28th, 1887, the only remaining function of the Board is the keeping of records and the appointment of an Engineer each year. It is very evident that this function can as easily be performed by your honorable body as by any Board of Shell-Fish Commissioners; we, therefore, recommend :

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1). That the Board of Shell-Fish Commissioners be abolished, and their duties be performed by your honorable body.

(2). That the Engineer be paid by the State, and that the State provide a police force to carry out the oyster laws.

(3). That non-residents who have entered, and put in a state of cultivation, or made a *bona fide* effort so to do, an area of 640 acres or more, be permitted to enter a tract within the two mile limit adjoining the shore, of not more than ten acres. In shucking oysters some water privileges adjoining the shucking house is absolutely necessary.

We append hereto the report of Mr. John D. Battle, Engineer of the Shell-Fish Commissioners. An examination of the same will show how successful the act has already been, upward of fifty thousand (50,000) acres having already been entered, producing to the State more than twelve thousand dollars ($12,000). In the first year after the lands are thrown open for entry enough has been entered to pay far more than the amount expended by the State in making the survey.

In conclusion, we desire to return our thanks, and acknowledge our indebtedness to Lieut. Francis Winslow and Ensign J. C. Drake, U. S. N., for invaluable services rendered. Without their aid, this Board does not see how it could have performed the duties incumbent upon it. Our thanks are also due the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Mr. F. M. Thorn, for favors rendered the Board, especially in authorizing the commander of the "Scorseby" to render us such assistance with his vessel as would not interfere with his work.

Mr. Battle, as Engineer of the Shell-Fish Commissioners, has performed his duties with ability and zeal, and to him, in no small degree, is due the success which the act has met.

We have the honor to be,

Very rerpectfully,

WM. J. GRIFFIN,
ISRAEL B. WATSON,
WM. T. CAHO.

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of Public Gr'ds.	AREAS IN ACRES.			
		Of Pub. Grs.	Natr'l Beds.	For Entry.	Enter'd.
Dare	58	4,604.16	2.118.25	162,090	26,000
Hyde	83	6,891.94	1,642.90	250,880	26,000
Pamlico	31	4,495.61	437.00	13,000	.....
Carteret	36	4,561.40	1,012.50	153,360	900
Total	208	20,553.11	5,210.65	579,330	52,900

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF THE SHELL-FISH COMMISSION.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 6th, 1888.

To the Board of Commissioners of Shell-Fisheries:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work accomplished by me since my appointment in June, 1888. The work comprises all that has been done, no entries having been made, and no warrants issued, during the term of office of my predecessor.

Field work was begun on the 8th of July, 1888, at Far Creek, Hyde county, and closed about the middle of November, in order that the plats and descriptions of the lots located might be gotten out.

The unexpectedly large number of entries required so much time in the field that the issuance of certificates of survey was unavoidably delayed. The necessity, also, for making large scale maps of several localities added to the delay, but by unusually hard work, we have succeeded in issuing four hundred and sixty-two (462) plats and certificates for the counties of Dare, Hyde and Carteret. These certificates and plats cover not less than forty-three thousand (43,000) acres of bottom, and necessitated the determining of not less than thirty-six (36) new signals, the occupation of not less than seventy-five (75) stations, the location of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (1,923) corners, and the observation of four thousand four hundred and fifty (4,450) angles.

The following table is a summary of the work performed:

Signals determin'd.	Corners located.	Angles taken.	Signals occupied.	Lots Surveyed.		Certificates issued.	Plats issued.	Maps construct'd.	Surveys recorded.
				No.	Area, about				
36	1923	4450	75	462	43000	462	570	5	462

DARE COUNTY.

Upper part of Pamlico Sound. near Stumpy Point:

Signals determin'd.	Signals occupied.	Angles taken.	Corners located.	Lots surveyed.	
				No.	Area. acres.
5	8	340	160	40	24000

Besides the above, there has been one ten acre lot surveyed near Hatteras Inlet, in the county of Dare.

HYDE COUNTY.

Far Creek and vicinity, including Berry's Bay:

				No.	Area, about
8	14	1032	360	86	700

Middle Creek and vicinity, including Buck Bay:

6	8	600	175	36	250

For the locality extending from the U. S. C. S. signal, Middle Point, to the U. S. C. S. signal, Long Point, within the two miles limit, are fourteen lots:

3	5	180	60	14	125

Within the locality extending from the U. S. C. S. signal "Long Point" to the U. S. C. S. signal "Hog Island," including Wysocking Bay and its estuaries, there are twenty-six lots:

Signals determin'd.	Signals occupied.	Angles taken.	Corners located.	Lots surveyed.	
				No.	Area, about
2	5	375	120	26	150

From Hog Island Point to the U. S. C. signal "Sherman" are surveyed twenty-two lots, mainly in Swan Quarter Bay:

3	7	350	100	22	160

In the vicinity of Judeth Narrows there are twenty-seven lots:

3	6	324	108	27	250

In Germantown Bay and vicinity there are six lots surveyed:

4	8	60	24	6	60

In the vicinity of Ocracoke, within the two miles limit, there are ninety-one (91) lots:

1	4	728	364	91	900

In the vicinity of the Royal Shoal Light House there are twenty-three lots outside the two mile limit:

Signals determin'd.	Signals occupied.	Angles taken.	Corners located.	Lots surveyed.	
				No.	Area, about
1	5	200	88	23	15000

CARTERET COUNTY.

Vicinity of Portsmouth:

	4	728	364	91	900

I do not suppose it will be amiss in this report to give a short description of the manner and method of Hydrographic surveying, and as I can find no better than that portion of Lieutenant Winslow's report which treats of it, I will borrow it and incorporate it in this report to you

"METHOD OF LOCATING LOTS."

"The corners of the lots are established by taking the horizontal angles between three fixed objects; or, in other words, the location is effected by the method generally in use in hydrographic surveying, and ordinarily known as the "three point problem." The corners can be established on the map, the angles subtended at each corner by objects on shore, measured by the protractor, and then by their use the stake or buoys placed in the proper position on the ground, by finding the point where the angles measured between the objects agree with those already determiued upon the map. Or the process may be reversed: The lot can be staked off, the angles measured at each corner, and then subsequently laid down by the protractor on the map, and the boundaries of the lot determined.

The method is not only simple and accurate, but is the only one practicable at small expense.

Its advantages are:

(1) Any lot entered and located on the water can be laid down in its exact relative position on the map, and *vice versa*, any lot located

on the map can be laid down in its exact relative position on the water.

(2) There is absolutely no method of a fraudulent survey. Any fraud on the part of the engineer could be instantly detected by any examiner. Any misappropriation of area by the owner by moving stakes or buoys could be immediately ascertained by measurements of the angles subtended at the suspected mark.

(3) After the angles are once ascertained, the stake or buoy can be re-established, if lost, without difficulty.

(4) But three instruments are needed, at the most, viz.: Two sextants and one three-armed protractor.

After the lot is laid down on the map, the area is found either graphically or by calculation, and the description giving metes and bounds and the angles subtended at each corner is drawn up. The whole, together with a plat, is recorded in the record books of the engineer. A scale of $\frac{1}{1000}$ (equal to about (70) seventy yards to the inch) has been adopted for lots of ten acres and under, and a scale of $\frac{1}{2000}$ (equal to about 400 yards to an inch) for lots of (100) one hundred acres and upwards; intermediate scales will be used as necessary."

This description, with the progress of the work, about covers all the ground with the exception of some suggestions which I should like to place before the Board.

The extent and character of the work accomplished is greater and more accurate than would have been possible had not the aid of the United States Coast Survey been secured. It will be hardly possible in the future, should that aid be withdrawn, to carry on similar work without considerable expense to the applicants for lots. The charges for surveys, according to the rate established by the Commission, of course vary with the size and shape of the lot, but for a ten acre lot the average cost of survey would be from four to five dollas. This is tax of such considerable extent to the poorer class of people that many of those ten acre lots would not have been taken out with this additional cost. The desire to enter into oyster cultivation should be encouraged by every possible means. If it is not encouraged the entries will become necessarily less and less frequent, and in that case, no engineer would undertake the work of locating lots according to the plan adopted without considerable increase in the schedule of charges.

An increase, of course, would cause dissatisfaction, and would also retard the development of the industry. As the object is to get ground taken up as fast as possible, and to secure the cultivation of large areas in the shortest time, it is recommended that the Board fix a certain salary for the Engineer and Clerk, and that no fees be charged for surveys. An engineer will work for a smaller sum, pro-

vided it is fixed and certain, than he would when the reverse is the case. And as a large amount of money will come into the treasury from the sale of land, there is no reason why a portion of it should not be used to defray the expenses of surveying lots.

Before closing my report, I take thls opportunity of expressing my thanks and appreciation for the universal kindness and aid tendered me by the people of the tide-water counties.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. BATTLE, *Engineer.*

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Immigration,

FOR THE YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

DOCUMENT NO. 13] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

To His Excellency, the Honorable A. M. SCALES, *Governor and ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report as Agent of Immigration.

Believing it to be the sentiment of our people to offer inducement only to a class of experienced, honorable, and moral people, of whom something could be learned before they become citizens of the State, the Department has confined its work entirely inside of the United States, instead of seeking a promiscuous class of foreign settlers.

All admit that the State needs more people—new settlers—to purchase the farming, mineral and timber lands, town lots and factory sites, building material and agricultural products, and other articles produced by our people, and to give employment to native mechanics and laborers. A great many of the citizens of North Carolina conceive the idea that the Immigration Department was established for the purpose of introducing into our State a class of foreign people who would work for wages—persons without means. This is of course an erroneous impression, as it has been the constant aim of the Agricultural Board through its Immigration Department, to work almost solely for persons with means. Those who could and would bring some capital with them. And the success which has followed the efforts made, show

that the State can induce such people to settle within her borders as will bring increased prosperity to us all. To the farmer and land owner they are most beneficial as they cause an increased demand for the lease and purchase of their lands. The establishment of manufacturing enterprises furnishes more consumers and thereby increases the demand and price of what is raised upon the farm. To build factories and to improve towns cause an increased demand for lumber, which must come from the farmers' forests, and this enhances the value of lands and redounds to the benefit of our agricultural population. Consequently the largest benefit derived from the work ings of this department accrues directly and indirectly to the farmers of North Carolina.

Another important object of the Department of Immigration, is to prevent Emigration. If the proper appreciation of our own State by our own people is effected by making known to the world its advantages as a home, the most fruitful cause of restless desire to move away and try other communities is done away with. But suppose this is only partially done, still if the places of those who go are filled by those who come, the State holds its own and relies upon its normal increase of population—a quantity that has hitherto not been uncertain. A few years ago car loads of people could be seen leaving central points in the State for the west, northwest and Texas, and the trade of the railroad emigrant agent had profit in it. Now the removal of a family causes comment in the press and is deprecated as far as sentiment has a right to express itself. This is worth a great deal to the State. It engenders State pride, it keeps the population of the State to a high standard and preserves the inheritance to the rightful and natural heirs.

ACTUAL RESULTS.

As to actual results accomplished, it is admitted by the press and openly by those connected with the various Departments of Immigration of the Southern States, that the State of North Carolina has been more judiciously advertised and that the mode of work of the Immigration Department through its numerous branches in the Northern and New England States is the most practical, and that it is the best system yet inaugurated.

No State covering the same amount of territory and with the same expenditure of money, has during the past two years succeeded in locating one fourth as many desirable settlers as has North Carolina. One of the foremost Southern Agricultural Journals, *The Southern Cultivator* and *Dixie Farmer* of Atlanta, Ga., admits as much in its last issue, the December number, when it says: "The Department during its four years' operation, has placed North Carolina before the world as the leading Southern State in the way of enterprise and progress."

THE STATE AS A WINTER RESORT.

The effort to make North Carolina a winter stopping place for Northern, New England and Northwestern people is a big success. Exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was spent inside of the State during the winter of 1887 and 1888. And the outlook at present is that not less than one million dollars will be expended with our people by this class of visitors during the present winter. For the past two months we have been making special efforts to induce the health seekers to our State. The names of those who visited the more Southern States were secured and thousands of printed pamphlets, giving the advantages of the State in general have been mailed. Through the assistance of Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Raleigh,

and Dr. Thos. F. Wood, Secretary of the North Carolina Medical Society, we have obtained the names and post office address of every physician in the Northern and New England States, and to each of them will be mailed publications setting forth the advantages of North Carolina as a winter home for those seeking to escape the severe Northern winters.

Through the efforts of this Department, several points have been opened up specially and solely as winter resorts. Such places are drawing people to every section of the State. They first visit these resorts, and then scatter through the State, visiting the various towns and villages. Money brought in and spent with the hotel proprietors goes almost immediately to the farmer for supplies which they are compelled to purchase, such as beef, pork, poultry, butter, eggs, &c. Many of those who come as winter visitors eventually become permanent settlers, and invest in lands, manufacturing and various other enterprises. Such people caused much of the land of Florida to increase in value from ten cents per acre twenty years ago, to one hundred dollars per acre a year since. On account of the yellow fever in Florida a great many Northern winter visitors are looking elsewhere for a home and we have been trying, with much success, to attract them to this State. In some sections where these people have located in our State the lands have increased exceeding five hundred per cent in value.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS DO.

In trying to get the people of South Carolina aroused to the importance of making special efforts to build up stopping places for winter visitors, the *News and Courier*, of Charleston, says, speaking of Thomasville, Ga., as a winter resort: * * * "The valuation of property has quad-

rupled itself in four years. Four years ago it was a country town. To-day the property is worth exceeding three million dollars, and the resident population increased to six thousand. This means that four thousand people, wealthy and fond of spending money in the pastime of building cities, have gone to Thomasville, most of them to stay there all the winter, and many to stay all the year round. * * * Only a week ago a wealthy Northerner bought about a half of an acre of ground, paying ten thousand dollars for it. A tract of land near the city, five acres, was sold to another Northern man for three thousand dollars. In general, the county lands near the city have trebled and quadrupled in value, and will continue to increase. The county is rapidly filling up with the cottages of visitors. These range in cost from $1,200 to $25,000, and extend for miles into the country. * * * Mr. S. G. McLendon furnished forty names, each one of which represents either a big Northern corporation or wealthy individual from different parts of the North and West, who had bought lands in the suburbs, and in some cases as far out in the country as ten or twelve miles.

"It is one of the most interesting of all the lessons to be learned from a view of Thomasville, that people who come from the North to live during the winter at Southern hotels not only begin immediately to cast about for a permanent location, but evidently desire to remain down South both summer and winter as long as possible."

EASTERN.

North Carolina has been placed in such a position that, with continued efforts in this direction, millions of dollars will come into the State and aid in populating many acres of idle and, what has seemed to us, worthless land. North Carolina can't afford to stop for one moment. Our towns and villages can and must be filled every win-

ter with those who desire to migrate South during the cold weather.

Considerable attention has also been given to advertising the mountain section as a summer resort for those who have to leave the more Southern States during the summer months, and by proportionate endeavor made in this line thousands of people can be induced to visit the western section of our State, and annually leave many thousand dollars among the people of that part of North Carolina.

Nothing can better illustrate the effects of the judicious advertising of meritorious advantages than the prosperity of Western North Carolina. Its unrivaled scenery and unequaled climate during winter were known only to residents and a few travelers, but by advertising it the curious were first attracted, and they noised it abroad until the mountain section is not only an acknowledged and famous wintering place, but mammoth hotels are unequal to the demand for accommodation.

The eastern flanks of the mountains and the great Piedmont belt can be made equally famous, for there are in them exceptional and peculiar advantages which will attract those to whom they appeal.

CANNING FACTORIES.

The records show that the special efforts made to establish canning and various other factories in North Carolina have proved very successful. Four years since, every dollar spent for canned fruits and vegetables went to manufacturers outside of North Carolina. During the past two years, twenty factories have been started, and they have succeeded without a single exception. At least fifty thousand dollars is saved this year to our State in this item alone. And the advantage has largely gone to the farmers, those who need it most, for to them was paid

the money for fruits and vegetables which were used in canning. It is not thought to be amiss to give right here, the expressions from some of those who have, through our influence, engaged in the business. A letter from one party in Western North Carolina, at Flat Rock, says: "We find it impossible, so far, to supply the demand for our canned fruits. It is a good business for the country; is profitable, and we think you are right in trying to introduce it." Another party in the West says: "I have had no difficulty in canning." The Hickory Canning Co., of Catawba county, writes: "With the experience that we have had, there is no small manufacturing industry that will pay better profits. We have already sold about one-fourth of what we put up, sending some as far South as Augusta, Ga." The Hanes Canning Company, of Lexington, says: "We are satisfied with the quality of our goods, and will venture the assertion that there are no tomatoes on the market superior to our brand, and none more attractive."

We need not, therefore, go North for a better quality of goods than we can grow and pack in North Carolina. There is an increased demand for canned goods, and North Carolina ought to do her part in supplying the demand, and, judging from the inquiries from the different parts of the State concerning our success, she intends to do so.

Geo. A. Curtis, of Graham, Alamance county, writes: "I write to ask of you, whether or not you intend to arrange for us to purchase a large lot of cans for next season as you did last, and, if so, the probable cost. The cans this year gave satisfaction, and I saved money by ordering through you. It affords me much pleasure to say that my canned goods, "Alamance Brand," are very nice and are keeping well."

The press of North Carolina, in noticing the efforts made in the canning business, comments very favorably.

The Asheville *Citizen* says: "We noticed at Powell & Snyder's, a large lot of very fine canned goods packed in North Carolina. We had been informed by these gentlemen, that they had closed out the last of the tomatoes packed by the Hanes Canning Company, of Lexington, and that the company wrote them they had orders for several hundred cases that could not be filled this season. These are certainly the finest tomatoes we have seen this season."

The Baltimore *Canned Goods Trade*, a journal devoted to the canning industry, says: "We had our attention called to some tomatoes packed in North Carolina, a State that may be called new in the business, and we must say that they are all that could be desired in first-class goods. We were also shown a lot of canned peaches equal to the finest."

The Charlotte *Chronicle* says: "We were shown to-day the fruits of a North Carolina manufactory, and an industry we have thought for a long time could be made to pay handsomely, considering the large amount sold in all of our family groceries. To all appearances these goods are superior to foreign canned goods. It is these industries that will make our State grow and increase in wealth."

The canning industry is of so much importance to our people, that I wrote in the May Bulletin of 1885, quite a lengthy article on this subject, and again in the May Bulletin of 1888, the State Agricultural Board allowed me to use very nearly the entire Bulletin, giving in the most minute detail, the way to start a cannery with outlays of from $100 to $1,000 a copy of which I forward with this report for your inspection.

INCREASE IN FACTORIES.

To show that other branches of manufacturing have been fostered and encouraged, we give the correct and

verified report, showing the number of cotton factories started in the State during the year 1888. We have thought it best to specially work to build cotton factories, as cotton is the chief product which we must depend on for manufacturing. The wood and timber will give out, but cotton, wool and tobacco will be with us always. Especially if we can get some law to encourage sheep raising. Of course, this includes the factories started by our own native people as well as those who have come in. This report is not made up by us, or by any one even directly interested in making North Carolina show up to particularly good advantage, but by the most reliable and trustworthy source in the South—the editor of the manufacturing department of the Chattanooga *Tradesman*. In North Carolina there were forty-one factories started, eight more than were started in any other Southern State.

The editor in commenting says: "It will be observed that there is a very marked activity in cotton and woolen manufacture; the total number of new factories in that branch alone in the past year is (163) one hundred and sixty-three, forty one of which are in North Carolina; the showing is creditable and indicates that there has been no abatement in the industrial development of this section. The figures are accurate. No rumors or prospects are embraced."

SILK GROWING.

Considerable time has been given to this work, and it is a pleasure to say North Carolina stands in the lead in this line also. The only silk factory in the Southern States has been established in North Carolina during the past twelve months. The great drawback to the successful establishment of the silk business has been the lack of a home market for the

"raw cocoons," which can only be secured by the erection of a large filature. A filature is to silk, what a cotton gin is to coton. It is where the cocoons are put in shape for market. The gentlemen who have started the silk factory in this State are so much pleased with their success and the outlook in general, they have concluded to erect a filature. This is of much importance, it will not only give to our State a market for the cocoons raised, but it will make North Carolina the centre of the silk business, for all silk will then be shipped here to be worked into shape for market. The success of the silk culture means work for the ladies and children on the farms. It means spare money for the wife and children. It places into the mother's and daughter's hands from $25 to $200 for six to eight weeks work each year. For this reason we made two trips North and personally visited the silk districts, and at last induced Singleton, Rose and Murry, one of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of silk, to come to North Carolina, and after thoroughly investigating, they erected buildings and commenced operations six months since, enlarging three times during the six months, and within the next sixty days, they will double their present capacity. They inform me that in less than two years they will be paying the girls of North Carolina exceeding fifty thousand dollars per year for work in the factory.

MINERAL LANDS.

The interest awakened in North Carolina mineral lands, shows that the Department has not neglected this branch of the work. There is more business-like activity displayed in working the mines of the State than at any time in the history of North Carolina. The question will soon be solved as to whether the vast placer gold bearing belt of Montgomery, Anson, Union and adjoin-

ing counties will pay to work on an extensive scale. The machinery put in at the Sam Christian mine is immense. It conveys water five miles for working down the hill-sides, and uses five hundred horse-power to force it.

BUILDING STONE.

For years past it has been the custom to ship into North Carolina building and pavement stone. This has been changed. Daily, those on the main lines of railroad, may see car-loads of red sandstone and granite being shipped outside of the State, some going as far North as New York city. No more can Maine and New Hampshire levy a tax on North Carolina for rock. This state of affairs—this change of base, has been brought about directly and solely through the efforts made by the Department.

ENDORSED BY FARMERS AND LEGISLATORS.

The resolutions passed at the recent National Farmers' Alliance, convince us that this Department has been working in the right direction. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, this organization represents a very large proportion of the farming element of the Southern States; and whereas, the subject of immigration is one of vast importance and interest to us; and whereas, in view of the approaching immigration convention to be held in the city of Montgomery, Ala., on the 12th day of December, 1888, it is deemed meet and proper that we should spread upon record some declaration of our views upon this subject; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That, representing the land-owners of the South and those interested in the tillage of her soil, we welcome to our borders, and shall ever encourage, foster

and promote that class of immigration which seeks to come among us and make permanent homes.

"*Resolved*, That we shall ever discourage that class of immigration which proceeds on the idea that "the world owes them a living."

"Whereas, unrestricted immigration to this from foreign countries is fraught with danger to our institutions, and is inimical to our best interests, be it

"*Resolved* by this body, that we, the representatives of the order throughout the country, do most emphatically urge and instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to pass whatever laws may be necessary to exclude all emigrants who cannot give proof of having been law-abiding citizens in the countries from which they emigrated, and who cannot give assurance of honest purpose of becoming citizens of this country."

The investigation of the Ford Immigration Committee is still another assurance. The report says:

"Nearly a hundred consuls in Europe have answered the questions sent out by the Ford Immigration Committee. They agree that we are getting the scum of the population over there, and that ignorance, deceit, and steamship owners' greed combine to flood us with this class of people, often in spite of our law, and as the *World* says, always to our injury."—*News and Observer.*

We repeat what was said in the last Report from this Department:

"The class of settlers this Department has brought into the State are quiet, working people, and few, except those in their immediate vicinity, are aware of their presence in the neighborhood. Many settlers have come into the State, but their coming has been so quiet, steady and business like, and they have marched into ranks with our people in such a way as not to attract attention."

In the position taken by the Department, it has received commendation and endorsement from many sour-

ces. When in 1886, the press of North Carolina made a thorough investigation of the workings of every branch of the Agricultural Department, the Immigration Bureau was specially commended and endorsed. The State Convention of farmers by resolutions endorsed it, and the last Legislative Committee—spread the following upon the State Records: "The Committee on Immigration report, that after having thoroughly examined the work of the Immigration Bureau, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, they approve of the work as so conducted."

It has been no little pleasure, just at this time, when I am compelled by feeble health to retire from the active work, and in a short while sever my connection entirely with the Department, for the Board to call to its assistance, Mr. Peter M. Wilson, who for years was connected with the Agricultural Department, and who has been, from the time I first entered upon the duties as head of the Immigration Department to the present time, a safe counsellor thoroughly in accord with its management. I deem it not out of place to say that it is to the interest of North Carolina that Mr. Wilson be kept at the head of the Department, and that he be fully sustained by liberal appropriation.

It is very gratifying to know that during the six years of my service as Commissioner of Immigration, every request made of the Agricultural Board has been granted, and that I shall not only retire with the approval of the best citizens of North Carolina, whose material welfare I have labored to promote, but with the hearty endorsement of yourself and each member of the Department of Agriculture, and on the kindest terms with all officers of your Board.

JOHN T. PATRICK,
Agent Immigration.

REPORT

OF THE

Western N. C. Insane Asylum,

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1886, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1888.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

WESTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.

DIRECTORS:

J. W. WILSON, PRESIDENT.

E. A. PERKINS,	JAMES C. HARPER,
I. I. DAVIS,	J. G. HALL,
JAMES P. SAWYER,	JOSEPH P. CALDWELL,
F. T. FULLER, M. D.,	HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D.

OFFICERS:

P. L. MURPHY, M. D.---SUPERINTENDENT.

W. P. IVEY, M. D } ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.
ISAAC M. TAYLOR, M. D }

F. M. SCROGGS---STEWARD.

MRS. C. A. MARSH---MATRON.

DOCUMENT NO. 14.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM.

MORGANTON, N. C., December 12th, 1888.

To His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—In obedience to law, the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum hereby submits to your Excellency its report of the operations of the institution for the period from December 1st, 1886, to November 30th, 1888.

We are gratified in being able to say that in furniture, equipment, etc., the Asylum is on a better basis than ever before, and is, with each recurring year, increasing its ability to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate people committed to its care.

The increase in the number of its inmates since the opening of the north wing has not been as great as was expected. The Superintendent and Board of Directors have, in the exercise of their discretion, received all such cases as there appeared reason to believe could be treated with any prospect of success, as well as all such patients as were dangerous to themselves or others, or annoying to their families or communities. Applications for the admission of persons of these classes have not, however, been sufficiently numerous

to fill the institution, and to fill it with the idiotic would be in violation of law, while to open its doors to the harmless and incurable insane, who are provided for in comfort at their homes, would be a perversion of the object of the institution. The steady increase in the number of applications for patients who should be here, warrants the belief that within the next two years the Asylum will have its capacity. Meantime, your Board, in pursuance of what it believes to have been true economy and good public policy, has used so much of the appropriation made by the General Assembly of 1887, as was not needed for support and ordinary repairs (excepting the balance referred to in the Superintendent's report) in improvements which were imperatively demanded, and all of which are of a permanent character. We cite as chief among these, a commodious stable of modern construction to take the place of one which was rotting down and had already become dangerous; a bake house and dairy was an absolute necessity by reason of our increased population, and the work done on the front terrace to arrest the washing which would in a short time have carried much of it away.

The Asylum having emerged at last from its incomplete condition and being fully equipped and organized, your Board believe that the per capita expense of maintaining its inmates can, for the next two years, be placed at a figure lower than that at which it would have been prudent to have undertaken the maintenance of a smaller population in an institution not fully at work. We therefore ask of the honorable General Assembly an appropriation of $85,000 for 1889 and $94,000 for 1890. This is a per capita of $187.50 for 450 patients the first year and for 500 the second year. This cost will be conceded to be low, but, after careful calculation, we are convinced that by judicious management the appropriation asked for will be sufficient to meet the necessary wants of an economical administration.

Accompanying this will be found the reports of the Superintendent and subordinate officers, to all of which we respect-

fully direct attention as showing in detail the operations of the institution for the past two years. We cannot too highly commend the ability, energy, and single-heartedness of the Superintendent. He has at all times co-operated cheerfully and intelligently with the Board of Directors in their efforts to have the Asylum fulfill the ends for which it was established, and we refer to the results accomplished with pride and pleasure.

The subordinate officers and the employees have discharged their duties with fidelity and intelligence. They have now the approbation of the Superintendent and Board and the esteem of the unfortunate insane.

Among the other reports submitted we refer with gratification to those from the farm and shoe shop, showing net profits of $1,496.60 and $728.87, respectively.

Since our last report a calamity has befallen this institution and the State, in the death, on the 25th of October last, of W. J. Yates, Esq., President of the Board of Directors and Chairman *ex-officio* of the Executive Committee. His zeal for the welfare of the institution and those in its charge was beyond all praise, and in his death the State has lost a citizen and a public servant whose usefulness and ability, though generally recognized, were best known perhaps to the officers of this Asylum and the surviving members of its Board of Directors.

At a special meeting of the Board held on the 2d of November, Maj. J. W. Wilson was elected to its presidency, and your Excellency has since appointed Dr. H. T. Bahnson, of Salem, to the vacancy on the Board.

In view of the condition of the road between the Asylum and the railway station, we respectfully renew, through you, to the honorable General Assembly, the request of two and four years ago for a small appropriation, of say $5,000, and the use of 50 convicts, with which to macadamize it. The road is at times, in winter, entirely impassable, and its condition works hardships and inconvenience to the institution.

The vouchers for the expenditures of the past two years will be found on file in the office of the State Treasurer. We respectfully invite scrutiny of them and also of the books and records of the institution, which are open here at all times for the inspection of any citizen of North Carolina.

In conclusion, we can say, that having no personal ends to gain, and no interest in this institution that every humane and patriotic citizen of the State should not have, we have, in all good conscience, directed its affairs with an eye single to the interest of the public and the welfare and comfort of the unfortunate people whose charge has been made our care, and we court the most rigid investigation of the manner in which we have discharged our trust.

Respectfully submitted for the Board,

J. C. HARPER,

President pro tem.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Board of Directors of the
Western North Carolina Insane Asylum:

I beg leave to herewith present to you the third biennial report of this Asylum, for the period from November 30th, 1886, to December 1st, 1888.

The following table shows the movement of the patients for the two years:

	1887.			1888.			Total.		
	Males.	Fem'les.	Total.	Males.	Fem'les.	Total.	Males.	Fem'les.	Total.
No. in Asylum Nov. 30, 1886	144	163	307						
No. admitted	65	61	126	80	75	155	145	136	281
Discharged recovered	21	22	43	32	24	56	53	46	99
Improved		2	2	3	2	5	3	4	7
Not improved	3	4	7	5	1	6	8	5	13
Not insane					1	1		1	1
Died	14	10	24	11	12	23	25	22	47
Total removed	38	38	76	51	40	91	89	78	167
Remaining Nov. 30th	171	186	357	200	221	421			
No. under treatment	209	224	433	251	261	512			

The percentage of recovery for 1887 was 34 per cent., for 1888, 36 per cent., which makes an average percentage of recoveries for this period of 35 per cent. per annum. The deaths for 1887 make a per centage of five per cent., the deaths of 1888 of four per cent., making an average death rate per annum for the period of 45 per cent.

This is a very fair showing, considering the class of patients received, the majority being cases of long standing, weakened by disease and neglect. We have reason to be satisfied with the result of the medical work. A table is appended which

will show the number of recoveries in each individual case. From that you will notice that only a few of these have made more than one recovery. The largest number under treatment was 436; the smallest, 307.

With the invaluable aid of the Executive Committee of the Board, I have tried to take every person who, because he was thought to be a curable case, or, by reason of his disease, was dangerous or otherwise annoying to his family or the community. A few harmless dements were refused admission, because it was deemed best for the institution and the State at large not to cumber the Asylum with those whom it might be necessary in a short time to send home again to make room for more meritorious cases. Idiots were rejected in all instances, as no provision has been made for their care here.

The institution has never been crowded, or even full, simply because application was not made for all the insane in our district. From the United States' census reports, from the large number of applications made for the chronic insane, and also from hearsay reports from various persons throughout our district, I have every reason to believe that there are a very large number of insane people at home, who ought to be in the asylum. About the first of the year, notices were sent to the chairmen of the different Boards of County Commissioners, the clerks of Superior Courts and to the Sheriff of every county in this asylum district, stating that there was a limited amount of room in the asylum. Very few replies were received—probably not more than ten or twelve in all.

Fourteen male patients were received from the asylum at Raleigh, on the 25th April of this year, they being the last of the male patients in that institution who belonged to this district. The superintendent declined to send the female patients, for the reason that they were so few that the relief it would afford the eastern district would not compensate the State for the cost of their removal.

In my last biennial report it was stated that seventy per

cent. of our patients work at something, and it was thought that half that number were usefully employed, and that this number might be increased. Without any apparent increase of the number employed, more of those employed are usefully occupied. A vast amount of work has been done by our male patients on the farm and grounds, while our females are at work in the laundry, sewing, knitting and doing general house-work. I have not yet seen my way clear to use any females in the kitchen, but it is confidently hoped that before long some will be pleasantly and profitably employed there. Our population being largely agricultural, there are consequently few mechanics among our inmates—hence the scarcity of such labor in our shops.

Dr. Isaac M. Taylor was elected assistant physician, to fill a vacancy, in January, 1887. He has taken a great interest in his work and has proved himself efficient. To Doctors Ivey and Taylor is due, in a great measure, the good work done in the medical department.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The ordinary repairs, with the exception of boiler furnaces and oven, have been light. It was found necessary to tear down and rebuild both during the summer of 1887. The improvements have been rather extensive, but they have been, at the same time, of a permanent character. Besides, they were absolutely essential to the proper protection of the buildings and the surroundings. A new and capacious building for barn and stables was erected. The farmer's house was moved to a new and more suitable site, enlarged and made more comfortable. An addition was built to the kitchen for a bake-shop, dairy, &c. This last will be found to be a great saving and convenience. The old bake-house was inconvenient and ill-adapted to that purpose. The front grounds have been graded, drained, laid out in walks and sowed with grass. The result gives a much needed, useful

and pretty improvement. The farm and garden have been enriched and otherwise improved.

In all these improvements, it has been constantly held in view not to do any simply ornamental work, but to have the work so done that, if at any future time it is found expedient, the grounds could be adorned without any change in the plan. Other improvements of minor importance have not been mentioned: these include some painting in the wards, as well as doors to the cross corridors in the south wing.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the period were one hundred and forty-two thousand and fifty dollars and ninety-nine cents. This includes certain funds in the hands of the steward. This last amount was collected from various sources, which his report will show. The support cost has been ordinarily very low, as will be seen by comparison of the whole expenditures and the number of patients under treatment. It is estimated that eighty-five thousand dollars ($85,000) per annum will be needed for the next two years, and if, as can be done, the capacity of the asylum is increased to five hundred (500) patients, instead of four hundred and fifty (450), as now, ninety-four thousand dollars ($94,000) will be required for the year 1890. This increase in number can be made by using the two large rooms on the fourth floor of the fireproof sections, and the parlors in the 2d and "B" wards. I may add that furniture was purchased during the year with this end in view.

On account of not having the institution full, there is a balance in the hands of the Treasurer. This will be needed to complete the contemplated improvements to the buildings, grounds and roads, and to secure better protection against fire.

Since your last quarterly meeting, our beloved President, Mr. W. J. Yates, of Charlotte, has died. This great affliction

is by far the most serious loss our institution has had. He was its warm supporter and influential friend for the whole period of its existence.

Our steward and matron have faithfully performed their many onerous duties.

I cannot close this report without thanking and commending our corps of attendants, who have faithfully done their duty.

Our acknowledgements are due to the editors of the *State Chronicle*, Charlotte *Democrat*, Statesville *Landmark*, Raleigh *Christian Advocate*, *North Carolina Presbyterian*, and *Biblical Recorder*, who have kindly sent their papers gratis to the patients; to Dr. E. Rose DeRossett, of Salisbury, for a large quantity of strawberries, and to Mr. J. S. Pierson, of New York, for Christmas cards, and for his kindness in buying pictures for the asylum, without charging us commission.

I must again, gentlemen, thank you individually and collectively for the great interest you have taken in the institution, and for your many kindnesses to me.

Respectfully submitted.

P. L. MURPHY, M. D.,
Superintendent.

TABLE No. I.

Showing the Movement of Patients for the Period of two years from November 30th, 1886, to December 1st, 1888.

	1887.			1888.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Fem'les.	Total.	Males.	Fem'les.	Total.	Males.	Fem'les.	Total.
Remaining November 30, 1886	144	163	307	----	----	----	----	----	----
No. admitted	65	61	126	80	75	155	145	136	281
" under treatment	209	224	433	25	265	512	----	----	----
" discharged recovered	21	22	43	32	24	56	53	46	99
" discharged improved	----	2	2	3	2	5	3	4	7
" discharged unimproved	3	4	7	5	1	6	8	5	13
" discharged not insane	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	1	1
" died	14	10	24	11	12	23	25	22	47
Total removed	38	38	76	51	40	91	89	78	167
Remaining November 30	171	186	357	200	221	421	----	----	----

TABLE No. II.

Showing the ages of those Admitted and of those Removed during the Period, November 30th, 1886, to December 1st, 1888.

	ADMITTED.		REMOVED.									
			Recov'd.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Not Insane.		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
From 10 to 20 years	10	3	2	3	--	--	1	--	--	--	----	----
" 20 to 30 years	34	32	17	18	2	1	3	3	--	--	6	8
" 30 to 40 years	44	40	16	17	--	1	--	2	--	1	3	3
" 40 to 50 years	33	25	10	3	1	1	3	--	--	--	7	7
" 50 to 60 years	14	24	4	4	--	1	--	--	--	--	6	3
" 60 upwards	7	12	2	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	1
Unknown	3	----	2	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Totals	145	136	53	46	3	4	8	5	--	1	25	22

TABLE No. III.

Showing the Duration of Insanity Before Admission of those Admitted and Removed During the Period, November 30th, 1886, to December 1st, 1888.

	ADMITTED.		REMOVED.									
			Recov'r'd.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Not Insane.		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Less than one month	21	7	7	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	1
One and less than 3 months	23	16	13	11	--	2	--	--	--	--	3	1
Three and less than 6 months	17	16	10	9	1	1	2	2	--	--	4	2
Six and less than 12 months	13	14	5	4	--	1	2	--	--	--	1	2
One and less than 2 years	12	13	7	4	1	--	2	1	--	--	5	4
Two and less than 3 years	7	6	5	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	----	1
Three and less than 5 years	11	11	2	5	1	--	--	2	--	--	1	3
Five and less than 10 years	13	17	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	5
Ten and less than 20 years	14	18	----	----	--	--	1	--	--	--	4	----
Twenty years and upward	2	4	----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	----
Unknown	12	14	3	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	3
Total	145	136	53	46	3	4	8	5	--	1	25	22

TABLE No. IV.

Showing Alleged Causes of Insanity of all Under Treatment Since the Opening of the Asylum, March 29th, 1883, to December 1st, 1888.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute illness	8	8	16	Ill health	18	34	52
Acute illness and heredity	--	1	1	Ill health and over-work	1	--	1
Acute illness and blow on head	2	--	2	Ill health and accidental homicide	1	--	1
Acute illness and anxiety	--	1	1	Imprisonment	1	--	1
Anxiety	1	2	3	Injury to head	5	--	5
Blow on head and domestic affliction	--	1	1	Intemperance	17	1	18
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	3	--	3	Intemperance and over-work	1	--	1
Chorea	2	1	3	Insufficient nourishment	1	--	1
Civil War	1	--	1	Jealousy	6	3	9
Congenital	3	--	3	Loss of sight	2	--	2
Convulsions	--	1	1	Law suit	1	--	1
Cerebro-spinal irritation	1	--	1	Masturbation	24	--	24
Disappointment	7	17	24	Menopansis	--	11	11
Disappointment and ill health	2	--	2	Morphia habit	2	4	6
Domestic affliction	2	23	25	Menstrual irregularity	--	6	6
Domestic affliction and financial trouble	--	1	1	Nostalgia	1	--	1
Domestic affliction and ill health	--	3	3	Nervous exhaustion	1	--	1
Domestic trouble	10	18	28	Neurasthenia	1	--	1
Domestic trouble and ill health	1	1	2	Over-work	7	1	8
Epilepsy	29	15	44	Over-work and anxiety	1	--	1
Exeessive use of snuff	--	1	1	Over-heat	1	--	1
Excessive use of cigarettes	1	--	1	Paralysis	2	--	2
Exposure	1	3	4	Political excitement	1	--	1
Exposure and anxiety	1	--	1	Puerpery	--	16	16

Early marriage and child-bearing	--	1	1	Pressure on brain	1	--	1
Financial trouble	15	4	19	Religious excitement	19	12	31
Financial trouble and religious excitement	1	--	1	Religious excitement and ill health	1	--	1
Fright	4	7	11	Religious excitement and disappointment	--	1	1
Fear of hydrophobia	1	--	1	Super-lactation	--	3	3
Fatigue and worry	--	1	1	Sunstroke	2	--	2
Hard study	6	--	6	Syphilis	1	1	2
Hysteria	--	1	1	Syphilis and alcohol	1	--	1
Heredity	32	20	52	Solitary life	--	1	1
Heredity and exposure	--	1	1	Seduction	--	3	3
Heredity and ill health	--	4	4	Uterine disease	--	11	11
Heredity and intemperance	2	--	2	Uterine disease and religious excitement	--	1	1
Heredity and masturbation	1	--	1	Uterine disease and fright	--	2	2
Heredity and religious excitement	1	3	4	Uterine disease and heredity	--	1	1
Heredity and mal-nutrition	--	1	1	Uterine disease and domestic trouble	--	1	1
Heredity and puerpery	--	1	1	Unknown	123	275	398
Heredity and fright	--	1	1	Venery excessive	3	--	3
Heredity and financial trouble	--	1	1	Weakness	--	1	1
				Totals	384	409	793

TABLE No. V.

Showing Deaths During the Period November 30th, 1886. to December 1st, 1888.

1887.									1888.								
No.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Insanity Before Admission.	ASYL'M RES'D. Y'r.	M'th	Day.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	No.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Ins'nity Before Admiss'n.	ASYL'M RES'D. Y'r.	M'th.	Day.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
5	M	65	6 years	4	1	24	May 29, '87	Diarrhœa & Rubeola	14	M	43	15 years	5	1	23	May 28, '88	Pachy-meningitis.
66	F	63	14 years	4	..	28	May 30, '87	Carcinoma of st'm'ch	76	F	28	3 y'rs 6 mo	5	3	27	Aug. 29, '88	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
99	M	33	3 years	4	..	13	June 11, '87	Phthisis Pulmonalis	89	M	36	21 years	5	2	8	July 26, '88	Pulm'n'ry hemorr'ge
118	F	43	14 years	4	1	10	Aug. 5, '87	Acute Phthisis	187	M	29	6 years	4	1	29	Feb. 25, '88	Epilepsy.
121	F	25	1 y'r 6 mo.	3	9	8	April 12, '87	Tuberculosis	231	M	39	1 month	3	8	20	May 3, '88	Paresis.
128	F	43	12 years	3	5	15	Jan. 5, '87	Cerebral Meningitis	305	M	64	Unknown	2	8	27	April 28, '88	Cerebral softening.
183	F	47	4 months	3	11	24	Oct. 2, '87	Phthisis Pulmonalis	428	M	43	15 years	1	5	18	Feb. 8, '88	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
192	F	53	5 years	3	8	8	Oct. 9, '87	Bright's Disease	435	M	21	1 y'r 3 mo.	1	8	24	April 18, '88	Diffuse Tuberculosis.
233	F	50	1 year	3	2	3	Oct. 16, '87	Phthisis Pulmonalis	460	F	29	1 y'r 6 mo.	1	7	12	April 4, '88	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
235	F	40	8 months	2	4	..	Dec. 22, '86	Exhaustion of Mania	472	F	28	2 y'rs 6 mo	1	5	8	M'rch 2, '88	Marasmus.
348	M	56	4 months	1	8	2	Sept. 20, '87	Acute Bronchitis & Dilatation of Heart	548	F	39	18 years	1	4	20	Aug. 7, '88	Exhaustion of Mania
421	M	48	10 months	..	3	10	Dec. 14, '86	Pneumonia	585	F	63	Unknown	..	9	3	M'rch 14, '88	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
430	M	51	14 years	..	3	9	Dec. 3, '86	Paresis	601	M	57	1 month	..	9	4	June 5, '88	Carcinoma.
433	M	29	1 y'r 2 mo.	1	..	26	Sept. 20, '87	Phthisis Pulmonalis	632	F	36	17 years	..	5	22	April 24, '88	Epilepsy.
443	M	19	10 years	..	9	16	June 21, '87	Diarrhœa & Rubeola	633	M	47	Unknown	..	6	26	June 10, '88	Enteritis.
480	M	50	2 months	..	5	..	June 28, '87	Gangrene of External Genitals,	644	M	53	3 months	..	5	17	June 3, '88	Accident.
503	M	28	1 year	..	9	27	Aug. 31, '87	Phthisis Pulmonalis	690	F	29	6 months	..	1	24	June 14, '88	Enteritis.
504	F	48	1 year	..	6	2	May 12, '87	Rubeola	695	F	23	Unknown	..	2	5	June 29, '88	Phthisis.
514	M	78	several y'rs	..	..	12	Dec. 28, '86	Bronchitis & Senility	693	F	41	1 year	..	1	1	May 26, '88	Exhaustion of Mania
516	M	26	3 months	..	7	9	July 31, '87	Carcinoma of st'm'ch	713	M	48	4 months	..	6	10	Nov. 20, '88	Spinal Sclerosis.
522	M	19	15 years	..	7	23	Aug. 23, '87	Phthisis Pulmonalis	713	F	22	6 years	..	2	5	July 16, '88	Exhaust'n of Epil'psy
564	F	38	8 years	..	3	29	Aug. 8, '87	Phthisis Pulmonalis	732	F	29	11 days	..	..	27	Aug. 7, '88	Puerp'r'l Septicæmia
594	M	57	1 y'r 5 mo's	..	..	29	July 21, '87	Exhaustion	767	F	40	1 month	..	..	1	Oct. 1, '88	Exh't'n of mel'nch'lia
606	M	45	1 y'r 6 mo's	..	2	4	Sept. 13, '87	Syphilitic Paralysis	Total Males 25 Total Females 22.								

TABLE No. VI.

Showing Occupation of those Under Treatment for the Period, November 30th, 1886, to December 1st, 1888.

Brickmason	1	Harness-maker	1	Not stated	32
Bookkeeper	1	Housemaids	3	No occupation	80
Civil engineer	1	Housekeeper	1	Potter	1
Clergymen	5	Housewives	5	Potter's daughter	1
Clergymen's wives	2	Indian agent	1	Painters	2
Commercial travel'r	1	Junk dealer's wife	1	Printer	1
Cook	1	Laborers	56	Physicians	3
Clerks	7	Laborers' wives	14	Physicians' wives	2
Carpenters	7	Laborer's daughter	1	Physician's son	1
Carpenters' wives	5	Lawyer	1	Seamstresses	2
Carpenter's daugh'r	1	Lawyers' wives	2	Shoemakers	2
Druggist's wife	1	Merchants	10	Student	1
Dentist	1	Merchants' wives	4	Saddler's daughter	1
Editor	1	Merchant's daught'r	1	Teachers	14
Farmers	137	Millers	2	Teachers' wives	2
Farmers' wives	85	Millers' wives	2	Trader	1
Farmers' daughters	47	Miller's daughter	1	Tailor's wife	1
Farmers' sons	15	Machinist	1	Tailoresses	2
Factory operatives	7	Miners	2		
Gardener	1	Manufacturer's son	1	Total	588
Gunsmith	1	Music dealer's wife	1		

TABLE No. VII.

Showing Civil Condition of those Admitted During the Period, November 30th, 1886, to December 1st, 1888.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	73	63	136
Single	65	52	117
Widowed	17	21	38
Unknown	------	------	------
Total	155	136	291

TABLE No. VIII.

Showing Movement by Admissions from Opening of Asylum March 29, 1883, *to December* 1, 1888.

	ADMITTED.		REMOVED.									
			Recov'r'd.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Not Insane.		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First admissions	360	394	102	107	9	10	13	10	1	1	48	54
Second admissions	19	16	8	4	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	3
Third admissions	4	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----
Total	383	410	110	111	9	10	14	10	1	1	49	57

STEWARD'S EXHIBIT

For the Year Ending November 30th, 1887.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.	ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.
Advertising	$ 21 70	Incidentals	$ 101 70
Amusement	82 00	Lights	36 73
Bacon	3,887 54	Lye and soaps	113 95
Bedding	333 56	Lumber	192 57
Beef	2,446 30	Liquors	332 12
Blacksmithing	72 91	Lime and cement	188 30
Books	31 26	Meal	505 66
Blanks and blank-books	57 75	Music	11 25
Butter	1,580 45	Paints and oils	187 82
Beans and peas	235 65	Postage	137 55
Coffee	1,308 74	Pepper and spices	27 12
Cheese	318 67	Pork	108 06
Crackers	80 73	Queensware	222 34
Corn	543 15	Rice	86 82
Chickens	592 32	Salaries	6,254 01
Coal	172 00	Starch	6 13
Confections	31 99	Sugar	1,000 93
Carpets and matting	11 25	Stationery	253 05
Dry-goods and notions	2,627 14	Shoes and shoe findings	558 21
Drugs and chemicals	654 37	Syrups and molasses	452 21
Directors' expenses	242 55	Soda and baking powders	268 08
Extracts and sauces	14 30	Salt	20 00
Exchanges	37 03	Seeds	93 72
Eggs	880 62	Sundries	88 50
Express	50 31	Stock	618 00
Flour	2,308 75	Surgical instruments	26 25
Freight and drayage	1,290 56	Sausage	209 77
Fertilizer	105 00	Tea	38 25
Fish	33 32	Telegrams	29 18
Farming tools	5 20	Traveling expenses	103 05
Fruits	468 59	Tin and hollow ware	151 59
Forage, chops, &c	1,253 22	Transient labor	138 04
Furniture	21 54	Tobacco	392 67
Glass and putty	25 20	Vinegar	30 66
Geese and turkeys	72 11	Vegetables	342 42
Gasoline	1,759 42	Wood and willow ware	112 40
Hardware	227 81	Water, heat'g & gas fixt'rs	75 98
Hominy	36 15	Wood	4,237 41
Hats	102 33	Wages	14,316 74
Hams	760 32	Ex-Legislative Comm'tee	30 00
Improvements and rep'rs	3,333 44	Insurance	100 00
Ice	57 15	Ministerial services	200 00
Total for the year ending November 30th, 1887			$60,573 84

STEWARD'S EXHIBIT

For the Year Ending November 30th, 1888.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.	ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.
Advertising	$ 20 00	Lights	$ 40 55
Amusement	108 00	Lye and soaps	183 55
Bacon	3,582 91	Lumber	546 62
Bedding	268 59	Liquors	243 50
Beef	3,117 59	Lime and cement	279 05
Blacksmithing	114 30	Meal	537 22
Books	239 73	Mutton	30 68
Blanks and blank-books	50 65	Paints and oils	997 13
Butter	1,934 72	Postage	131 80
Beans and peas	151 14	Pepper and spices	28 46
Coffee	1,404 26	Pork	1,850 73
Cheese	111 24	Queensware	270 21
Crackers	39 65	Rice	146 88
Corn	596 69	Salaries	6,898 88
Chickens	692 22	Starch	7 06
Coal	415 94	Sugar	1,304 50
Confections	54 06	Stationery	116 74
Carpets and matting	578 72	Shoes and shoe findings	360 78
Dry goods and notions	3,034 03	Syrups and molasses	396 34
Drugs and chemicals	902 59	Soda and baking powders	260 60
Directors' expenses	262 95	Salt	69 65
Exchanges	82 88	Seeds	357 95
Eggs	944 34	Sundries	111 25
Express	66 05	Stock	65 00
Flour	3,417 89	Sausage	352 78
Freight and drayage	2,153 94	Tea	25 16
Fertilizer	582 40	Telegrams	8 62
Fish	51 50	Traveling expenses	173 35
Fruits	595 57	Tin and hollow ware	143 30
Forage, chops, &c	1,638 66	Trees and vines	14 75
Furniture	1,197 19	Transient labor	120 60
Glass and putty	71 15	Tobacco	235 37
Geese and turkeys	90 75	Vinegar	25 28
Gasoline	1,438 47	Vegetables	312 33
Hardware	687 81	Wood and willow ware	106 97
Hominy	23 35	Water, heat'g & gas fixt'rs	88 42
Hats	69 09	Wagons and harness	299 00
Hams	965 27	Wood	3,009 92
Improvements and rep'rs	11,858 62	Wages	16,735 97
Ice	145 40	Insurance	100 00
Incidentals	353 35	Ministerial services	379 14
Total for the year ending November 30th, 1888			$ 81,479 35

REPORT FROM THE FARM AND GARDEN, FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1886, TO DECEMBER 1ST, 1888.

1,849	bushels sweet potatoes, at 60c	$ 1,109 40
1,158½	bushels Irish potatoes, 50c	579 25
335	bushels snap beans, 50c	167 50
166½	bushels tomatoes, 50c	83 25
639½	bushels turnips, 40c	255 80
43½	bushels onions, 75c	32 62
63	bushels garden peas, $1.00	63 00
129½	bushels salad, 25c	32 37
64½	bushels lettuce, 25c	16 12
17½	bushels squashes, 25c	4 37
59	bushels lima beans, $1.00	59 00
10½	bushels beets, 30c	3 15
7½	bushels okra, 50c	3 75
37	bushels grapes, $1.00	37 00
2	bushels sage, $1.00	2 00
2	bushels pepper, $1.00	2 00
2	bushels parsley, $1.00	2 00
20	bushels parsnips, 25c	5 00
6	bushels cucumbers, 50c	3 00
26½	bushels peaches, 75c	19 87
46	bushels corn, 50c	23 00
33	bushels rye, 75c	24 75
36½	bushels clay peas, 75c	26 37
3,421	heads cabbage, 3c	102 63
50	bunches celery, 10c	5 00
116	bunches asparagus, 10c	11 60
1,613	dozen roasting ears, 10c	161 30
1,251	dozen onions, 10c	175 10
417	watermelons, 8c	33 36
793	muskmelons, 5c	39 65
192	quarts strawberries, 10c	19 20
11,020	pounds pork, 7c	771 40
3,147	pounds flour, 2¼c	70 81
1,551	pounds bran, 1¼c	19 39
12	loads clover hay, $5.00	60 00
17	loads hay, $3.00	51 00
16	loads straw, $1.50	24 00
41	loads pea vines, green corn, &c., $2.00	82 00
3	loads shucks, $2.50	7 50
4	loads tops, $2.00	8 00
2,005	sheaves oats, 2½c	50 12
37	tons ensilage corn, $5.00	185 00

40 dozen radishes, 10c		4 00	
7½ bushels apples, 50c		3 75	
300 panels rail fence, 20c		60 00	
12 calves sold		22 50	
18,280 gallons sweet milk, 20c		3,656 00	
Feeding two carriage horses		240 00	
Drayage estimated		500 09	
50 loads manure furnished on lawn, $1.00		50 00	
			$ 8,967 88
Wages paid farmer and assistants	$ 2,303 00		
Board of farm hands		979 00	
Stock		333 00	
Feed		3,061 64	
Tools		79 82	
Fertilizers		233 40	
Seeds		208 12	
Transient labor		273 30	
			7,471 28
Proceeds of farm	$ 8,967 88		
Cost of running farm	7,471 28		
To credit of farm			1,496 60

REPORT FROM SHOE-SHOP, FROM DEC. 1ST, 1886, TO DEC. 1ST, 1888.

By making 332 pairs shoes and slippers	$ 505 00		
By mending 2,821 pairs shoes and slippers	1,155 40		
By mending suspenders		41 80	
By mending and making harness		76 30	
			$ 1,778 50
To wages paid shoemaker	$ 480 00		
To board shoemaker		200 00	
To leather, &c., furnished shop		347 95	
To tools, &c., furnished shop		21 68	
	$ 1,049 63		
To credit of shop		728 87	
			1,778 50

ACCOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED BY STEWARD FROM SUNDRY SOURCES FROM DEC. 1ST, 1886, TO DEC. 1ST, 1888.

By amount on hand November 30th, 1886		$ 557 23
" cash from Superintendent for supplies		554 60
" " " Mrs. Marsh, for board of children		166 00
" " " board special attendants		317 83
" " " " Mrs. Ivey		103 80
" " " " Dr. Ivey's horse		20 00
" " " selling old hack		25 00
" " " " " wagon		12 00
" " " " " lounge		2 00
" " " " " safe		2 00
" " " " " bedstead		4 00
" " " " one barrel cement		5 00
" " " " horse		80 00
" " " " calves		22 50
" " " " seed potatoes		8 30
" " " " tallow		16 07
" " " " 102 feet Terra Cotta pipe		9 05
" " " " empty barrels		119 40
" " " work in steam house		23 47
" " " work in shoe shop		68 30
" " " sundries		8 23
" " " fines		9 15
" " " J. A. Dickson, balance on furniture fund		4 50
" " " " " " building fund		23 37
		$2,161 80
To scenery, hardware and furnishing for stage, and labor for putting up same	$ 270 65	
To material and furniture for fitting up bowling alley, and labor for putting up same	1,154 37	
To billiard cloth	16 00	
To piano and freight	335 71	
		$1,776 73
Balance on hand November 30th, 1888		$ 385 07

HOUSEKEEPER'S REPORT.

Canned fruit	310 gallons.
Sweet pickle	96 "
Jam	3,800 pounds.
Jelly	581 "
Preserved fruit	216 "
Cranberry sauce	48 gallons.
Tomato catsup	87 "
Chow chow	95 "
Cucumber pickle	25 "
Vinegar	150 "
Butter	1,708 pounds.
Lard	950 "
Sausage	766 "
Souse	270 "
Laundry soap	360 barrels.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the
Western North Carolina Insane Asylum:

GENTTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, for the two years ending November 30th, 1888:

Receipts.

To balance appropriation 1886		$ 4,861 83
To appropriation 1887		65,000 00
To part appropriation 1888		68,500 00
		$ 138,361 83

Disbursements.

By paid vouchers for 1886	$ 4,824 08	
By paid vouchers for 1887	61,113 58	
By paid vouchers for 1888	68,328 22	
		134,265 88
Balance on hand		$ 4,095 95

The difference between the amounts given by the Steward and myself is accounted for by the fact that all of the vouchers of the Steward are not yet paid.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. A. DICKSON,
Deputy Treasurer.

Nov. 30th, 1888.

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM AND WARD, FROM NOVEMBER 30TH, 1886, TO DECEMBER 1ST, 1888.

	Made 1887.	Made 1888.	Total.	Repaired. 1887.	Repaired. 1888.	Total.
Coats	181	197	378	158	152	310
Pants	333	349	682	670	863	1533
Vests	128	191	319	94	92	186
Shirts	451	387	838	878	824	1702
Flannel	58	80	128			
Drawers	362	330	692	476	379	855
Flannel		18	18			
Combination suits	22	24	46	18	15	33
Hats (lined)	32	84	116			
Cravats	38		38			
Socks (knit)	218	300	518	382	487	869
Dresses	372	590	962	547	646	1193
Dresses (duck)	39	32	71	28	45	73
Skirts	147	213	360	302	159	461
Flannel	106	45	151			
Chemise	206	352	558	161	163	324
Gowns	188	59	247	67		67
Waists	28	29	57	17		17
Waists (flannel)	53	26	79			
Aprons	321	264	585	46	91	137
Basques	37	48	85	74	125	199
Bonnets	28	34	62			
Collars	17	29	46			
Ties	109	136	245			
Hose (knit)	79	174	253	67	116	183
Gloves	19	26	45			
Shoes stitched	132	104	236			
Shoulder capes		7	7			
Dining-room jackets	8	14	22	4	16	20
Caps		6	6			
Bibs		12	12			
Rubber Aprons		5	5			
Carpets	3	1	4		2	2
Rugs		12	12			
Cotton beds	134	153	287	36	38	74
Mattress ticks	70	15	85	30		30
Bed ticks		15	15		4	4
Towels hemmed	409	369	778			
Curtains	54	57	57			
Blankets				102	125	227
Quilts	26	28	54			
Table cloths hemmed	2	10	12			
Napkins hemmed	48	101	149			
Clothes sacks	41	46	87			
Flour sacks	20		20			
Burial robes		8	8			
Spreads hemmed	36		36	84	32	116
Sheets	426	316	742	75	83	158
Rubber sheets	43	37	80			
Pillows	71	121	192		28	28
Pillow cases	380	371	751	72	102	174
Grand total			11290			8985

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,

From November 30, 1886, to November 30, 1888.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

R. S. TUCKER, R. T. GRAY,
Term expires January 1st, 1889.

JAMES A. BRIGGS, J. M. BETTS,
Terms expire January 1st, 1891.

C. D. HEARTT, J. R. WILLIAMS,
L. D. STEPHENSON.
Terms expire January 1st, 1893.

Any member whose term has expired holds until his successor is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT OF THL BOARD :
R. S. TUCKER.

SECRETARY EX-OFFICIO OF THE BOARD :
W. J. YOUNG.

TREASURER EX-OFFICIO.
D. W. BAIN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :
R. S. TUCKER, J. M. BETTS,
C. D. HEARTT.

The Board meets in the Kelly Library, at the Institution, the second Tuesday evening of each month, except July and August.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRINCIPAL:

WILLIAM J. YOUNG, A. M.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

E. McK. GOODWIN,
DAVID R. TILLINGHAST,
Miss NETTIE MARSHALL,
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
ZACHARIAS W. HAYNES,
W. F. DEBNAM.

TEACHER OF ARTICULATION:

Miss MOLLIE E. BAIRD.

TEACHERS OF THE BLIND:

I. C. BLAIR,
Miss MARY SHANKS,
JONAS M. COSTNER,
Miss LAURA L. COSBY,
Mrs. NARCISSA J. SIMPSON,
WALTER T. REEVES.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR AND TEACHER OF HIGHER MATHEMATICS:

JOHN A. SIMPSON, A. M.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC:

Mrs. S. E. YOUNG,
Miss MAGGIE BROMLEY.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN:
R. B. HAYWOOD, A. M., M. D.

STEWARD:
J. G. B. GRIMES.

HOUSEKEEPER:
MRS. C. W. COSTNER.

MATRON FOR THE BLIND:
MRS. LOTTIE HARRISON.

MATRON FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB:
MISS L. E. BAILEY.

MATRON AND HOUSEKEEPER AT COLORED DEPARTMENT:
MRS. THENIE JONES.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

FOREMAN OF THE SHOE SHOP:
J. P. WEDDON.

FOREMAN OF BROOM AND MATTRESS SHOP:
W. D. MINTZ.

ENGINEER:
FRANK A. STEADMAN.

DOCUMENT NO. 15.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

I have the honor to submit, on the part of the Board of Trustees, the thirty-sixth report of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, covering a period from November 30th, 1886, to November 30th, 1888.

We are glad to report that nothing has occurred during the past two years to injuriously affect the Institution, either in respect to the property belonging to it, under the control of the Trustees, or to impair its usefulness. Indeed, the objects of its establishment have been kept steadily and conscientiously in view, and constant improvement has been noted as the years go by.

PUPILS.

The number of pupils since last report, is as follows:

Deaf mute (males)	84
Deaf mute (females)	80
Blind males	65
Blind females	58
Total	287

Number of new pupils admitted	80
Number of pupils discharged	61

Of the 287 pupils there were in the colored department:

Deaf mute (males)	24
Deaf mute (females)	27
Blind (males)	19
Blind (females)	17
Total	87

The attendance has been larger than ever before, its number being 287 as against 240 reported two years ago—an increase of 47.

HEALTH.

The health of the Institution during the past two years has been remarkably good, and we believe that no Institution in the country, with the same number of inmates, can show such a record for health. This is attributable in part to the proverbially healthy climate and surroundings of Raleigh, also to the wholesome and nutritious food provided for the pupils, the watchful attention given to the sanitary arrangements of the buildings and grounds and the careful oversight given its pupils by those who have them in charge. This statement is sustained by the report of the County Superintendent of Health, Dr. James McKee, made to the Principal and printed with his report.

I regret to say that the health of our physician, Dr. R. B. Haywood, has not improved, but, on the contrary, is in a very critical state, and I fear that before this report reaches you, the Institution and the State will have been deprived, by death, of the services of one of its most able and distinguished physicians. Notwithstanding his inability to perform, in person, his duties as physician of the Institution, the members of the Raleigh Academy of Medicine, actuated by the courtesy and generosity so characteristic of their profession, have each, in his turn, attended upon the Institution and faithfully discharged the duties of the regular physician.

While the health record has been so good, yet we cannot hope to escape continually its invasions of epidemics, and, to prevent the spread of disease, a hospital building, separate and distinct from the main buildings, is absolutely necessary. In former reports the attention of the Legistature has been called to the necessity of providing such a building for the Institution, and again, in view of the constantly increasing number of the pupils and the crowded state of the Institution, I desire to emphasize my recommendation on this subject, and impress upon you the importance of asking the General Assembly for an appropriation adequate to construct and furnish a suitable building.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

No new methods of instruction have been adopted since our last report, as the modes in use by us are those adopted by the leading and best Institutions in the country.

Commendable progress has been shown on the part of the pupils in all departments, and great zeal manifested by the teachers. We have given the *oral* or *lip reading* system (known as the German method) a faithful trial, and find that only a limited number can reach such proficiency in this system as to make it practically useful. All new pupils are first placed in the oral class and those who manifest sufficient aptness are retained, while those who are slow to acquire a knowledge of this method are placed in the sign and manual alphabet classes. The best speakers and lip readers are those found among the semi-deaf, or those who lost their hearing in early childhood. Only a few of the congenital deaf ever succeed in this mode of education.

The teaching of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is naturally slow and tedious, and on this account the best and most patient teachers are required. The better the teacher the greater will be the progress of the pupil, for more intelligence is required to dispel absolute ignorance than to assist

in the education of those who are blessed by Providence with their full faculties.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department, of which Prof. Jno. A. Simpson is Director, is an important branch of the Institution, as it affords the blind social pleasure and enjoyment during their stay at the Institution and equips them with the means of earning a livelihood in after life. He recommends that especial attention be given to the teaching of *piano tuning*, as a part of their education, as few other callings will afford more profitable employment. As our pianos are in bad condition he recommends the purchase of two pianos and two new reed organs.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

We continue to teach shoe, broom and mattress making and cane-seating. Other branches should be taught and we are only debarred from adding other manufacturing industries by the want of the means. Mr. J. P. Weddon is foreman of the shoe-making department and Mr. Mintz, a graduate of the blind department of this Institution, and who has for many years been connected with it, is foreman of the broom and mattress making department. Both have faithfully discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

FINANCES.

We have used the strictest economy possible in the management of the affairs of this Institution, and have made no outlays and incurred no expenses but what were absolutely necessary to the proper support of the pupils and the maintenance of the property—and when we consider the increased number of pupils and the high price of provisions during

the last year, we have been agreeably surprised to find our balance sheet showing an expenditure over the appropriation for the last two years of only $17.57, as the following statement taken from the report of the Auditor and Steward, Mr. J. G. B. Grimes, will show:

Bills paid and audited have been		$ 79,145.56
Appropriation for two years ($37,000 per year)	$ 74,000.00	
Receipts from all other sources	5,127.99	
		$ 79,127,99
Showing a deficit of only		$ 17.57

The expenses of each pupil averaging only some $185.00. This includes their board, tuition, medical attendance, etc.; whereas the average, generally, in other like Institutions in this country is from $225 00 to $250.00 per year, and in some the cost is $300.00. The number of pupils to be provided for and their general good health, are evidences of proper care and attention on the part of those to whom you have entrusted the management of this noble Institution of the State. Under these circumstances this small average should be a cause of congratulation. Of the sum appropriated and deposited to the credit of the Institution in the State National Bank, the sum of $2,845.17 still remains, all of which will not be available (see accompanying report of D. W. Bain, *ex-officio* Treasurer of this Institution).

The report of the Auditor and Steward will not exactly correspond with that made by the Treasurer *ex-officio*, for the reason that many of the vouchers audited have not been presented for payment.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

In addition to the Hospital building, heretofore referred

to and so urgently demanded, I will direct your attention to the fact that all the buildings need painting inside and outside and stuccoing on many portions of the main building. A new supply of furniture is greatly needed, as also two new pianos and two reed organs. The old steam pump is nearly worn out and a new one is required, and at the colored department a new cooking range will have to be supplied within a very few weeks. All insurance on the buildings and furniture will expire during the year 1889, and should be renewed. A new fence is required around the grounds at the white department.

APPROPRIATION.

For the current expenses and special demand of the Institution, we cannot ask for, or expect to live on, a less sum than $45,000.00 for each of the next two fiscal years, from November 30th, 1888, to November 30th, 1890; and, in the event of the building of the Hospital, a special (additional) appropriation of $6,000 will be required.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

There has been no complaint of any failure in duty on the part of any officer or teacher. On the contrary, all have discharged their duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of the Board and for the benefit of the pupils. Our Institution has been again complimented by the election of Mr. C. H. Hill, a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Department, to the management, as principal, of the West Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. After his resignation, Prof. E. McK. Goodwin, a former teacher in our Institution, but who had some two years ago been elected Professor in the Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was elected in his stead.

Reference has been made in the Principal's report to the

tragic death, in December, 1886, of Miss Lizzie B. Turlington, Matron of the Deaf and Dumb, which sad event caused such excitement in the State. After her disappearance, suspicious circumstances led us to believe that she had been foully dealt with, and after earnest efforts to discover her whereabouts, made by the trustees, teachers, officers and pupils in person, and by citizens generally, a suitable reward was offered and afterwards paid by the Board of Trustees for the recovery of her body.

TRUSTEES.

The expiration of the term of office of R. T. Gray, Esq., and myself occurs January 1st, 1889. It is necessary that our successors shall be appointed and confirmed at the approaching session of the General Assembly. The term is for six years.

PUPILS.

The pupils, as a general rule, have conducted themselves with decorum and have manifested a commendable zeal for the acquisition of knowledge.

For a more detailed statement of the operation of the Institution, I respectfully refer you to the reports of the Principal, Steward and Auditor and the Public Treasurer, *ex-officio* Treasurer of this Institution.

We are indebted to the newspapers and periodicals of the country, and particularly of this State, for the courteous donations to our library of their respective publications, and to the railroad companies for a reduced rate of fares for the teachers and pupils.

With thankfulness, we have received the protection of Providence during the past and invoke His watchful love and care for the future.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. TUCKER,

President Board of Trustees,

For the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

GENTLEMEN:—In conformity with a regulation of your Board, which requires the Principal to give an account of the condition and progress of this Institution, I have the honor to submit the following report. The period under review embraces the two years ending November 30th, 1888. During this time there have been under instruction two hundred and eighty-seven pupils, classified as follows:

Deaf mute (males)	84
Deaf mute (females)	80
Blind (males)	65
Blind (females)	58
Total	287
Number of admissions	80
Number of discharges	61

You will see from the above statement that the attendance has been much larger than ever before in the history of the Institution. The biennium just closed has been a period of steady growth and improvement. The pupils have pursued their studies with diligence and have exhibited commendable obedience and respect towards those who have had charge of them, and manifested an ardent desire to make the best use of the advantages here afforded them. Great harmony and good will have characterized the intercourse of all connected with the Institution, and a spirit of devotion to the work in which they are engaged has animated the teachers and officers in the discharge of their respective duties.

The sanitary condition of the buildings and premises has never been better, and as a result, the health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. There have been but few cases of serious sickness, and in many instances, those who have come to us in delicate health have been returned to their homes, at the close of the session, strong and robust, which gives the best proof of the judicious care exercised, and the wholesome, nutritious food furnished. In this connection, I beg leave to call your attention to the following report of Dr. James McKee, health officer of Wake county, who, at my request, inspected the Institution:

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 2d, 1888.

W. J. YOUNG, ESQ., *Principal*
N. C. Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Raleigh:

DEAR SIR:—Upon the completion of my month's service, under the custom adopted since the lamentable affliction of your most worthy physician, it affords me pleasure to report the Institution and its pupils in excellent condition. Your building is uniformly heated, sufficiently ventilated, thoroughly cleaned, and your water closet well supplied with water, and apparently well guarded with traps, for no odor is sensible.

An inspection of the culinary department showed cleanliness and an abundance of good and varied food, and the only suggestion I have to make is the employment of more fruit, especially the dried fruit, cooked and served daily, aud the limiting of the pupils to shorter rations of fat meat.

As Health Officer of this county, I have reported your two buildings in good sanitary condition.

With best wishes for continuous good management,

I am, respectfully and truly yours,

JAMES McKEE, M. D.

On the 17th of December, 1886, occurred the tragic death of Miss Lizzie B. Turlington. The facts and circumstances connected with her murder are so well known to you and the public generally, that I deem it unnecessary to rehearse them here. Miss Turlington was a graduate of this Institution, and, at the time of her death, matron in the deaf mute department, and had filled the position with zeal and striking fidelity. She was a person of uncommon sincerity,

pure minded, intelligent, amiable, diligent in her work, and was regarded with affection, not only by the girls of whom she had charge, and upon whom she exerted a most salutary influence, but by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Her untimely death was deeply lamented by us all, but to none did it cause such poignant sorrow as to the deaf mute girls with whom she had been so long associated, and to whom her loss seemed irreparable.

Miss Turlington was succeeded by Miss Lottie Harrison, who discharged the duties of matron with perfect satisfaction till June, 1887, when she declined re-election, and Miss Una Baily, the present incumbent, was appointed. Miss Baily makes a most excellent matron, manifests a deep interest in the girls committed to her care, earnestly endeavoring to teach them to cut, fit and make dresses, and to do all other kinds of work that will prepare them for usefulness in after life.

In August last, Mr. C. H. Hill, having been elected Principal of the West Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, resigned his position as teacher in the deaf mute department, which he had filled with entire acceptability for two years, and we congratulate you upon being able to secure one so competent as Prof. E. McK. Goodwin as his successor.

After teaching in this Institution for one year, Prof. Goodwin spent two years in the Iowa Instution for the Deaf and Dumb, and now returns to us full of energy and enthusiasm, well up in the most advanced methods of instruction, and is a valuable acquisition to our school.

In the summer of 1887, Mr. J. W. Clontz, who had long been foreman of the Shoe Shop, resigned, and Mr. Matthew Moore was appointed, but retained the position only a few weeks, when Mr. J. P. Weddon was placed in charge, and is doing good service in this department.

In regard to the school work in the deaf mute department, there is very little to be said that is new. The methods in

use are substantially the same as in former years. Six classes are taught by means of signs and the manual alphabet, and one by the oral or German method. All new pupils are first placed in the oral class, and their ability to articulate thoroughly tested, and those that give satisfactory evidence of success are retained—those who do not are placed in a sign class. All deaf mutes of average intelligence can be taught to speak some words, but with the great majority of those deaf from birth, it requires a long and tedious course of training to make this of practical use to them in the ordinary intercourse with their fellowmen. The best speakers and lip readers are usually found among the semi-deaf, or those who lost their hearing after learning to talk, but a few of the congenital deaf succeed remarkably well. The course of study embraces lessons in Written Language, Penmanship, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Physiology and Algebra. We have recently introduced The First Lessons in English, published by the American Asylum, which, in our opinion, is the best book of the kind for the deaf to be had. But it makes not so much difference what books are used as what kind of teachers you have. Nothing so retards the progress and efficiency of a school like this as incompetent and inexperienced teachers. It is especially important to have teachers for the deaf who understand their work thoroughly. It is a very great mistake to imagine that a class of little ignorant deaf and dumb children can be placed in the hands of a mere novice without serious damage to them. The more ignorant the pupil, the more skill required in the teacher. With the most determined effort, it takes two or three years for one unacquainted with the sign language to become sufficiently skilled to communicate instruction with ease and intelligibility.

The work in the Blind department has been carried on with earnestness and success, and the results accomplished are, in our opinion, as good as in any institution in the country. Books in both the line and New York Point letter

are used; the latter to a much greater extent than ever before. Every pupil should be taught this system, that he may be able to write out his lessons, not only in the ordinary branches, but also in music, and preserve them for future reference and review.

The usual course of study has been continued in the musical department. The pipe and cabinet organs, piano, harmony and singing have been taught with very creditable results. For a more detailed account of the work done in this department, I refer you to the following report of the Musical Director:

MUSIC DEPARTMENT INSTITUTION DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND,
December 18th, 1888.

W. J. YOUNG, *Principal:*

SIR:—In reviewing the work of this department for the last two years, I find little to say in addition to what was said in my report for the term ending in June, 1888.

The regular work of the department has been carried forward with good results, the advance being most marked in vocal music, church-organ playing, and the theory of music. The less satisfactory progress made in piano playing is owing mainly to the very bad condition of our instruments.

At your suggestion, increased attention has been given to the teaching of "Wait's Musical Notation." This system of writing music is of very great value to the blind, and is well worth the time and labor required to master it.

The quality of the instruction given in this department has continued to improve, and I have again to thank my associate teachers for ready and efficient support.

I must again urge the importance of making adequate provision for the teaching of piano tuning.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. SIMPSON,
Director of Music.

I most heartily endorse what the Director says about piano tuning. This is an occupation in which many of the blind can excel, and the most remunerative in which they can engage, and no institution can afford to neglect or slight it.

The work in the industrial departments has gone steadily

on, the same branches having been taught as in former years. Additional trades ought to be introduced, especially for the deaf and dumb boys, for most of them will be compelled to rely upon some kind of manual labor for a support. Farming will, no doubt, be the occupation in which nine-tenths of them will engage after leaving school. It seems then, that a very important part of their education should be to give them a knowledge of the best methods of cultivating the soil, and everything that will help to prepare them for success in this pursuit. In order to do this, it will be necessary to have a farm and garden attached to the Institution, which would be of immense value to the pupils, and a great saving to the State. But as this cannot be done upon our present premises, and as the problem of procuring sufficient accommodations for all deaf and blind children in the State is more serious than ever before, and demands a speedy solution, I would, therefore, recommend that you request the Legislature to purchase a tract of land at some convenient point near the city, and make provisions for the deaf and dumb, leaving the present buildings for the use of the blind, thus dividing the two classes. This has been done in almost every State in the Union, and would redound to the great benefit of both.

The blind boys are taught broom and mattress making and cane seating chairs. Many of them have become quite proficient in these handicrafts. As an evidence of the practical character of the education which this school furnishes, it may be stated that not a few of those who have gone out from it in years past, are maintaining themselves comfortably and honorably through the equipment which it gave them.

The following is a statement of the work done in the broom and mattress shops since our last report:

Wall brooms made	5	Cotton mattresses made	5
Stable brooms made	33	Shuck and cotton mattresses made	156
Parlor brooms made	966	Mattresses repaired	79
Hearth brooms made	55	Pillows made	87
Whisks	57	Chairs cane seated	111
Pine hair mattresses made	52		

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Whisks made	40	Chairs cane seated	49
Parlor brooms	768	Mattresses repaired	40
Pillows made	60	Mattresses made	46

For an account of the receipts and disbursements during the past two years, I refer you to an itemized statement of the Auditor, and the report of the Treasurer. It will be seen that the appropriations made by the last Legislature were insufficient, and although the strictest economy, consistent with the health and comfort of the pupils was practiced, there was a small deficit. This may be accounted for by the high prices of provisions and the large increase in the number of pupils. The *per capita* cost of our pupils, including tuition, board, books, medicine, medical attendance, and repairs and improvements, is only about one hundred and eighty-five dollars, which is much lower than in the majority of similar institutions in other States. I learn from their reports that, in many of them, the cost of maintenance is from two hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty dollars per pupil, and some even more than that.

No repairs have been made except such as were absolutely necessary. Many are sadly needed, and, if postponed much longer, will cause material damage to the buildings.

I would respectfully call your attention to a few other things that should influence you to ask for an increased appropriation for the next two years. The number of pupils is much larger, and many others are asking for admission, which will render it necessary to employ one or two addi-

tional teachers in the near future. Provisions remain very high, with little prospect of being lower. Two new pianos and two new reed organs are necessary for successful teaching in music. A new range is needed at the colored department, and it will be necessary to have a new steam pump at an early day. A new fence ought to be placed around the grounds at the white department. The insurance on our buildings will expire in 1889, and must be renewed. New furniture is very much needed in nearly all the school-rooms, and the buildings at both departments should be painted inside and out, and the stuccoing recolored. The erection of a hospital building is demanded by hygienic and sanitary considerations, for the isolation of the sick in an institution numbering more than two hundred pupils is exceedingly important. In view of these things, I would recommend that you ask for an annual appropriation of not less than forty-five thousand dollars. I don't see how the institution can be successfully and creditably carried on with a smaller amount.

THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

This department is located about one mile from the white institution, but is governed by the same Board of Trustees and Principal. In all other respects it is entirely separate. Mr. W. F. Debnam, Supervisor, is in immediate charge, and has general supervision of the institution, subject to the direction of the Principal. Mr. Debnam is a well-educated colored man, of unusual intelligence, and makes a most efficient officer. In addition to his other duties, he teaches a class of deaf mutes. All the teachers in this department are first-class, and the progress made by the pupils attests their diligence and application, as well as the skill and fidelity of their teachers. I repeat what I stated in my last report, that the matron and housekeeper, although untiring in the discharge of her duties, has not sufficient time to devote to teaching the girls sewing. No girl is properly educated who

does not learn to sew well. The deaf and dumb girls attend to their own rooms, assist in making their own dresses, in patching the boys' clothes, in doing general housework and in washing and ironing.

Manufacturing brooms and mattresses is carried on to a very limited extent. This department of work should be enlarged, so that every blind boy in the school could be taught these trades thoroughly, for that is his only hope of maintenance in after life. With few exceptions, the blind boy who has received a literary education without learning to work, is almost as helpless and as liable to become a burden to his friends or county as if he had never been to school.

The number of pupils in this department has also greatly increased.

The following table shows the attendance during the past two years:

Deaf mutes (males)	24
Deaf mutes (females)	27
Blind (males)	19
Blind (females)	17
Total	87

Through the courtesy of Maj. S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, I have been able to procure a partial report from County Superintendents of Schools of the deaf and blind children, of school age, in each county. In this way I have heard of more than two hundred and twenty-five of these afflicted children that have never been to the Institution. I addressed a letter to each of these, and, as a result, about fifty made application and were admitted at the opening of the school last September. Many others have applied since, and as many of them as our buildings will accommodate will be allowed to come, provided the appropriation of the next Legislature will justify us in doing so.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

To the publishers of various newspapers of the State, and of the different institutions throughout the United States who have continued to send their publications, free of charge, to our reading room, we tender our sincere thanks.

The officers of the railway companies of the State have the hearty thanks of our pupils for transportation at reduced rates.

For the generous confidence, cordial co-operation and support you have given me in the past, I am profoundly grateful, and trust I shall continue to receive your approval and encouragement in my efforts for the increased usefulness of this Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. YOUNG,

Principal.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith hand statement of the expenditures and receipts of this Institution, from December 1st, 1886, to December 1st, 1888, together with an itemized statement of the monthly expenses for the same period of time. There will always be a difference between the report of the Auditor and that of the Treasurer, owing to the fact that the Treasurer's accounts are closed on the last day of each month, before many of the vouchers have been presented for payment and before the Steward has turned over to him the funds in his hands:

Bills audited		$ 79,145 56
Appropriation for two years ($37,000 per year)	$ 74,000 00	
Receipts from all sources	5,127 99	
Total		79,127 99
Deficit		$ 17 57

Very respectfully,

J. G. B. GRIMES,

Auditor and Steward.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements on account of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the two fiscal years ending November 30th, 1887, and November 30th, 1888:

Balance November 30th, 1886		$ 1,682 80
Appropriation for 1887		37,000 00
Appropriation for 1888		37,000 00
Received from J. G. B. Grimes, Steward, 1887		2,513 72
" " " " 1888		2,187 15
Total		$ 80,383 67
Disbursements for 1887	$ 41,503 66	
Disbursements for 1888	35,686 52	
Balance in State National Bank	3,251 98	
Total	$ 80,442 16	
Receipts	80,383 67	
Amount overdrawn	$ 58 49	

The balance now remaining in the State National Bank is $3,251.98. One dividend has been declared; another, shortly to be made, will materially reduce this amount. In depositing the funds of the Institution in this bank, I but followed the precedent established by former Treasurers for years past. The great convenience afforded by this system of keeping the appropriation in bank, subject to the drafts of the Institution, cannot be overlooked. In the case of this bank, every one in the community, as you are aware, placed implicit confidence in its solvency.

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. BAIN,
Treasurer ex-officio.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1888.

Since the above report was made, an additional dividend of the State National Bank, amounting to four hundred and six and $\frac{81}{100}$ dollars ($406.81), has been paid. This leaves a balance of $2,845.17 remaining in that bank, and, as the amount received is a part of the assets of the Institution due for the past fiscal year, leaves a balance to the credit of the Institution of $348.32, instead of an overdraft of $58.49.

D. W. BAIN,
Treasurer ex-officio.

LIST OF PUPILS

In Attendance from December 1st, 1886, to November 30th, 1888.

DEAF MUTE MALES.

Name.	*Postoffice.*	*County.*
ALLRED, JEROME	Chapel's Mills	Richmond.
ASKEW, JAMES A	Falls	Wake.
BINGHAM, ERNEST	Bingham School	Alamance.
BROWN, WM. M	Waco	Cleveland.
BOYD, HUGH	Villanow	Chatham.
CONNOR, HENRY F	Waco	Cleveland.
CRAWFORD, VIRGINIUS	Graham	Alamance.
CORE, JOHN	Giles' Mills	Sampson.
CHILTON, GEORGE	Bliss	Forsyth.
CLARK, LUKE	Lilesville	Anson.
CHAMBERS, WM. H	Concord	Cabarrus.
COGDELL, WM		
CRUTCHFIELD, GEO. E	Winston	Forsyth.
EKARD, DAVID L	Conover	Catawba.
FRALEY, FRANCIS	Bush Hill	Randolph.
FAISON, JAMES		
FORTUNE, ROMA C	Black Mountain	McDowell.
GREEN, B. C	Stony Fork	Watauga.
HOSLEY, S. D	Hickory	Catawba.
HARTSELL, LUTHER	Smith's Ford	Cabarrus.
JENKINS, MATTHEW	Raleigh	Wake.
JOHNSON, MILTON H	Burgaw	Duplin.
KING, GIDEON	Aman's Store	Onslow.
LANE, JAMES A	Lasker	Perquimans.
LAND, R. P	Toisnot	Wilson.
MORGAN, EDGAR	Hominy	Buncombe.
MENDENHALL, JAMES	Crowder's Creek	Gaston.
MARTIN, CLARENCE	Bostic	Rutherford.
MOORE, JOHN	Hurdle's Mills	Person.
MCCORQUODALE, M	Kyle's Landing	Cumberland.
MASSENGILL, S. W	Harper	Johnston.
MERRITT, ERNEST J	Pineville	Mecklenburg.
MEACHAM, JOE M	Lexington	Davidson
MCCORMICK, NEILL D	Plainview	Robeson.
MCLAUGHLIN, JOHN N	Hart's	Rowan.

Name.	*Postoffiee.*	*County.*
MATKINS, JOSEPH S	Morton's Store	Alamance.
MILLER, ROBT. C	Shelby	Cleveland.
MILLER, HUGH G	Shelby	Cleveland.
PIKE, JOHN D	Winston	Forsyth.
POOL, JOHN	Ashboro	Randolph.
PERRY, JAMES E	Newport	Carteret.
PHIPPS, CLAUDIUS	Walnut Hill	Ashe.
PARKER, JOHN F	Lane's Creek	Union.
PRITCHARD, GEO. T	Wake Forest	Wake.
RICKMAN, WM. M	Gypsy	Henderson.
ROBERTSON, H. G	Crystal	Guilford.
ROBINSON, JOHN	Cypress Creek	Bladen.
SLOAN, JOHN M	Amity Hill	Rowan.
SHERRILL, JOHN	Hickory	Catawba.
STOCKARD, ALBERT	Long Creek	Alamance.
STOCKARD, JOHN	Long Creek	Alamance.
STRICKLAND, DAVID	Blackman's Mills	Sampson.
SMITH, SION	Stony Fork	Watauga.
STARNES, JOSEPH D	Indian Trail	Union.
SHEFFIELD, ISAAC	Tyra	Moore.
SEAWELL, WM. A	Carthage	Moore.
WILLIAMS, LACY	Aurora	Beaufort.
YERTON, D. F	Harrisburg	Cabarrus.
YODER, OSCAR E	Lincolnton	Lincoln.
YOUNG, JOHN W	Salem Chapel	Forsyth.

DEAF MUTE FEMALES.

Name.	*Postoffice.*	*County.*
ALLISON, MARY	Statesville	Iredell.
ANGIER, SIEWERS	Durham	Durham.
BAKER, JOSEPHINE	Wilmington	New Hanover.
BARNETT, SALLIE D	Mills River	Henderson.
CLONTZ, ROSA	Alexander	Buncombe.
CLONTZ, SALLIE	Alexander	Buncombe.
CAVNESS, LODOSKY	Jamestown	Guilford.
CALDWELL, MAGGIE	Querys	Mecklenburg.
COX, MARTHA W	Jonesboro	Moore.
CULBRETH, NANCY E	Rutherfordton	Rutherford.
CHAPMAN, BARBARA I	Morganton	Burke.
CARTER, MARY L	Buckhorn	Cumberland.
CARTER, AILSEY	Deep Run	Lenoir.
CHISLOM, MARY J	Swann's Station	Moore.
DICK, SALLIE	Lumberton	Robeson.

Name.	*Postoffice.*	*County.*
DILLWORTH, DORA M.	Advance	Davie.
DAVIS, MATTIE	Lexington	Davidson.
DUBOIS, ALICE J	Winnabow	Brunswick.
FARROW, IDA M	Wilmington	New Hanover.
FARROW, VIRGINIA	Wilmington	New Hanover.
GILBERT, TENNESSEE J	Old Fort	McDowell.
GARDENER, ELLA	Winslow	Harnett.
GARDENER, MAGGIE	Winslow	Harnett.
GILLIAM, JULIA A	Morton's Store	Alamance.
GROVES, ALLIE	Tar Landing	Onslow.
HUMPHREY, GERTRUDE	Lexington	Davidson.
HOSLEY, HETTIE J	Hickory	Catawba.
JONES, ALICE	Carthage	Moore.
KNOTTS, MARY	Lilesville	Anson.
KESLER, LAURA J	Garfield	Rowan.
LEARY, NANCY V	Goose Creek Island	Pamlico.
MCKELLER, MARY	Lumberton	Robeson.
MCCORQUODALE, NANCY	Kyle's Landing	Cumberland.
MUMFORD, ANNIE	Hanrahan	Pitt.
MORRIS, ANNIE M	Concord	Cabarrus.
MAUNEY, MARY	Lincolnton	Lincoln.
NORRIS, MINNIE	Holly Springs	Wake.
O'KELLY, IDA A	Williams' Mills	Chatham.
PARIS, HARRIET E	Alexanders	Buncombe.
PURNELL, DELIGHT	Lumberton	Robeson.
PFAFF, MINNIE E	Winston	Forsyth.
RICKS, NANNIE	Rocky Mount	Edgecombe.
RAINS, ETTA	Princeton	Johnston.
SHEFFIELD, ANNA J	Tyra	Moore.
SHELTON, JOSEPHINE	White Rock	Madison.
SILVERS, EMMA	Bakersville	Mitchell.
SHERRILL, LAURA	Hickory	Catawba.
STRICKLAND, LYDIA	Blackman's Mills	Sampson.
SPIVEY, LULA	Princeton	Wayne.
SPIVEY, MARY E	Princeton	Wayne.
TUCKER, MAGGIE	Concord	Cabarrus.
WILLIAMS, ALICE	Aurora	Beaufort.
WILLIAMS, P. FLORENCE	Durham	Durham.

BLIND MALES.

Name.	*Postoffice.*	*County.*
ANDERSON, JAMES R	Price's Store	Rockingham.
ANDERSON, CHARLES	Price's Store	Rockingham.
ALLEN, WILLIAM W	Collettsville	Caldwell.
BADHAM, DAVID W	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
BAILEY, JOHN	Hickory	Catawba.
BOYKIN, WM. H	Meeksville	Wilson.
BALDWIN, LUTHER E	Gath	Orange.
BALDWIN, SAMUEL C	Gath	Orange.
BURGWYN, THOS. R	Jackson	Northampton.
COGGIN, WM. W	Hunsucker's Store	Montgomery.
DAVIS, W. H	Polkton	Anson.
DORITY, W. P	Lincolnton	Lincoln.
DUDLEY, JULIUS	Bass	Sampson.
FISHER, RALPH H	Huntley	Sampson.
FLOYD, RALEIGH	Durham	Durham.
FIELDS, HENRY E	Carthage	Moore.
GIBBS, THOS. A	Engelhard	Hyde.
HARRIS, HENRY	Louisburg	Franklin.
HARRIS, LAURENCE M	Ransomville	Beaufort.
HARDISON, WM	Mount Olive	Duplin.
HAMPTON, JOHN	Winston	Forsyth.
HOLLIFIELD, WM	Marion	McDowell.
HUFFSTETLER, ARCH. M	Lincolnton	Lincoln.
HOWARD, GEORGE	Sladesville	Hyde.
HOGGARD, JAMES W	Aulander	Bertie.
HUGHES, THOMAS	Mount Olive	Wayne.
HUDSON, BENJ. A	Blackman's Mills	Sampson.
JOYNER, JOHN H	Rocky Mount	Nash.
JOHNSON, JOHN H	Four Oaks	Johnston.
LASSITER, JESSE J	Jackson	Northampton.
LASSITER, J. HERBERT	Union	Hertford.
MOORE, JAMES R	Scott's X Roads	Iredell.
MOORE, WM. V	Scott's X Roads	Iredell.
MCCLAMB, THOS. A	Alasco	Harnett.
PATTERSON, EDWARD J	Dabney	Granville.
PATTERSON, R. P	Dabney	Granville.
POOL, MALCOLM	Clayton	Wake.
ROWE, CHARLES W	Wilmington	New Hanover.
RAY, EDWARD	Big Laurel	Madison.
SATCHWELL, JOHN	Ransomville	Beaufort.
WARD, GEORGE	Powelsville	Bertie.
WHITE, E. G	Germanton	Stokes.
WICKER, MATTHIAS	Winston	Forsyth.
WICKER, CALVIN	Winston	Forsyth.
WORKMAN, OLIVER S	Keeversville	Catawba.
WATKINS, R. H	Kenly	Johnston.

BLIND FEMALES.

Name.	*Postoffice.*	*County.*
ANDERSON, DICIE A	Price's Store	Rockingham.
ANDERSON, BESSIE S	Price's Store	Rockingham.
ANDERSON, SALLIE	Price's Store	Rockingham.
ASHCRAFT, NARCISSA	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
ALLEN, ALICE	Collettsville	Caldwell.
BLAKE, MILLIE	Cary	Wake.
BLACKWELDER, E. NORA	Belmont	Gaston.
BRAY, MARY ELLEN	Mount Airy	Surry.
BROTHERS, VIOLA	Sunsbury	Gates.
BOYKIN, PETRONA	Meeksville	Wilson.
DOBY, MARY E	Salisbury	Rowan.
DOWNEY, MARY A	Rutherfordton	Rutherford.
DUNLOP, MARY S	Burlington	Alamance.
FERRELL, GENORA	Hartsville	Wake.
FLOYD, E. F	Greensboro	Guilford.
FISHER, GERTRUDE	Huntley	Sampson.
GRIFFIN, ELLA	Elizabeth City	Pasquotank.
GRIFFIN, MITTIE	Greensboro	Guilford.
JOYNER, GEORGIANA	Rocky Mount	Nash.
LOVITT, BETTIE	Kinston	Lenoir.
MASON, RUTH	Garysburg	Northampton.
MOORE, HATTIE	Scott's X Roads	Iredell.
MCGHEE, JULIA	Louisburg	Franklin.
MOORE, IDA	Scott's X Roads	Iredell.
MUNN, LOTTIE J	Onvil	Montgomery.
MULLENIX, FLORENCE S	Raleigh	Wake.
NOBLES, PATTIE A	Greenville	Pitt.
PICKETT, MATILDA J	Chapel Hill	Orange.
RICH, MARY E	Magnolia	Duplin.
RAINEY, FANNIE L	Concord	Cabarrus.
ROSBOROUGH, JENNIE B	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
SMITH, CALEDONIA	Raleigh	Wake.
SMITH, E. DAISY	Greensboro	Guilford.
SIBLEY, LENORA	Wadesboro	Anson.
STEVENS, CARRIE	Asheville	Buncombe.
SAULS, SUSIE	Eureka	Wayne.
STATON, MARY E	Hendersonville	Henderson.
THOMPSON, LUCY A	Norwood	Stanly.
WHITE, ALICE	Trail Branch	Buncombe.
WATKINS, JESSIE F	Faison's	Sampson.
WINECOFF, ANNIE L	Troutman's	Iredell.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE COLORED.

DEAF MUTE MALES.

Name.	*Postoffice.*	*County.*
ALEXANDER, LEROY A	Querys	Mecklenburg.
ARRINGTON, ARTHUR	Garysburg	Northampton.
BONEY, E. L	Wallace	Duplin.
BOOKER, JAS. H	Raleigh	Wake.
BAIN, RICHARD	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
DUDLEY, SQUIRE	Wilmington	New Hanover.
DIXON, DANIEL S	Wallace	Duplin.
FREEMAN, JOHN H	Shotwell	Wake.
GILMER, RICHARD	Concord	Cabarrus.
HARVEY, ELIAS	Greenleaf	Wayne.
HARRIS, ALEXANDER S	Querys	Mecklenburg.
HALL, ELIJAH	Castle Hayne	Pender.
JOHNSON, WYATT	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
JACOBS, GEORGE	Robeson	Columbus.
KING, WILLIAM	Greenville	Pitt.
LASH, JOHN W	Salem Chapel	Forsyth.
MCALLISTER, JOHN H	Dallas	Gaston.
MITCHELL, CORNELIUS	Youngsville	Franklin.
NAILER, DUNCAN H	Cameron	Moore.
RIGGSBEE, JOHN WESLEY	Morrisville	Wake.
REYNOLDS, AMARIAH	Enfield	Halifax.
ROURE, MAGELON R	Tuckahoe	Jones.
SMITH, JOHN	Willeyton	Gates.
WATT, SAMUEL	Reidsville	Rockingham.

DEAF MUTE FEMALES.

Name.	*Postoffice.*	*County.*
ATWATER, JENNIE	Chapel Hill	Orange.
BLACKMAN, FLORENCE,	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
BOOKER, JANE	Raleigh	Wake.
BOINS, MARTHA	Long Creek	Pender.
COPELAND, ELLA	Enfield	Halifax.
COVINGTON, MOLLIE	Rockingham	Richmond.
DAVIS, GEORGIANA	Concord	Cabarrus.
DIXON, LAURA	Kinston	Lenoir.
FAGGORT, LILLIE	Concord	Cabarrus.
FOX, DOLLY	Simmon Grove	Chatham.

Name.	*Postoffice.*	*County.*
FULLER, MARY	Greensboro	Guilford.
KEARNEY, MATTIE	Franklinton	Franklin.
LANIER, RECKIE	Chalk Level	Chatham.
MCALISTER, MARY G	Long Creek	Pender.
MOORE, ANNIE	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
MCLENDON, FLEETER	Ansonville	Anson.
NEWBY, ALETHIA M	Winfall	Perquimans.
PARKER, ANICA	Kinston	Lenoir.
PARKER, MARY B	Battleboro	Edgecombe.
PARKER, CAROLINE	Macon	Warren.
PEELER, NORA	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
PHERRIBO, ROSABEL	Hillsboro	Orange.
SANDERS, LOUISA	Bayboro	Pamlico.
SIMMS, MAGGIE	Wilson	Wilson.
SEARS, JANE	LaGrange	Lenoir.
WILSON, ALICE	Raleigh	Wake.
WORTH, TYCHE	Raleigh	Wake.

BLIND MALES.

Name.	*Postoffice.*	*County.*
BARDEN, WILLIAM	Wilson	Wilson.
BOOTH, BUD	Morrisville	Wake.
CHAPMAN, OCTAVIUS	Greenville	Pitt.
HIGGINS, MOSES	Dysartville	McDowell.
HAWKINS, MITCHELL	Asheville	Buncombe.
JONES, HARRY H	Raleigh	Wake.
LOWERY, ANDERSON	Pleasant Ridge	Warren.
MCDOWELL, JOHN	Island Ford	Rutherford.
MCRAE, ROBERT	Rockingham	Richmond.
MURPHY, ROBERT	Taylor's Bridge	Sampson.
MAYFIELD, JOHN	Mountain View	Warren.
MAYFIELD, BRANCH	Mountain View	Warren.
OLIVE, ONSLOW	Morrisville	Wake.
PARKER, CHARLES	Gibson	Richmond.
RANKIN, WALTER	Mount Holly	Gaston.
ROLLINS, EDDIE	Holly Springs	Wake.
WILLIAMSON, ISAAC	Black Creek	Wilson.
WOODS, ERNEST	Raleigh	Wake.
WALLER, JOSEPH	Hampton	Granville.

BLIND FEMALES.

Name.	*Postoffice.*	*County.*
ARNOLD, SARAH	Bradley's	Harnett.
BRYANT, SYLVIA	Raleigh	Wake.
COWARD, DINAH	Urnel	Craven.
GIBSON, ELLEN	Hamlet	Richmond.
HAMILTON, MAGGIE	Shelby	Cleveland.
HARDIN, LEAH	Stice's Shoal	Cleveland.
LEAK, CHRISTIAN	Hamlet	Richmond.
MCDANIEL, ROSA	Enfield	Halifax.
OLIVE, IDA	Morrisville	Wake.
RIX, CHARLOTTE	Raleigh	Wake.
ROBERTS, CALLIE	Shelby	Cleveland.
STROWD, ROSETTA	Merry Oaks	Chatham.
SUTTON, EDITH	Steele Creek	Mecklenburg.
SMITH, MARY	Mill Hill	Cabarrus.
SHORT, MAGGIE	Raleigh	Wake.
STEELE, BESSIE	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
WADKINS, FANNY	Thrower's	Richmond.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

The North Carolina Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is located at Raleigh, the capital of the State. It is strictly an educational institution, having for its object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young deaf and dumb and the blind, of both sexes, residing in the State, and is, therefore, neither a house of refuge for the aged and helpless, nor a hospital for the treatment of disease.

The Institution consists of two departments--the white and colored. The two classes are in separate buildings, situated at the distance of a mile apart; still each enjoys equal privileges and advantages with the other, being, as they are, under the same Principal and Board of Trustees.

The arrangement of the Institution is such as to secure the separation of the male and female pupils, except in the work of the school-room, where they are under the supervision of their teachers.

The officers and teachers of the Institution recognize the fact that a high and holy responsibility is resting upon them, and, at all times, endeavor to exercise the same tender watch-care and kindness towards the pupils committed to them as they would wish their own children to have if they were in the same condition. Special attention is paid to the cleanliness of their rooms and the wholesomeness of their diet; and every pupil in the Institution is required to bathe at least once a week in rooms prepared and arranged expressly for that purpose.

Each pupil in the Institution is required to work two hours per day. The trades taught the males are: For the blind, mattress-making, broom-making and chair-seating.

The deaf mute males are taught shoe-making, and, as soon as the finances of the Institution will permit, it is contemplated to introduce other useful trades. The girls in both departments are required to sew, knit and to do the mending necessary for themselves and the male pupils. The blind girls are also instructed in bead work.

The school year commences on the second Wednesday in September in each year, and continues for ten school months, leaving the vacation during the warm season.

Applicants who are under eight or over twenty-one years of age are not admitted.

No person of *imbecile or unsound mind*, of confirmed *immoral character*, or incapacitated by physical infirmity for useful instruction, will be knowingly received into the Institution; and in case any pupil shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or wilfully and persistently disobedient to the regulations of the Institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

All are required to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, embracing suitable articles for both summer and winter wear, in such quantities as to admit of the necessary change for washing and repairing, the whole to be neatly packed in a good trunk, with a good lock and key.

Each article of clothing should be distinctly marked with the owner's name, in order to prevent confusion or loss, and must be sent in good order and condition, not only upon the entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home after the vacation.

The course of study pursued at the Institution embraces all the English branches, consisting of spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and the sciences, and ordinarily requires eight years to complete it. The blind are taught, in addition, vocal and instrumental music.

Pupils from this State are admitted to all the privileges of the Institution, upon compliance with the rules, *free of charge*,

being provided with board, washing, fuel, tuition, books, medical attendance and everything necessary, except *clothing, shoes and traveling expenses.*

Where the parents are unable to furnish clothing and shoes, or where the child is without living parents, the county in which such child or children live must do so, in which case $20 will be the amount so required, payable invariably in advance. From this rule there will be no variation.

All letters to pupils should be addressed to the care of the Principal of the Institution, in order to insure their prompt delivery.

Persons desiring to procure the admission of pupils should apply, by letter or otherwise, to the Principal of the Institution for instructions as to the manner of procedure, and no pupil should be sent to the Institution until such instructions shall have been fully complied with. It is to the interest both of the pupils and the Institution that they should enter at the beginning of the session, and, therefore, such rule must be observed.

A special appeal is made to any one seeing this circular, and knowing the whereabouts of any deaf mute or blind person of the proper age to become a pupil of the Institution, to inform the Principal of the name and post-office address of the said person and his or her parent or guardian. This is requested, even though the parents may be unwilling to allow their children to attend the school.

For further information, address the Principal of the Institution.

N. B.—We have an arrangement by which we can obtain railroad passes for pupils at reduced rates. To secure this accommodation, correspond with the Principal.

INTERROGATORIES

TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE ANY DEAF MUTE CHILD IS ADMITTED INTO THE INSTITUTION.

Name?
Is he white or colored?
Where was he born?
When was he born?
Was he born deaf?
At what age did he lose his hearing?
By what disease or accident did he become deaf?
Is the deafness total or partial?
Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness?
Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips?
Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction?
Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity?
Does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?
Has he had the smallpox or been vaccinated?
Has he had the scarlet fever?
Has he had the measles?
Has he had the mumps?
Has he had the whooping-cough?
Are there any other cases of deafness in the family?
Are there any cases of deafness among relatives or ancestors?
What is the name of the father?
What is the name of the mother?
What is the occupation of the father?
What is his post-office address?
What is his railroad station?
Are either of the parents dead?
Has a second connection been formed by marriage?
Was there any relationship between the parents previous to marriage?

INTERROGATORIES

TO BE ANSWERED BEFORE ANY BLIND CHILD IS ADMITTED INTO THE INSTITUTION.

Name?
Is he white or colored?
Where was he born?
When was he born?
Was he born blind?
At what age did he become blind?
By what disease or accident did he become blind?
Is the blindness total or partial?
Have any attempts been made to remove the blindness?
Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction?
Is he laboring under any bodily infirmity?
Does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?
Has he had the smallpox or been vaccinated?
Has he had the scarlet fever?
Has he had the measles?
Has he had the mumps?
Has he had the whooping-cough?
Are there any other cases of blindness in the family?
Are there any cases of blindness among relatives or ancestors?
What is the name of the father?
What is the name of the mother?
What is the occupation of the father?
What is his post-office address?
What is his railroad station?
Are either of the parents dead?
Has a second connection been formed by marriage?
Was there any relationship between the parents previous to marriage?

DOCUMENT NO. 16.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE OF

TREASURER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, 10th January, 1889.

To His Excellency GOVERNOR SCALES:

In obedience to the requirement of section 4, chapter 143, of the Laws of 1885, I beg leave to submit the following report, as Treasurer of the University, for the information of the General Assembly.

The fixed income of the University per annum will hereafter be as follows:

Appropriation under act of 1881	$ 5,000 00
" " " 1885	15,000 00
Interest on B. F. Moore Fund	248 00
	$20,248 00

The variable income is derived from occasional receipts from escheated property and from tuition, &c.

The Bursar reports the receipts from tuition, &c., for the collegiate year ending 15th August, 1887, as being $7,582.83 and for the year ending 15th August, 1888, as $7,131.17.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

My receipts and disbursements as Treasurer for the two collegiate years since my last report, have been as follows:

FOR COLLEGIATE YEAR ENDING 15TH AUGUST, 1887.

Receipts.

1886.	Balance	$ 1,617 00	
Oct. 1	Appropriation under act of 1881	2,500 00	
	" " " 1885	3,750 00	
1887.			
Jan. 1	Interest on Land Scrip Fund	3,750 00	
	Appropriation under act of 1885	3,750 00	
	Interest on B. F. Moore Fund	248 00	
	Tuition	41 95	
April 1	Appropriation under act of 1881	2,500 00	
	" " " 1885	3,750 00	
July 1	" " " 1885	3,750 00	
	Interest on Land Scrip Fund	3,750 00	
			$29,406 95

Disbursements.

Amount paid on Mitchell Club	$ 65 00	
" " " salaries	25,496 65	
" " for insurance	150 00	
" " Shakespeare Club	85 00	
" " for printing	17 00	
" " " new Laboratory	873 00	
McNair Fund expense account	300 00	
Repairs	190 52	
Law expenses	53 10	
Balance	2,176 68	
		$29,406 95

The Bursar also reports receipts and disbursements at Chapel Hill for the same period, as follows:

FOR THE TERM ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

Receipts.

Balance from last term	$ 167 70	
Tuition this term	3,074 00	
Tuition past terms	302 72	
Gymnasium this term	111 30	
Gymnasium past term	13 50	
Rents—Prof. Henry $100, Rev. Mr. Hall $20	120 00	
Brick sold	7 90	
Memorial Hall tablets	40 50	
Diplomas	7 00	
Constitutions	2 70	
Additional tuition	127 50	
Miscellaneous	9 15	
		$ 3,983 97

Disbursements.

To amount paid for apparatus	$ 117 63	
Advertising	456 44	
Chemical laboratory	160 00	
Freight and hauling	159 80	
Labor and repairs	891 26	
Law expenses	50 00	
Library fund	231 37	
Salaries	119 75	
Servant hire	318 80	
Stamps, stationery and printing	209 91	
Memorial Hall	40 50	
Campus	53 30	
Reading Room	24 90	
Brick account	303 00	
Furniture	24 65	
Gymnasium apparatus	82 83	
Gymnasium rent	300 00	
Refunded	3 75	
Miscellaneous	215 89	
Bursar's salary, six months	175 00	
Check to balance	45 19	
		$ 3,983 97

Receipts for Tuition in Detail.

172 students in all.
- 65 paid each in full $42.50.
- 3 residents of the village paid each in full $37.50.
- 3 partial course paid $5, $12.75, $21.25.
- 8 paid in part (2) $21.25, $25, (2) $30, $35, $37.50, $40.
- 1 paid room rent, $5.
- 14 gave their notes.
- 4 had scholarships.
- 2 were post graduates.
- 7 were preachers and preachers' sons.
- 46 were county students.
- 19 failed to settle.

172 172

FOR THE TERM ENDING 15TH AUGUST, 1887.

Receipts.

Tuition present term	$2,730 00	
Tuition past term	477 65	
Gymnasium present term	84 00	
Gymnasium past term	26 25	
Diplomas	118 00	
Rents	50 00	
Brick sold	41 70	
Anthracite coal sold	19 00	
Barn and kitchen on Swain lot sold	26 50	
Miscellaneous	15 76	
Damages	10 00	
		$3,598 86

Disbursements.

Tuition refunded	21 75	
Apparatus	172 42	
Advertising	543 87	
Campus	91 50	
Commencement	265 90	
Freight and hauling	108 72	
Furniture	16 00	
Gymnasium Apparatus	11 87	
Labor and Repairs	461 57	
Legal Expenses	79 00	
Library Fund	148 75	
Reading Room	26 10	
Salaries	366 28	
Servant hire	413 31	
Stamps, Stationery and Printing	530 01	
Bursar's Salary, 6 months	175 00	
Miscellaneous	125 47	
Check to Balance	41 34	
		$3,598 86

Receipts for Tuition in Detail.

172 students in all.
- 58 paid tuition in full $42.50.
- 3 paid in full (villagers) $37.50.
- 1 partial course $18.75.
- 5 paid in part $42.00, $29.00, $21.75, $21.25, $20.00.
- 13 gave their notes.
- 17 were allowed time.
- 45 were county students.
- 8 ministers' sons, &c.
- 4 had scholarships.
- 1 Normal department.
- 2 post gradutes.
- 2 partial course.
- 13 law students.

172 172

84 paid gymnasium fees.

FOR COLLEGIATE YEAR ENDING 15TH AUGUST, 1888.

Receipts.

1887.	Balance		$ 2,176 68	
Oct. 1	Appropriation under act of 1881		2,500 00	
	" " " 1885		3,750 00	
	Tuition		1,500 00	
1888.				
Jan. 1	Interest on Land Scrip Fund		3,750 00	
	Appropriation under act of 1885		3,750 00	
	Interest on B. F. Moore Fund		248 00	
Feb. 1	Tuition		1,000 00	
April 1	Appropriation under act of 1881		2,500 00	
	" " " 1885		3,750 00	
July 1	" " " 1885		3,750 00	
	Interest on Land Scrip Fund		3,750 00	
				$32,424 68

Disbursements.

Amount paid on law expenses	$	96 95	
" " " salaries		27,775 00	
" " for insurance		500 00	
" " rent for gymnasium		150 00	
" " for printing		155 35	
Balance		3,747 38	
			$32,424 68

The Bursar also reports receipts and disbursements at Chapel Hill for the same period, as follows:

FOR THE TERM ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Receipts.

Tuition present term	$	2,870 38	
Entrance fees, &c		840 00	
Tuition past term		112 87	
Constitutions sold		1 10	
Damages		2 25	
Rents		146 07	
Chemistry Fund		50 00	
Anthracite coal sold		28 75	
Gymnasium past term		2 75	
			$ 4,054 17

Disbursements.

Apparatus	169 96	
Advertising	297 39	
Campus	66 77	
Freight and hauling	35 16	
Fuel and lights	144 78	
Furniture	25 70	
Gymnasium Apparatus	2 95	
Labor and repairs	584 21	
Law expenses	102 90	
Library Fund	32 88	
Reading Room	58 10	
Salaries	324 00	
Servant hire	310 56	
Stamps, Stationery and Printing	142 29	
Paid Treasurer	1,500 00	
Tuition refunded	12 50	
Bursar's salary, six months	175 00	
Miscellaneous	27 07	
Check to Balance	41 95	
		$4,054 17

Receipts for Tuition in Detail.

193 students in all.
93 paid tuition in full $30 each.
5 paid in part $7.50, $10.00, $16.00, $20.00, $22.50.
1 law and optional $4.00.
39 gave their notes.
7 had scholarships.
4 in Normal department.
16 ministers' sons, &c.
1 excused because of bodily infirmity.
2 post graduates.
2 law students having University rooms.
23 law students paying no fees.

193 193

168 paid the entrance fee.

FOR THE TERM ENDING 15TH AUGUST, 1888.

Receipts.

Annual fees for present term	$ 740 00	
Tuition for present term	2,425 10	
" " past terms	142 82	
Amount received for rent	148 90	
" " from damages, glass, &c	3 30	
" " for cedar post	80	
" " " diplomas	124 00	
Brick sold	12 00	
Societies for Reading Room	100 00	
		$3,696 92

Disbursements.

Annual law salary accounts	$ 326 00	
Advertising	110 45	
Apparatus	58 19	
Campus expenses	145 98	
Commencement	238 82	
Freight and hauling	56 06	
Gymnasium Apparatus	11 85	
Rent	300 00	
Labor and repairs	392 32	
Library Fund	218 11	
Mitchell Society	100 00	
Reading Room	299 02	
Servant hire	370 32	
Stamps, stationery and printing	370 35	
Miscellaneous	52 11	
Bursar's salary, 6 months	175 00	
Cash paid Treasurer	1,000 00	
Fuel and lights	104 60	
Law expenses	25 00	
		$4,354 18

I submit also Bursar's report for the term ending December 31st, 1888:

Receipts.

Tuition present term	$ 2,925 00	
Annual fees	815 00	
Tuition past terms	60 00	
Rents	56 00	
Damages	75	
Diploma	5 00	
Phi. Society	34 40	
		$ 3,896 15

Disbursements.

Balance from last session	$ 455 26	
Apparatus	55 45	
Advertising	410 31	
Freight and hauling	29 84	
Labor and repairs	322 97	
Library	97 64	
Salary	288 32	
Servant hire	310 07	
Stamps, stationery and printing	63 06	
Clerical work	63 12	
Campus	117 57	
Reading Room	84 40	
Gymnasium for apparatus	22 32	
Gymnasium for rent	150 00	
Fuel and lights	181 11	
Bursar's salary, six months	175 00	
Miscellaneous	20 12	
Check sent Secretary and Treasurer to balance	1,049 59	
		$ 3,896 15

Receipts from Tuition in Detail.

172 students in all.
94 paid in full $30 each.
1 paid in part $15 and gave note for $15.
1 paid in full $15, being "necessarily detained."
2 had Smith scholarship, which was paid by President Battle.
1 had one-half Smith scholarshp (which was paid as above) and gave note for one-half.
4 had Moore scholarships.
2 had Cameron scholarships.
1 paid by work in Prof. Holmes' department.
34 gave their notes.
1 took teacher's course for $12 and gave note for $18.
1 " " " $16 " " " $14.
2 were post graduates.
14 were studying for the ministry and preachers' sons.
5 were law students, who paid the annual fees only.
9 were independent law students.

172 172

163 paid entrance fees in full.

To bring about a reduction in the expenditures of the University, to meet the reduction in its income brought about by the action of the last Legislature in reference to the interest on the Land Scrip Fund, the Trustees found it necessary to reduce the teaching force, and accordingly one professor with a salary of $2,000, one with a salary of $1,600, and one assistant professor with a salary of $1,200 were notified that their services would be dispensed with at the end of the year, so that the pay roll now stands as follows:

1 President	$ 2,500 00
9 Professors, at $2,000 each	18,000 00
1 Professor	1,000 00
1 Assisant Professor	800 00
1 Secretary and Treasurer	400 00
	$22,700 00

which, with the other expenses, some $6,500, more or less, in round numbers, must be met by the fixed income of $20,248, the receipts from tuition, receipts from escheats, &c., &c. Another assistant professor, with a salary of $800, was continued only for the present collegiate year.

I am glad to be able to say that, in spite of the troubles the University has encountered, its condition now is full of hope and encouragement.

Very respectfully,

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Treasurer.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN,

JANUARY 1ST, 1889.

DOCUMENT NO. 17.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 1, 1889.

To His Excellency, A. M. SCALES,
Governor and Chairman Board of Trustees
of the North Carolina State Library:

I have the honor to herewith present my Second Biennia Report of the condition and receipts to the State Library for the two years ending December 31st, 1888.

With great respect sir, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. C. BIRDSONG,
State Librarian.

Hon. A. M. SCALES, *Governor, Hon.* W. L. SAUNDERS, *Secretary of State, and Hon.* S. M. FINGER, *Superintendent of Public Instruction, Trustees of the North Carolina State Library:*

GENTLEMEN:—Since the presentation of my first biennial report, the Library has been transferred from the old room in the Capitol building to the large and commodious rooms in the new Supreme Court and Library building, located on the northwest corner of Salisbury and Edenton streets, where there is ample space for the shelving of all the books now in the Library and sufficient room for the accumulation of several years. The new quarters are composed of three rooms, of the following dimensions: Reading room 35x40 with 24 feet pitch, North wing 40x59 feet, East wing 40x41 feet, with sufficient light in all parts of the rooms. The reading room and north wing have been furnished with suitable library furniture of black walnut, strong and durable, and with proper care will last for a number of years. The new quarters were occupied March, 1888, when all the volumes belonging to the library, heretofore stored in closets and boxes, for want of space in the old room were carefully dusted and shelved.

In arranging the books a large number of sets were found deficient one or more volumes, with there whereabouts unknown. Acting under instructions from the Board of Trustees, a list of these missing volumes was prepared and copies immediately forwarded to the old book dealers in this country and Europe, and, by this means quite a number have been secured, but I have no idea that all will be found, as a large number are now out of print.

The increase of standard works has not been as gratifying as could be desired. Only about two hundred volumes have

been purchased during the past two years, and these largely relating to the Colonial history of our State. This is due to the meagre appropriation granted the State Library ($500) per year, and which is barely sufficient to defray the rebinding of worn books and binding of the newspapers received from all sections of the State, which now number about ninety.

There have been added, from purchases, donations and exchange, one thousand four hundred and sixty-five books and pamphlets. The following newspapers and magazines are now regularly received and kept on file for the use of visitors:

MAGAZINES.

American Microscopal Journal, Washington.
Journal of Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.
Journal of Science and Art, Cleveland, Ohio.
Missionary Herald, Boston.
Manifesto, Canterbury, New Hampshire.
Polyclinic, Philadelphia.
North Carolina Teacher, Raleigh.
School Teacher, Winston.
Trinity Archive, Trinity College.
University Magazine, Chapel Hill.
Wake Forest Student.
The South, Weldon.

NEWSPAPERS.

Asheville Citizen.
Alexander County Journal.
Beaufort Weekly Record.
Baltimorean, Baltimore, Md.
Biblical Recorder, Raleigh.
Carolina Watchman, Salisbury.
Concord Standard.

Concord Times.
Carthage Blade.
Central Express, Sanford.
Christian Sun, Raleigh.
Country Homes, Asheville.
Chatham Record, Pittsboro,
Durham Recorder, Weekly.
Dunn Signboard.
Davidson County Dispatch.
Elizabeth City Falcon.
Eastern Reflector.
Fisherman and Farmer, Edenton.
Fayetteville Observer.
Franklin Times.
Greensboro Patriot.
Goldsboro Headlight.
Hickory Press and Carolinian.
Home-Democrat, Charlotte.
Henderson Gold Leaf.
Harnett County Courier.
Jonesboro Leader.
Kinston Free Press.
Kernersville News.
Lincolnton Courier.
Lenoir Topic.
Murfreesboro Index.
Morganton Star.
Middleburg School Herald.
Montgomery Vidette.
North Carolinian, Elizabeth City.
New-Berne Journal.
North Carolina Farmer, Raleigh.
Newton Enterprise.
News-Observer, Raleigh.
Orange County Observer.
Orphan's Friend, Oxford.

People's Press, Salem.
Progressive Farmer, Raleigh.
Progressive Educator, Raleigh.
Public Ledger, (daily) Norfolk, Va.
Person County Courier.
Reidsville Democrat.
Reidsville Times.
Raleigh Signal.
Richmond State, (daily) Richmond, Va.
Scotland Neck Democrat.
Smithfield Herald.
Shelby New Era.
Suffolk (Va.,) Herald.
Spirit of the South, Rockingham.
State Chronicle, Raleigh.
Tobacco Plant, Durham.
Tarboro Southerner.
The Voice, New York City.
The Critic, Richmond, Va.
Wilmington Messenger, (daily).
Wadesboro Messenger and Intelligencer.
Western Sentinel, Winston.
Warrenton Gazette.
Windsor Public Ledger.
Watauga Democrat.
Wilmington Star.
Washington Progress.
Wilson Mirror.
Yanceyville News-Advocate.

These periodicals are carefully preserved, and at the end of each volume, are properly bound for preservation and future reference; nearly every section of the State being represented by these papers.

There is a steady growth of interest in the Library by the citizens of Raleigh and the State; the number of visitors

to the rooms since the removal being largely in excess of any period in its history. The time has come when the State should make the Library what it was originally intended to be, a *first-class library* of reference, where the rich and poor alike can come to consult such books as are beyond the means of their income to purchase. Therefore, the annual appropriation ($500) should be increased to at least $1,000 in order that standard works on science, art, mechanics and agriculture can be purchased and accessible to all persons. The number of this class of books is very limited and of ancient date; what is needed is *modern* books with advanced ideas, and especially is this true now, since the State has established an Agricultural and Mechanical College in such close proximity to the Library building, where the students attending this institution can have the advantage of such books as are calculated to assist them in their various studies.

The Library should be kept open every evening during the week (except Sunday) until 10 or 11 o'clock, in order that those of our citizens who labor from morning until night every day can have access to the Library, where they can improve their information by consulting the books to be found in the Library. To accomplish this a small appropriation of $300 or $400 should be made by the Legislature to enable the trustees to employ some one to assist in the care of the Library.

Some months ago, steps were taken looking to the preservation, in the Library rooms, of the portraits of some of our distinguished men, who have served the State with credit and honor in civil and military life, and who have since, the late war, lent their energies in making North Carolina what she is to-day. After correspondence, I am pleased to say that the success attending my efforts has surpassed our most sanguine hopes, having received favorable responses from about twenty-five who will comply with the request, by placing either oil or crayon portraits in the reading-room.

Several relics of colonial days have found a place in the Library, and a very interesting feature has thereby been added to the rooms, among which I will mention: Lease to the fishing interest of North Carolina, granted and signed by the Lords Proprietors, dated 1723; chart of one of the first towns laid out in the State, 1708, to be known as Low Wickham, in Pasquotank county; the first attempt at a geological survey of the State, by Professor Olmstead of the University, 1823-4; a letter from Benjamin Franklin dated London, April 22, 1771; a will of John Trueblood, of Alabama, executed 1693, with two or three other relics of equal value.

The book-cases in the north wing, where the general literature is shelved, should be enclosed with glass doors, this is very necessary, for a two-fold reason. The location of the building being on the corner of a public thoroughfare, the accumulation of dust is much greater than in the old room, and the damage from dust to the books is very serious, and when this *fine* dust once penetrates the leaves of a book it can never be thoroughly removed. Another reason urged for the glass door is that the State now owns some very old, rare and curious books, which once lost can only be replaced at an exorbitant price. In this age, when old and rare books are eagerly sought and in great demand, it is quite an easy matter, with the exposed condition in which they are now, for the book-thief to purloin any or all of these books without the Librarian having any idea of their disappearance until it is too late to recover them. As it is now, it is simply impossible for the Librarian to properly care for and protect the books as they should be. This improvement can be made for about $250, and should be done at an early day.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I will state that North Carolina now has a Library Building which is second to but very few in this Union, to which every citizen can point with pride, with its internal arrangements convenient, and, with the changes suggested, complete in every detail; sufficient light

on all sides, water throughout and heated by steam, every facility is afforded visitors to the rooms.

The appendix shows the list of States, Territories, etc., from which the additions for the past two years were received.

In submitting this report, gentlemen I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. BIRDSONG,
State Librarian.

APPENDIX.

ALABAMA:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84,	6	Volumes.
Civil Code, 1886, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
ARKANSAS:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49,	6	Volumes.
Mansfield's Digest 1884, three copies received, and 1 vol. placed in the executive office and one in Supreme Court,	3	"
COLORADO:—		
Laws of 1887,	1	Volumes.
General Statutes, 1883,	2	"
CALIFORNIA;—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 72,	1	Volumes.
Journal of the Senate, 1887,	1	"
Journal of the Assembly, 1887,	1	"
Sixth Annual Report of the State Mineralogist, parts 1 and 2,	2	"
Seventh Annual Report of the State Mineralogist	1	"
Report of Trustees of State Library, 1886-7,	1	Pamphlets.
Annual Report of the Mercantile Library	1	"
Register of the University, 1886-7,	1	"
Register of the University, 1887-8,	1	"
CONNECTICUT:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 54, 55,	2	Volumes.
General Statutes, 1888,	1	"
Public and Special Acts, 1887	2	"
Colonial Records, 1772, 1775, vol. 14,	1	"
State Manual, 1888,	1	"
History of Yale College,	1	"
DELAWARE:—		
Laws of 1887, part 1, vol. 18,	1	Volumes.
Minutes of the Council, 1776, 1792,	1	"
GEORGIA:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 74, 75, 76, 76,	4	Volumes.
Laws of 1887.	1	"
Memorial Address delivered by Col. C. C. Jones.		

Life of Gen. Robert Tombs, April 26, 1886,	1	Pamphlets.
Sherman's March from Atlanta to the Coast, April 26, 1884.	1	"
The Old South, April 26, 1887,	1	"
Life of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, August 2, 1887,	1	"
The Evacuation of Battery Wagner, and the Battle of Ocean Pond,	1	"
INDIANA:—		
Supreme Court Report, vols. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113,	7	Volumes.
Revised Statutes, 1881,	1	"
Laws of 1887, 1888,	2	"
Roster of State Troops, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	8	"
Historical Pamphlets—Acquisition of Louisiana,	1	Pamphlet.
ILLINOIS:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 116, 117, 118, 119, 120 121, 122,	7	Volumes.
Annotated Statutes, (Starr & Curtis) vols. 1 and 2	2	"
Laws of 1887,	1	"
Reports of the General Assembly, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.	4	"
Roster of State Troops, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	8	"
12th Annual Report Department of Public Works, Chicago.	1	"
IOWA :—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73.	6	Volumes.
Legislative Documents, 1886, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	5	"
Laws of 1888.	1	"
Senate Journal, 1888.	1	"
House Journal, 1888.	1	"
Report of State Librarian, 1887.	1	"
Roster of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines. 1886.	1	"
KENTUCKY :—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 82, 83.	2	Volumes.
Story of a Monument, erected to unknown Confederate Dead, at Hopkinsville.	1	"
Roster of State Troops, Report of Adjutant-General, vols. 1 and 2.	2	"
KANSAS :—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.	5	Volumes.
Laws of 1887.	1	"
Senate Journal, 1887.	1	"
House Journal, 1887.	1	"
Public Documents, 1885-6.	1	"
Fifth Annual Report of Board of Agriculture, 1885-6, vol. 10.	1	"

Third Annual Report of Bureau of Labor, 1887.	1	Volumes.
Third Annual Report of Board of Health, 1887.	1	"
Fourth Annual Report of Meeting of the Bar Asso.,	1	Pamphlet.
Fourth Annual Report of Meeting of the Bar Asso.,	1	"
Fourth Annual Report of Meeting of the Bar Asso.,	1	"
LOUISIANA:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 38.	1	Volumes.
Acts of 1886.	1	"
" " 1888.	1	"
Senate Journals, 1886.	1	"
Senate Journals, 1886.	1	"
House Journals, 1888.	1	"
House Journals, 1888.	1	"
MICHIGAN:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.	5	Volumes.
Census Reports, vols. 1 and 2, 1884.	2	"
Report of Railroad Commissioners, 1886.	1	"
Report of Board of Agriculture, 1886, 1887.	2	"
Pioneer Collections, vols. 9, 10, 11.	3	"
Semi-Centennial of the Admission of the State in the Union, 1886.	1	"
Report of the Auditor-General, 1886, 1887.	2	"
Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture part 1, 1886.	1	"
Public Acts of 1887.	1	"
Joint Documents, vols. 1, 2, 3.	3	"
Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1886.	1	"
Report of the Horticultural Society, 1886, 1887.	2	"
Registration Reports—Vital Statistics, 1885.	1	"
Insurance Reports, 1887.	1	"
Report of the Railroad Commissions, 1887.	1	"
Senate Journals, 1887, vols. 1 and 2.	2	"
House Journals, 1887, vols. 1, 2, 3.	3	"
Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1888.	1	"
Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, 1886, 1888,	2	"
Report of the State Librarian, 1885-6.	1	Pamphlet.
Crop Reports, November and December, 1886.	2	"
Crop Reports, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, 1887, January, February, March, April, 1888.	12	"
Crop Reports, January, February, March, April and May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, 1888.	12	"

Remarks of Hon. H. W. Seymour, on the establishment of a Prison of Infamy	1	Pamphlets.
Testimony taken by the Committee to investigate irregularities at Soldiers' Home.	1	"
Investigation of charges against Milo H. Dankin.	1	"
Reports of State Prison officers, 1886.	2	"
Memorial of Board of Regents of the University.	1	"
Report of Secretary of State on Farm Products, 1885-6.	1	"
Report of Joint Committee on Life Insurance.	1	"
MAINE:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 78, 79.	2	Volumes.
Laws of 1887.	1	"
Senate Journals, 1887,	1	"
Public Documents, vols. 1 and 2, 1886,	2	"
Historical Collections, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Report on Agriculture, 1885, 1886,	2	"
Report of Commissioner of Statistics, vol. 4,	1	"
Report of Commissioner of Insurance, 1886, 1887, 1888,	3	"
Industrial and Labor Statistics, 1887,	1	"
Report of Board of Health, 1886,	1	"
State Prison Report, 1887,	1	"
School Report, 1887,	1	"
Memorial of Governor Bodwell,	1	"
Report of the Military and Naval Orphan Asylum, 1887,	1	Pamphlets.
Report of the Insane Hospital, 1887,	1	"
Report of the State Reform School, 1887,	1	"
Report of the Railroad Commissioner, 1887,	1	"
Report of the State Treasurer, 1887,	1	"
Reports on Savings' Banks and Trust Companies, 1887	1	"
Report on State Agricultural College, 1887,	1	"
Report on Contagious Diseases of Animals, 1887,	1	"
Report on Industrial School for Girls, 1887,	1	"
Report of Agent of Passamaquoddy Indians, 1887,	1	"
Report of Agent of Penobscot Indians, 1887,	1	"
Constitution of the State,	1	"
MASSACHUSETTS:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 142, 143, 144, 145, 146,	5	Volumes.
Acts and Resolves, 1870,	1	"
Laws of 1888,	1	"
Index to Statutes, 1882–87,	1	"
Trial of Henry K. Goodwin for Murder,	1	"
Trial of Thomas W. Piper for Murder,	1	"
Trial of Sarah J. Robinson for Murder,	1	"

Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts Bay, 1769–80, vol. 5,	1	Volumes.
Public Documents 1885, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4,	4	"
Public Documents 1886, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4,	4	"
Census for 1885,	1	"
Manual of the Maverick National Bank, Boston,	1	"
Agriculture and Property, Census 1885,	1	"
Report of State Librarian, 1887,	1	"
Catalogue of Amherst College, 1886–87,	1	"
Election Laws, 1888,	1	"
MINNESOTA:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 34, 35, 36,	3	Volumes.
General Laws, 1887,	1	"
Special Laws, 1887,	1	"
Senate Journal, 1887,	1	"
House Journal, 1887,	1	"
Executive Documents, 1886–'7, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4,	4	"
Geological and Natural History Survey, vol. 2,	1	"
Report of St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, 1886,	1	Pamphlet.
MISSOURI:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95,	8	Volumes.
Reports of the Court of Appeals, vols. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.	8	"
Revised Statutes, 1879, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
MARYLAND:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 65, 66, 67,	3	Volumes.
Index to Supreme Court Decisions (Ringgold),	1	"
Archives of the State, 1637–1650,	1	"
Archives of the State, 1667–1687–8,	1	"
Report of the Maryland Tax Commission, 1888,	1	"
MISSISSIPPI:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 63, 64,	2	Volumes.
Revised Code, 1880,	1	"
Laws of 1888,	1	"
Senate Journal, 1888,	1	"
House Journal, 1888,	1	"
NEW YORK:		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 (Hun)	9	Volumes.
Reports of the Court of Appeals, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110,	8	"
Laws of 1777–1801, vol. 2,	1	"
Laws of 1789–1796, vol. 3,	1	"
Laws of 1797–1800, vol. 4,	1	"

Laws of 1801, vol. 5,	1	Volumes.
Laws of 1887.	1	"
Laws of 1888,	1	"
Senate Journals, 1886, 1887, 1888,	3	"
Assembly Journals, 1886, 1887 vols. 1 and 2, 1888 vols. 1 and 2,	5	"
Senate Documents, 1886, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	6	"
Senate Documents, 1887, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4,	4	"
Senate Documents, 1888, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	5	"
Assembly Documents, 1886, in 11 volumes,	11	"
Assembly Documents, 1887, in 10 volumes,	10	"
Assembly Documents, 1888, in 11 volumes,	11	"
Regents of the University, 1886, 99th Report,	1	"
Regents of the University, 1887, 100th Report,	1	"
Regents of the University, 1888, 101st Report.	1	"
Legislative Manual, 1887, 1888,	2	"
Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, vols. 2 and 3,	2	"
Sullivan's Indian Expedition, 1779,	1	"
Natural History—Paleontology, vols. 6 and 7,	2	"
" " 39th Report of Museum of	1	"
" " 40th Report of Museum of	1	"
Archives of, vol. 1,	1	"
Civil List and Colonial History of New York,	1	"
Roster of State Troops, 1861–5,	4	"
Fourth Annual Report of the Dairy Commission, '87,	1	"
Report of the Boundary Commission between New York and Pennsylvania,	1	Pamphlet.
Report of the State Librarian, 1887—2 copies,	2	"
Fortieth Annual Report of State Museum,	1	"
Address of Rev. John L. Scudder, before the Eclectic Medical College, 1888,	1	"
NORTH CAROLINA:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 95. 96, 97 ,98, 99, 100—ten copies each,	60	Volumes.
Colonial Records, 1662–1765, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6—ten copies of each volume,	60	"
Laws of 1887,	10	"
Senate Journal, 1887,	10	"
House Journal, 1887,	10	"
History of Sandy Creek Association, by Rev. G. W. Purefoy, donated by Dr. Purefoy,	1	"
Register of Members of the Philanthropic Society, University of North Carolina—two copies,	2	"
Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1887,	3	"

Supreme Court Reports:		
Second Devereux Equity,	1	Volumes.
Thirteenth Iredell's Law,	1	"
Eighth Iredell's Equity,	1	"
Busbee's Law,	1	"
First Jones' Law,	1	"
Seventh Jones' Law,	1	"
First Jones' Equity,	1	"
Sixth Jones' Equity,	1	"
Annual Report Experiment Station, 1886, 1887,	2	"
Ores of North Carolina—chapter 2 of second volume Geology of North Carolina—Prof. Holmes,	1	"
Address of Governor Graham at the Mecklenburg Celebration, 1875, donated by Hon. Walter Clark,	1	"
Report of the Western Insane Asylum, 1884-86, 1887,	2	Pamphlets.
Baptist Almanac, 1887, 1888,	2	"
Report of W. J. Woodard to Wilmington Produce Exchange, on Railroad Freights,	3	"
Amis's Legislative Sketch Book, 1887,	2	"
Report of the Eastern Insane Asylum, 1886, 1887,	3	"
Biennial Report of the Board of Health, 1887,	1	"
Wilmington Flora—Plants growing about Wilmington, with a map of New Hanover county,	1	"
Raleigh—Historical Sketches from its formation—Amis,	2	"
Report of Hon. D. L. Swain on the historical agency for procuring documentary evidence of early history of North Carolina, 1857,	1	"
Roster of N. C. troops in the Mexican war,	10	"
Proceedings of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, 1887,	1	"
Report of Superintendent North Carolina Insane Asylum, 1887,	2	"
Proceedings of the Baptist State Convention, 1887,	2	"
Report of the Superintendent Public Instruction of Wake county, 1887,	1	"
Life and Character of Hon. W. A. Graham, donated by Hon. Walter Clark,	4	"
Sketch of Prof. W. C. Kerr, by J. C. Holmes,	1	"
Historical Address, on the Battle of Guilford Court-House, by Hon. David Schenk,	2	"
Historical Sketch of the Y. M. C. A., by S. B. Weeks,	5	"
The Work of the Year (1887-8) of the Y. M. C. A.,	5	"
Catalogue of Wakefield Classical School,	1	"

Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Society, 5th year—first part,	1	Pamphlet.
Address of Rev. J. F. Crowell, before Winston Graded School, 1888,	1	"
Branson's Almanac, 1889,	2	"
Address of Col. W. L. Saunders, to the Faculty and Students of Trinity College, 1888.	1	"
Report of State Treasurer, 1886,	1	"
Report of Adjutant-General, 1886,	1	"
NEW HAMPSHIRE:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 61,	1	Volumes.
Index to Laws, 1879–1883,	1	"
Laws of 1887,	1	"
Senate Journal, 1887,	1	"
House Journal, 1887,	1	"
Annual Reports, 1886, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Annual Reports, 1887, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Roster of State Troops, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Report of Insurance Commissioner, 1888,	1	"
NEVADA:—		
Statutes of 1885	1	Volumes.
Laws of 1887,	2	"
Roster of State Troops,	1	Pamphlets.
Report of Surveyor-General and Land Register, 1885-6,	1	"
NEBRASKA:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 20, 21, 22, 23,	4	Volumes.
Index to Reports and Statutes, vols. 1 to 20,	1	"
Maxwell's Criminal Procedure, Forms, etc.,	1	"
Completed Statutes, 1887,	3	"
Laws of 1887,	1	"
Eleventh Annual Report of Omaha Board of Trade, 1887–8,	1	Pamphlet.
NEW JERSEY:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 48, 49,	2	Volumes.
Equity Reports, vols. 41, 42, 43,	3	"
Supplement to Revision of the Laws, 1877–87,	1	"
Laws of 1887,	1	"
Senate Journals, 1887,	1	"
Minutes of the Assembly, 1887,	1	"
Legislative Documents, 1887, vols. 1, 2, 3,	3	"
Stewarts Digest, 1876–1887,	1	"
Insurance Reports, (life) 1888, part 2,	1	"
Legislative Directory, 1887, 1888,	2	"
Report of State Libarian, 1887,	1	Pamphlet.

OHIO:—

Supreme Court Reports, vol. 45,	1	Volumes.
Roster of State Troops, vols. 2, 3, 4, 5,	4	"
Laws of 1886, 1887,	2	"
Senate Journals, 1886, 1887,	2	"
House Journals, 1886, 1887,	2	"
Appendix to House Journals, 1886,	1	"
Executive Documents, 1885, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Executive Documents, 1886, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Statistics, 1885, 1886,	2	"
Legislative Manual, 1887,	1	"
Insurance Reports, (fire) 1887,	1	"
Insurance Reports, (life) 1887,	1	"

OREGON:—

Supreme Court Reports, vols, 13 and 14,	2	Volumes.
Laws of 1887,	1	"

PENNSYLVANIA:—

Supreme Court Reports, vols. 109, 110, 113, 114, 115 116, 117, 118, 119,	9	Volumes.
Legislative Hand-Book, 1887, 1888,	2	"
Report of Secretary of Internal Affairs, 1886,	2	"
Report of Board of Public Charities, 1886,	1	"
Report on Geological Survey, 1886, part 1,	1	"
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture, 1886, 1887,	2	"
Report of Commissioner of Life Insurance, 1886,	1	"
Report of Commissioner of Fire and Marine Insurance, 1886,	1	"
Report of Auditor-General, 1886,	1	"
Report of Commissioner of Soldiers' Orphans, 1886, 1887,	2	"
Report of Commissioner of Fisheries, 1886,	1	"
Report of Commissioner of Banks, 1886, 1887,	2	"
Report of Superintendent Public Instruction, 1886,	1	"
Report of Geological Survey, 1885, with maps,	2	"
Legislative Documents, 1885-6, with map, vols. 1 and 2,	3	"
Executive Documents, 1885-6,	1	"
Report of State Treasurer, 1886, 1887,	2	"
Report of Inspector of Mines, 1886,	1	"
Laws of 1887,	1	"
Report of Adjutant-General, 1886,	1	"
Senate Journals, 1887,	1	"
House Journals, 1887,	1	"
Reports of Geological Survey, 1886,	5	"

Official Documents, 1886, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and atlas, 1887, vols. 1, 2, 3,	9	Volumes.
School Laws and Decisions, 1887,	1	"
Insurance Reports, 1887,	1	"
Geological Survey, part 4 and atlas,	2	"
Geological Survey, part 2, coalfields,	1	"
Annual Report of Superintendent State College, 1887,	1	"
Compendium of Public Health Laws,	1	"
"Standard Measures," Address of E. A. Greseler, Delivered at Franklin Institute, Feb. 17, 1888,	1	Pamphlet.
RHODE ISLAND:—		
Laws of 1886-7,	1	Volumes.
Legislative Manual, 1886-87,	1	"
Report of Commissioner of Insurance, 1888,	1	"
Proceedings of Historical Society, 1887-8,	1	"
Report of Commissioners on Decorations and Improvements of Providence Court House, 1885,	1	"
SOUTH CAROLINA:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 24, 25, 26, 27,	4	Volumes.
Acts and Resolutions, 1886, 1887,	2	"
Year Book of Charleston, 1887,	2	"
History of the Calhoun Monument,	1	"
Acts and Resolutions, 1886,	1	Pamphlet.
TENNESSEE:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 16 (Lea),	1	Volume.
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 85, 86 (Pickle),	2	"
Laws of 1887,	2	"
Senate Journal, 1887,	1	"
House Journal, 1887,	1	"
TEXAS:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 68, 69,	2	Volumes.
Reports of the Court of Appeals, vols. 16, 20, 24, 25,	4	"
VERMONT:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 58, 59,	2	Volumes.
Laws of 1886,	1	"
Senate Journals, 1884, 1886,	2	"
House Journals, 1884, 1886,	2	"
Vermont in the Civil War, vol. 1,	1	"
Historical Society Papers, vol. 1,	1	"
Legislative Directory, 1886,	1	"
Report Superintendent Schools, 1885-6,	1	"
Report of State Officers, 1885-6,	1	"
Report of Commissioner of Agriculture, 1885-6,	1	"
Twenty-eighth and 29th Reports on Registration, '86,	2	"
Message of retiring Governor, 1886,	1	Pamphlet.

Message of incoming Governor, 1886,	1	Pamphlet.
Report on Rates of Taxation, 1884–5,	1	"
Report of Insurance Commissioner, 1885–6,	1	"
Report of Fish Commissioner, 1885–6,	1	"
VIRGINIA:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 81, 82,	2	Volumes.
Calendar of State Papers, vols. 6, 7,	2	"
Acts of the Assembly, extra session, 1887.	1	"
Senate Journal and Documents, extra session, 1887,	1	"
House Journal and Documents, extra session, 1887,	1	"
Annual Reports, extra session, 1887,	1	"
Senate Journal and Documents, 1887–8,	1	"
House Journal and Documents, 1887–8,	1	"
Acts of Assembly, 1887–8,	1	"
Annual Reports, 1887–8,	1	"
Revised Code, 1887,	1	"
WEST VIRGINIA:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 28, 29,	2	Volumes.
WISCONSIN:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71,	6	Volumes.
Laws of 1887, vols. 1, 2,	2	"
Senate Journal, 1887,	1	"
House Journal, 1887,	1	"
Legislative Documents, 1887, vols. 1, 2,	2	"
Roster of State Troops, 1861–65, vols. 1, 2,	2	"

UNITED STATES.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION:—		
Senate Executive Documents, vol. 4, No. 77; Report of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1882,	1	Volume.
House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 13; Tenth Census,	1	"
House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 13, part 12; Plates and Diagrams accompanying part 2 of Report on Mortality and Vital Statistics, Tenth Census,	1	"
House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 13, No. 42; Reports of the Tenth Census,	1	"
House Executive Documents, vol. 7; Report of Chief Signal Officer, 1882,	1	"
FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION:—		
House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 4; Commercial Relations, 1883, part 1,	1	"

House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 25,	1	Volume.
House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 26; Decision of the First Comptroller, 1883,	1	"
House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 28; Rebellion Records, vol. 11, part 1,	1	"
House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 30; Rebellion Records, vol. 11, part 3,	1	"
House Miscellaneous Documents; Jeannette Inquiry,	1	"
House Miscellaneous Documents; Report of the Smithsonian Institute, 1883,	1	"
House Miscellaneous Documents; Report on the Paleontology of the Eureka District,	1	"
House Reports, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7,	6	"
House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 15,	1	"
House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 5; Consular Reports, 1883-4,	2	"
House Miscellaneous Documents; Rebellion Records, vol. 14, part 2,	1	"
House Miscellaneous Documents; Mineral Resources of the United States, 1883,	1	"
House Executive Documents; Report of Secretary of the Interior, vol. 2, 1883,	1	"
House Miscellaneous Documents; Report of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 1883, 1884,	2	"
Senate Miscellaneous Documents; Memoirs of the National Academy of Science, vol. 2,	1	"
FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION:—		
Descriptive Catalogue of Government Publications,	1	Volume.
Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1884,	1	"
Foreign Relations, 1884,	1	"
Report of the Secretary of War, 1884,	1	"
Report of the Chief of Engineers, 1884, vols. 1, 2, 3,	3	"
Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1884,	1	"
Rebellion Records, vol. 12, part 2,	1	"
Fourth Report of the Entomological Commission,	1	"
Senate Miscellaneous Documents; vol. 3, Nos. 56, 66,	1	"
Senate Executive Documents; vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 49, inclusive,	1	"
Senate Executive Documents; vol. 2, Nos. 50 to 106, inclusive,	1	"
Report of the Smithsonian Institute, 1884,	1	"
Astronomical and Meteorological Observations, '81,	1	"
Report of the Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska,	1	"
French American Claims,	1	"
Contracts for carrying the Mail,	1	"

Report of the Director of the Mint upon the Production of Precious Metals, 1884,	1	Volume.
Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1885,	1	"
Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1884,	1	"
Decisions of the First Comptroller, vol. 5, 1884,	1	"
War Series—Information from Abroad,	1	"
Third Annual Report Bureau of Ethnology, 1881–2,	1	"
American and Nautical Almanac, 1882,	1	"
Consular Reports, 1884,	1	"
Rebellion Records, vol. 12, parts 1 and 3,	2	"
Insects infecting the Orange, etc.,	1	"
Fourth Annual Report Bureau of Ethnology, 1882–3,	1	"
House Executive Documents, vol. 29, Nos. 226 to 267,	1	"
House Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 11,	1	"
Report of the Chief of Engineers, 1884, part 4,	1	"
Report of the Chief of Ordnance, 1884,	1	"
Report of the Chief Signal Officer, 1884,	1	"
Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1884,	1	"
Report of the Postmaster General, 1884,	1	"
Fifth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, 1884.	1	"
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1884,	1	"
Report of the Comptroller of Currency and of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1884,	1	"
Report on Estimates of Appropriations, 1886,	1	"
Report on Deficiency estimates, 1885,	1	"
Report on Supplemental Deficiency Estimates, 1885,	1	"
Report upon the Third International Geographical Congress at Venice, 1881,	1	"
Report on Foreign Commerce, 1884,	1	"
Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States, December 31, 1884, and May 6, 1885,	1	"
Labor in Europe, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Labor in America, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Polynesia,	1	"
Report of the French and American Claims Commission,	1	"
Report on the Tertiary History of the Grand Canon District, and Atlas, 2 vols.	2	"
House Executive Documents, vol. 15, No. 1, part 6,	1	"
House Executive Documents, vol. 21, Nos. 10 to 64,	1	"
House Reports, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4,	4	"
House Executive Documents vol. 27, Nos. 65 to 175,	1	"
House Executive Documents, vol. 28, Nos. 176 to 225,	1	"
Senate Reports, vol. 1, Nos. 910 to 1292,	1	"
Senate Reports, vol. 2, Nos. 1293 to 1573	1	"

Senate Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 68,	1	Volume.
Memoirs of the National Academy of Science, 1884, vol. 3, part 1,	1	"
Astronomical and Meteorological Observation, 1882,	1	"
FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.		
Senate Journal,	1	Volumes.
House Journal, vols. 1, 2,	2	"
Rebellion Records, vol. 14,	1	"
Tests of Iron and Steel, 1885,	1	"
Report of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, vols. 1, 2,	2	"
Report of the condition of the Indians in the Indian Territory and other Reservations,	2	"
Report of the Chief of Engineers, 1885,	1	"
Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1885,	1	"
Rebellion Records, vol. 13,	1	"
Consular Reports, 1885,	1	"
Report on the Mineral Resources, 1883-4,	1	"
Rebellion Records, vol. 16, part 2,	1	"
Emmons' Report on the Geology and Mining Indnstry of Leadsville,	1	"
General and Personal Index of the Journals of Congress from the 9th to 16th Congress,	1	"
Senate Executive Documents, vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 68,	1	"
Senate Reports, vol. 3, Nos. 1 to 90,	1	"
Senate Reports, vol. 4, Nos. 91 to 392,	1	"
Senate Reports, vol. 5, Nos. 393 to 784,	1	"
Senate Reports, vol. 6, Nos. 785 to 1088,	1	"
Senate Reports, vol. 7, Nos. 1089 to 1315,	1	"
Senate Reports, vol. 10, Nos. 1316 to 1453,	1	"
Senate Reports, vol. 11, Nos. 1454 to 1615.	1	"
House Reports, vol. 9, Nos. 2578 to 2855,	1	"
House Reports, vol. 10, Nos. 2856 to 3142,	1	"
House Reports, vol. 11, Nos. 3143 to 3474,	1	"
House Reports, vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 373,	1	"
House Reports, vol. 2, Nos. 374 to 708,	1	"
House Reports, vol. 3, Nos. 709 to 1029,	1	"
House Reports, vol. 4, Nos. 1030 to 1276,	1	"
House Reports, vol. 5, Nos. 1277 to 1542,	1	"
House Reports, vol. 6, Nos. 1543 to 1887,	1	"
House Reports, vol. 7, Nos. 1888 to 2264,	1	"
House Reports, vol. 8, Nos. 2265 to 2577,	1	"
Senate Executive Document, Tests of Iron and Steel,	1	"
Report of the Secretary of War, 1885, vol. 1,	1	"

Revision of the Rules of the House of Representatives,	1	Volumes.
Russell's Report of the Geological History of Lake Lahonton,	1	"
Monograph of the Dinocerata,	1	"
Emmons' Report of the Geology and Mining Industry of Leadville,	1	"
Payment of Awards under certain treaties with France and Spain,	1	"
Annnal Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1885,	1	"
Observations at the Naval Academy, 1883,	1	"
Memoirs of the National Academy of Science, vol. 3,	1	"
Natural History of Alaska,	1	"
Natural History Collections made in Alaska,	1	"
Sixth Annual Report of the Geological Survey, 1885,	1	"
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1885, vol. 2,	1	"
Proposals for Carrying the Mails, 1885,	1	"
Report on Commerce and Navigation, 1885,	1	"
Report on Cattle and Dairy Farming,	1	"
Report of the Cruise of the Steamer Corwin, 1885,	1	"
Commercial Relations of the United States, 1884-5,	1	"
Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1886,	1	"
Consular Reports, 1885,	1	"
Rebellion Records, vol. 15,	1	"
Rebellion Records, vol. 16, part 1,	1	"
American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac,	1	"
Testimony Relating to the Pan-Electric Telephone Company,	1	"
Examination of Wools and other Animal Fibers,	1	"
Report of the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum, 1885,	1	"
FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.		
Senate Journal,	1	"
House Journal,	1	"
Congressional Directory, 1st and 2nd edition,	2	"
Congressional Directory, 50th Session,	1	"
UNITED STATES:—		
Reports of the Fish Commissioner, 1872-1886,	19	"
Geographical Review of the United States Fishery,	1	"
International Law Digest—Wharton—vols. 1, 2, 3,	3	"
Report of the Comptroller of Currency, 1886, 1887,	2	"
Report on Astronomical Observations, 1883,	2	"
Report of the Comptroller of Currency, 1887, vols. 1 and 2,	2	"
Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1885, 1886,	2	"

Report on the Life Saving Service, 1886, 1887,	2	Volumes.
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1886, vol. 1,	1	"
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on collection of Duties, 1886,	1	"
Report of the Director of the Mint, 1876-1887,	10	"
Report on Productions of Precious Metals, 1880-86,	5	"
Report on Commerce and Navigation, 1887,	1	"
Laws Relating to Loans, Currency, Banking, etc.,	1	"
Foreign Relations, 1886, 1887,	2	"
Report of the Chief of Ordnance, 1885, 1886, 1887,	3	"
Report of the Chief Signal Officer, 1872 1886,	6	"
Tri-daily charts of Weather Signals, Jan. 6 to 10,		Maps.
Instructions to Voluntary Observers of Signal Service, 1881, 1882,	2	Volumes.
Finley's Observations of Tornadoes, Nos. 4, 7, 16,	3	"
Langley's Report on the Researches of Solar Heat,	1	"
Terrell's Report on the Temperature of the Atmosphere,	1	"
Report of the Chief Signal Officer, 1872-1886, 1887,	3	"
Report of the United States Polar Expedition, vol. 1,	1	"
Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute, vols. 4, 5,	2	"
Report of Smithsonian Institute, 1885, parts 1, 2,	2	"
Report of Commissioner of Navigation, 1886, 1887,	2	Pamphlets.
Report of Capt. J. W. Collins on the use of Gill-Nets in Cod Fishsry,	1	"
Scientific Examination of the the German Seas,	1	"
Consular Reports, Nos. 75 to 87,	13	"
Index to Consular Reports,	2	"
Forestry in Europe,	1	"
Budget of Foreign Legislation,	1	"
Technical Education in Europe, part 1,	1	"
Report on Lady Franklin Expedition,	1	"
Report on Relations between Northers and Magnetic Disturbances at Havana,	1	"
Report on the effects of Wind-Currents on Rainfall,	1	"
Report on the Observations of Atmospheric Electricity at Baltimore,	1	"
Report on Tornadoes near Huron, Dakota,	1	"
Report on the Corrections of Thermometers,	1	"
Report on the Aurora in its relations to Meteorology,	1	"
Report on Danger lines and River floods,	1	"
Report on Thunder Storms of May, 1884,	1	"
Report on the Cold Waves and their Progress,	1	"

Report on the Necessity of a Complete Organization of the Signal Corps,	1	Pamphlet.
Report on the Rain and Dry Winds to Jan., 1881,	1	"
Report on the History of the Signal Service,	1	"
Report on Government Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce,	1	"
Report on the Work Accomplished by the Signal Service,	1	"
Report on Rainfall and Temperature,	1	"
Report on International Scientific Co-operation in Meteorology, Magnetism, etc.,	1	"
Report on Isothemeral Lines, 1871-80,	1	"
Report on Meteorological Observations on the East Coast of British America,	1	"
Useful Information for Ship Masters,	1	"
Report on the Ohio Meteorological Bureau, May and June, 1885,	2	"
Daily Bulletins of Signal Service, 1873,	4	"
Daily Bulletins of Signal Service, 1874,	11	"
Daily Bulletins of Signal Service, 1875,	4	"
Daily Bulletins of Signal Service, 1876,	1	"
Daily Bnlletins of Signal Service, 1877,	4	"
Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries, 1885-6, vols. 1, 2,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, April, 1886,	2	Volumes.
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, May, 1886,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, June, 1886,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, July, 1886,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Aug. 1886,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Sept. 1886,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Oct. 1886,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Nov. 1886,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Dec. 1886,	2	"
Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1886,	1	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Jan. 1887,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Feb. 1887,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, March, 1887,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, April, 1887,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, May, 1887,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, June, 1887,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, July, 1887,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Aug. 1887,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Sept. 1887,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Oct. 1887,	2	"

Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Nov. 1887,	2	Volumes.
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Dec. 1887,	2	"
Specifications and Drawings of Patents, Jan. 1888,	2	"

TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA:—		
Revised Statutes, of 1887,	1	Volume.
DAKOTA:—		
Compiled Laws of 1887,	1	Volume.
Laws of 1887,	1	"
Council Journals, 1887,	1	"
House Journals, 1887,	1	"
Territorial Court Reports, vol. 3,	2	"
IDAHO:—		
Biennial Message of Governor Stevenson,	1	Pamphlet.
MONTANA:—		
Supreme Court Reports, vol. 6,	1	Volume.
WYOMING:—		
Revised Statutes, 1887,	1	Volume.
Laws of 1887,	1	"

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

CANADA:—		
Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society, vols. 1 and 2,	2	Volumes.
MEXICO:—		
The Republic of Mexico in 1876,	1	Volume.
Report of the Mexican Border Commission, 1873,	1	"
QUEBEC:—		
Statutes of 1887, 1888,	2	Volumes.
MISCELLANEOUS:—		
Proceedings American Pharmaceutical Association, 1886, 1887,	2	Volumes.
Report of the American Bar Association, vols. 9, 10,	2	"
Church History, by Elder S. Hassell,	1	"
Proceedings of the Convention of Governors of the thirteen original Colonies, held in Philadelphia, September 7th, 1886,	1	Pamphlet.
Lecture of Hon. Z. B. Vance before John A. Andrews Post, Boston, December 8, 1886,	1	"
Appendix to History of Life-Saving Service,	1	Volume.
Letters on Philosophy, F. Penrose, 1783; donated by W. M. Brown, Raleigh, N. C.,	1	"
Tributes of Respect to the Memory of President Lincoln,	1	"

Roster of North Carolina State Troops, 1861, donated by M. A. Bledsoe,	1	Volume.
Land and Individualism—A Plea for Area Taxation, by Kemper Bocock,	1	Pamphlet.
Report of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, 1887,	1	"
Report of the Officers N. C. Insane Asylum, 1887,	1	"
Proceedings Southern Baptist Convention, 1887,	1	"
Report of Officers City of Raleigh, 1883–7, donated by the City Clerk,	1	"
Journal of Shakspearean Club, University of N. C.,	1	"
Memorial Address, delivered at Greensboro, May 10, 1887, by J. M. Leach, Jr.,	2	"
Life of General Bryan Grimes—Memorial Address, delivered at Raleigh, May 10, 1886, by H. A. London,	1	"
Life of General J. B. Gordon, delivered at Raleigh, May 10, 1887, by Hon. W. H. H. Cowles,	1	"
Economy on the Farm, J. H. Enniss,	1	"
North Carolina Reader, A. Williams & Co.,	1	Volume.
Life of Fenner B. Satterthwaite, by F. S. Stickney,	1	"
The Sutro Tunnel (Nevada)—Report of Theodore Sutro to the Stockholders,	1	"
Memoirs of Samuel Guthrie, and the History of Chloroform,	1	Pamphlet.
Restoration of the Jews, donated by A. W. Miller, D. D.,	1	Volume.
Chart of Religious Denominations, donated by Dr. G. W. Purefoy,	1	Map.
Proceedings of Unveiling the Monument to Soldiers of 1813, at Fort Stephenson Park, Fremont, Ohio,	1	Volume.
Address from Society of Friends on the Subject of War,	1	Pamphlet.
Poor's Railroad Manual, 1873–4, 1885, from H. V. Poor.	7	Volumes.
Resumption and the Silver Question, from H. V. Poor,	1	"
Poor's Directory, 1886, from H. V. Poor,	1	"
"The Queen's Head"—Tales and Poems relating to Postal and Telegraph Life and Work,	1	"
Proceedings of the Inter-State Farmers' Convention, held in Atlanta, 1887, from Col. L. L. Polk,	1	Pamphlet.
Flax: Shall it be Free or Protected?	1	"

Essays on Copyright and Patent Laws, vols. 1 and 2, by R. A. Macfie, of Dreghorn, received through Interior Department, Washington, from London,	2	Volumes.
Verities in Verse: Jubilee and other Rhymings,	1	Pamphlet.
Bacon's Confession of Faith, from Miss Martha Mason, Raleigh,	1	Volume.
Last Ninety Days of the War, from W. Whitaker, Raleigh,	1	"
Brewer's History of Alabama, from Colonel J. E. Saunders, Courtland, Ala.,	1	"
Memoirs of Rev. Jesse Lee, from Colonel J. E. Saunders, Courtland, Ala.,	1	"
Alabama—Her History, Resources, etc., from Col. J. E. Saunders, Courtland, Ala..	1	"
Report on the Public Debt, Banking Institutions and Mint of the Argentine Republic.	1	"
Proceedings of the Banquet to commemorate the framing and signing of the Constitution, of the United States,	1	"
Catalogue of North Carolina Supreme Court,	1	"
"The Master of L'Estrange," from the author,	1	"
"The Negro as a Political and Social Factor," by Frank G. Ruffin, from the author,	1	Pamphlet.
Discussion on the Abolition of Patents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.	1	Volume.
Forestry of Europe, by J. C. Brown, LL. D., England, received through Smithsonian Institute.	7	"
Our Fishery Rights in the North Atlantic, from J. I. Doran, Philadelphia,	1	Pamphlet.
Report American Bar Association, 1888,	1	Volume.
Report American Bar Association, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884,	6	Volumes.
Heart Throbs from the Mountains, by Gen. R. B. Vance,	1	"

The following books have been purchased during the past two years:

Jones' History of Georgia, vols. 1, 2,	2	Volumes.
Raleigh City Directory, 1887,	1	"
Rumple's History of Rowan County,	1	"
North Carolina Educational Journal, 1858,	1	"
Laws of 1856-57,	1	"
Laws of 1862-3,	1	"
Laws of 1864-5,	1	"

Laws of 1869-70,	1	Volume.
Laws of 1874-5,	1	"
Convention Journal, 1854,	1	"
Convention Journal, 1861-2,	1	"
Foole's Sketches of North Carolina,	1	"
Revolutionary History—Hawks, Swain and Graham,	3	"
Habeas Corpus Cases—John Kerr and others,	1	Pamphlet.
North Carolina Tragedy—Trial of Rev. G. W. Carrowan, for murder,	1	"
Shipp Fraud Commission,	1	Volumes.
Rhode Island Colonial Recoads, vols. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	5	"
Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia,	1	"
Campbell's History of Virginia,	1	"
History of the Old First Virginia Regiment, 1861-5,	1	"
Southern Historical Society Papers, vols. 14, 15,	2	"
Encyclopedia Britanica, vols. 21, 22, 23,	3	"
Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	5	"
Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia,	8	"
Home Library Association—Cyclopedia of Reference,	1	"
American Almanac, 1860, 1887, 1888,	3	"
Virginia Historical Papers, vols. 6, 7,	2	"
Benedict's History of the Baptists,	2	"
Steadman on the American War, 1776,	2	"
Tarleton's History of the American Revolution,	1	"
Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia, vol. 11,	1	"
Ivimey's History of the English Baptists, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4,	4	"
Williamson's History of North Carolina, vols. 1, 2,	2	"
The Remembrancer, vols. 1, 2,	2	"
Marshall's American Colonial History,	1	"
Memoirs of Gen. Nathaniel Greene,	1	"
Memoirs of Col. Joshua Fry,	1	"
Report of General's Johnson and Beauregard on the First Battle of Manassas,	1	"
Reports of General's Johnson and Pemberton on the Seige of Vicksburg,	1	"
Backus' Church History of New England,	1	"
Register of the Confederate Dead interred in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.,	1	"
Confederate Spelling Book,	1	"
Swinton's Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac,	1	"
Remniscence of the Guilford Greys,	1	"
Alfriend's Life of Jefferson Davis,	1	"
Ramsey's History of the American Revolution,	1	"

Cram's Atlas of the World,	1	Volumes.
Memoirs of Count Grammont and Charles II,	1	"
Memoirs of Gen. R. E. Lee by A. L. Long,	1	"
Christ in the Camp,	1	"
Knight's History of England, vol. 1.	1	"
Bangs' History of the Methodist Church,	4	"
Webster's History of the Presbyterian Church,	1	"
Lomb Prize Essays, published by the American Public Health Association,	1	"
Rogers' Account of North America, its Situation, Climate, Indians, Government, etc.,	1	"
European Settlements in America,	2	"
John Clayton's Observations in Virginia,	1	"
Clinton and Cornwallis Naratives,	1	"
British Empire,	1	"
Haydon's Dictionary of Dates,	1	"
Allibone's Prose Quotations,	1	"
Allibone's Poetical Quotations,	1	"
Papers on International Arbitration,	1	Pamphlet.
Our Living and our Dead, vols. 1, 2, 3,	3	Volumes.
Ferguson on English Surnames,	1	"
Bardsley on English Surnames,	1	"
Lower's Essays on English Surnames,	2	"
The Civil War in Tennessee,	1	"
Junius Unmasked,	1	"
Index to American Pedigrees,	1	"
Daniel Webster's Speeches,	1	"
Beauties of Ruskin,	1	"
Burns' Poems,	1	"
Milton's Poems,	1	"
Cowper's Task,	1	"
Lives of the Lord Chancellors, vol. 5,	1	"
Impeachment Trial of Chief Justice Chase, vols. 1, 2,	2	"
Orchard's History of the Baptists,	1	"
Physical Basis of the Mind,	1	"
Surnames as a Science,	1	"
Genealogy of Surnames,	1	"
Stormouth's Dictionary of the English Language,	1	"
Fresh Water Fishes of Europe,	1	"
Gulliver's Travels,	1	"
Burke's Heraldic and Historical Register, vols. 1, 2,	2	"
Burke's History of the Commoners, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4,	4	"
Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia, 1887,	1	"
Index to Annual Encyclopedia, 1876-1887,	1	"
Bethan's Baronetage of England, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	5	"

Lives of Eminent Methodist Ministers,	1	Volumes.
The Earth and Its Inhabitants—Africa, vol. 3,	1	"
Messages of President Buchanan,	1	"
United States Postal Guide, and supplements,	1	"
Redpath's History of the World, vols. 1, 2, 3,	3	"
Origin of the English Language,	1	"
Cowe's Fur-Bearing Animals,	1	"
Georgia Historical Collections, vol. 2,	1	"
Campaigns of General Forest,	1	"
Specimens of German Art,	2	"
Pickett's Men in 1861-5,	1	"
Jones' History of the Southern Indians,	1	"
Max Muller on the Science of Thought,	1	"
Historical Magazines, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	7	"
Horace Mann's School Reports, (Mass.,) vols. 1, 2,	2	"
Records of the War of the Rebellion, vol. 17, part 2; vols. 18, 19, parts 1, 2; vol. 20, parts 1, 2; vol. 21,	7	"
History of the Confederate Navy,	1	"
Proceedings of the American Pharmacuetical Association, 1851 to 1872,	21	"
Myrtle Leaves, by Rev. A. W. Mangum.	1	"
Lossing's History of the Civil War, vols. 1, 2, 3,	3	"
Draper's History of the Civil War, vols. 1, 2, 3,	3	"
In Vinculis, by A. M. Keiley,	1	"
Mason's Southern Poems,	1	"
Admiral Semmes' Log of the Cruiser Alabama,	1	"
Incidents of the Revolutionary War,	1	"
Life of General Daniel Morgan,	1	"
Considerations of the Order of Cincinnatus, etc.,	1	"
Essays on Modern Martyrs,	1	"

DOCUMENT NO. 18.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR DANIEL G. FOWLE.

DELIVERED IN RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JAN. 17TH, 1889.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,
Ladies and Fellow-Citizens:

The issues of the war are dead.

The election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency of the United States four years ago, and the magnificent administration of public affairs since his inauguration have done more to destroy sectionalism and restore confidence and fraternity between the States of the Union than all other causes combined since the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox.

Before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration there were many narrow-minded men at the North who honestly believed—if narrow-mindedness can ever be honest—that the advent of the Democratic party to power meant an assault upon the integrity of the Union, and encouragement to the disunion sentiment, which it assumed was still smouldering throughout the South, ready to show itself at the first favorable opportunity.

At the South, men of broader minds, but even less honesty, had impressed upon the colored element of our popu-

lation that the triumph of Democracy meant an assault upon their recently acquired freedom. From these causes the inauguration of a Democratic National administration gave great disquietude North and South.

But as the sun when he has climbed above the horizon, by his dispelling beams drives away the fogs which obscured the vision, so the glorious acts of Cleveland's administration have shamed into silence the stupid croakers of the North and allayed the fears of the credulous and simple minded negroes of the South.

And now that this distinguished successor to Washington is about to close his term, let us pause and inquire what lessons have been taught us by his wise and patriotic administration of public affairs.

First—It has restored the American Union almost as it existed in the days of our fathers. It has enabled a Southern man to take pride once more in the Constitution of the United States—that grand offering of Virginia's great son, to liberty and the country—and to feel once more that his native State is the equal of any of the sisterhood.

Second—By the consolidation of collection districts and the elimination of unnecessary offices it has established a precedent for economy in public affairs, very much needed at this time.

Third—By his manly, straight-forward recommendations for the reduction of taxes, he has earned the respect and lasting gratitude of our heavily-taxed and over-burdened people. For to his honor, be it said, that his was the first message which for twenty-five years has emanated from the White House espousing the cause of the toiling masses, and proposing a restriction upon the unholy gains of corporations, combinations and trusts.

Notwithstanding this grand record of public service, and a plurality of many thousands of the popular vote, by an eddy of political sentiment, in a single State, he has been denied a re-election, but the principles which he has re-es-

tablished are of such vital force that his successor in office must repudiate the platform upon which he was apparently elected and follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, or the wrath of an offended people will visit with condign punishment his departure from the paths of wisdom and good government.

North Carolina turns with grateful heart to her great leader with the assurance that he bears with him into the shades of private life her respect, her admiration and her affection.

* * * * * * *

But enough of the past. Let us turn our gaze to the present, and deduce from it what is apparently in store for us and our great State.

A Republican administration will control the destinies of this country from the 4th of March for the term of four years.

North Carolina stands ready to give that administration a fair trial, and to cordially co-operate with it in every effort which it may make to increase the prosperity of the Union —and the glory of the Constitution of the United States— for, throughout the limits of this State, at least, it is thoroughly believed that "the Union is the Constitution, and the Constitution is the Union." Upon the maintainance of that Constitution depends the prosperity of the Union.

North Carolina will cheerfully give her aid in making our country greater and more powerful during the next four years, because she is satisfied that the attempt to enrich the few by the oppression of the many, under the specious pretence of affording protection to American labor, will be fully understood by the masses of the people before the expiration of another four years, and when the Democratic party resumes the control of this government it wishes to find the people as little impoverished as possible, for it will come to stay until it has performed its great work of extirpating those alliances which have for their object the accu-

mulation of immense private fortunes at the expense of the suffering people.

It is at least a matter of congratulation that the Republican party now has it in its power to repeal the iniquitous internal revenue system which it originated. It is an excise tax, and now that the war is over, should be repealed without delay.

There is no reason in the assertion that the government, in times of peace, has the power of levying a direct tax upon the product of a farmer on one side of the road, because it happens to be tobacco or an orchard and not the power to tax the corn or wheat of the same farmer on the other side of the road.

The fact is, any internal revenue law in time of peace, is a violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, which only intended that such power should be exercised as a war measure when the country was deprived of its resources from imports, and if the Republican party, when it gets the full control of the government of the United States, President, Senate and House of Representatives, shall fail to redeem the pledges of its leaders by repealing these laws, it will not require the gift of prophecy to foresee the rebuke it will receive at the hands of its disappointed constituency.

STATE TAXATION.

In regard to State affairs, we have great cause for thankfulness, on account of the good results which have attended the wise and patriotic administrations of my three distinguished predecessors—Governors Scales, Jarvis and Vance. From 1868 to the present time, the assessed property of the State has increased from $98,000,000 to $212,000,000, and since 1868, when our State tax, under Republican rule, was eighty cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property, it has been reduced, until now it is only twenty cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property, and yet we have

erected more public buildings than at any previous period of our history.

POPULATION.

Our population seems to be increasing gradually but surely. Taking the number of votes cast for the several candidates for Governur from 1868 to 1888, it will appear that the increase has been during the twenty years 72 per cent.; for in 1868 the vote was 166,000, whilst in 1888 it was 285,000.

IMMIGRATION.

This increase, it ought to gratify us at ascertaining, is due, not to any appreciable extent to immigration, but to the natural increase of our population; and when we consider the advantages of soil, location and temperature possessed by our State, we may reasonably hope that the day is not distant when worthy, industrious emigrants will find it to their interest to come to this the most favored of all the sisters of the Union.

But, in order to attract desirable emigrants, we must improve our State and give to it such a government as will induce the better class of those who desire new homes to cast their lots with us.

THE STATE GUARD.

Now, to establish and perpetuate good government, we must have adequate means at our command to cause the laws to be respected and obeyed; and with this view it is, in my estimation, the duty of the Legislature to render more effective the State Guard. This can be done:

1st. By increasing the number of the companies to thirty, or even more.

2d. By providing a permanent encampment.

In this connection. the following letter to Hon. Alfred Rowland from acting Secretary of War Macfeely, is called to your attention:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 10, 1888.

Hon. Alfred Rowland, House of Representatives.

SIR:—Acknowledging receipt of your communication of the 28th ult., enclosing an inquiry from Colonel W. C. Jones, commanding Second Regiment North Carolina State Guard, Wilmington, N. C., as to whether a sea-coast battery can be obtained under the Act of May 19, 1882 (22 Stats., p. 93), I have the honor to inform you that, under the Act cited, a sea-coast battery can be issued on the requisition of the Governor of a State bordering on the sea or gulf coast; and the State of North Carolina not having receivod the benefits of the Act, can do so at any time, the appropriation therefor being a permanent one, under the decision of the Second Comptroller, dated March 13, 1884.

Very respectfully, R. MACFEELY,
Acting Secretary of War.

If a permanent camping ground is established, the U. S. Government appropriates $5,000 with which to prepare the grounds and erect the above battery.

3d. By increasing the pay of the Adjutant General, so that he may be able to give more of his time to his very important duties.

Personal liberty is of the first concern to a good citizen, and this personal liberty can best be preserved by having an organized force at the command of the Executive, to be used promptly whenever the emergency may arise. My distinguished predecessor authorizes me to state that on one occasion, at least, during his administration, the fact that we had a State Guard, in his opinion, preserved the public peace and saved North Carolina from riot and bloodshed.

SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

Improper taxes should not be imposed or collected. In this connection, your attention is called to that clause of the Constitution of our State which provides that no tax shall

be levied for the payment of any special tax bonds until the same has been submitted to a vote of the people.

A suit is now pending for the collection of the special tax bonds issued by the Legislature of 1868, and I wish each and every member of the General Assembly to understand distinctly that everything which the Governor can constitutionally do to prevent the collection of these bonds, or any portion of them, principal or interest, will be done, and that he, as well as the people of North Carolina, relies upon your earnest co-operation in protecting the State from this imposition.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

To an intelligent man seeking a new home, the educational facilities afforded by a State to the young of both sexes are of prime importance. We are proud of the record made by North Carolina upon this subject.

For our guidance in the present and the future, we must look to the requirements of our State Constitution and the wants of the people.

No one can peruse the Constitution adopted by North Carolina in 1789, or its various changes since, without being struck by the solicitude of our people that our

STATE UNIVERSITY

should be fostered by the Legislature. Under that Constitution its care is your duty, and its proper maintenance by you one of its most binding obligations.

Whether the people acted wisely or not in establishing a University for the State, is not the question so long as that Constitution contains its present provisions. Although the honor of being one of its matriculates is not mine, yet the glorious desire of our revolutionary and post-revolutionary fathers to establish in North Carolina a University in which every true son of the State may feel an honorable pride, finds a responsive echo in my heart.

To your kind care it is committed, and anything that may be necessary to make it more effective and useful you will no doubt take pleasure, as well as pride, in doing.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Our common schools are an honor to the State. We have appropriated more and more money for the education of our boys and girls. In 1868 there was expended for this purpose by the State, $39,000; in 1888 about $700,000. But yet in some of the counties of the State the schools are not kept open four months each year, as the Constitution requires. There seems to be no practicable way, under an act, which is uniform in levying taxes upon the different counties of the State, to remedy this evil by legislation, yet it should be remedied. The suggestion is, therefore, made for your consideratinn, whether it would not be well to make some change in the Constitution of the State, so that the amount needed to keep the schools open for the four months, shall be levied upon the property of the county in which the deficiency occurs.

TITLES TO LAND.

It is of the utmost importance to us to have the titles to our real estate as clear and simple as possible. But yet owing to an old provision in our law, which might at one time have been reasonable, it often happens that a title is condemned, or, in case a man desires to negotiate a loan, doubt is thrown upon it to such an extent that those having money are unwilling to part with it for fear that some "married woman" or the married daughter of some mother and grandmother, who was a married woman before she arrived at the age of twenty-one years, may sue for the same. There has been case after case in our county where men have purchased estates, after due enquiry, and yet some one

living in some distant part of the county has, under this law, brought suit and dispossessed the man or the woman who has expended money in buying a home. This can be remedied by repealing the provison excepting married women from our statutes of repose.

This will be no hardship, for they have now the right to sue alone, or if there should be a doubt about that you have the power to give them the right as if they were femmes sole, and preserve for their benefit the law until, say, the 1st of January, 1890.

RAILROADS.

The railroad system of a State always attracts the attention of a would-be citizen.

We have now in North Carolina 51 railroad companies. We have 2,550 miles of track already laid, and new routes contemplated and begun every few months. These railroads have been of incalculable benefit to our State and people, and their prosperity is to us a matter of pardonable pride, and no embarrassing restraint upon their development or prosperity should be imposed by a legislative body. But on the other hand, the exercise of unlimited power—almost of sovereignty—by powerful corporations, however well managed, will be apt to prove injurious to the State or some portion of it, whenever the interests of those corporations seems to be antagonistic to that of our State or people.

It is therefore right and proper that a law creating a railroad commission, to be composed of, say, three members, should be matured at an early day by the General Assembly. Care, of course, should be taken not to interfere with the legitimate exercise of power by the different railroad corporations, but at the same time the interests of the State should be carefully guarded against usurpations by these most powerful associations.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

From the most powerful let us turn to the most helpless of our people. However well the material prosperity of a State may be provided for, if it owes a debt of gratitude to any portion of its people, and fit occasion comes for its payment, and the ability is present to discharge that debt, at least in part, and that duty is neglected, prosperity itself will only make more glaring the ingratitude of the Commonwealth.

We have maimed and disabled soldiers around us who have fought the battles of their State, and entwined around North Carolina's brow a chaplet of undying glory and renown. For even in a war which culminated in defeat, the North Carolina soldier won for himself a reputation for courage and heroism unsurpassed by the achievements of the human race in any clime or any country.

It is the desire of our people that this legislature should be prudent and frugal and economical, but no whisper has yet come to my ears that a proper appropriation should not be made to render more tolerable the condition of those brave soldiers who were wounded upon the battle field, and are now suffering on account of those wounds for the actual necessaries of life. Let your bounty to them be as liberal as the circumstances of the State will permit, for under no circumstances will the people of North Carolina, be willing to see one of her disabled soldiers enter the poor-house. Fix upon the amount which aided by the gifts of the charitable and the affection of kindred will bring comfort to each disabled soldier, and provide that an additional amount shall be added to the sum appropriated under the act of 1885 for his benefit, until he shall receive the amount to be fixed by you, and the plaudits of your countrymen will attend your action.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Upon Burke square in this city there is a building intended to be a residence for the Governor of the State. It has cost the State in cash, according to our Treasurer's report, the sum of $20,000. No portion of this amount was raised by taxation, but it is the proceeds of the sale of certain lots in the city of Raleigh belonging to the State. In addition to this it has cost the value of the labor bestowed upon it by our convicts. It is a building it would be well for you to visit. Its speedy completion is earnestly recommended.

It has been my fortune to stand upon the floor of our State Capitol as a member of the Legislature of our State in the darkest days of the civil war, and again, at the head of the military forces of the State as Adjutant General when the whole power of our people was being exerted in an unequal strife, and again, upon the judicial bench, when the antagonistic principles of military and civil government seemed to threaten a conflict of authority detrimental to the interests of this Commonwealth which we all love so much, and yet my countrymen, with unfeigned diffidence, I say to you this day, the responsibility which is about to devolve upon me brings with it more apprehension as to the result of my official action than I ever felt before.

My distinguished predecessor has just closed an administration, so wise and conservative in its character that hardly a ripple has disturbed the surface of the current of public opinion during his entire term, and yet I feel well assured, that the future historian will refer to the last four years, as the halcyon days of North Carolina when the wisdom and justice of its Governor established peace and quiet throughout the length and breadth of our State.

The next four years may be more trying, but will you not, gentlemen of the General Assembly and fellow citizens, give your aid and influence in bringing increased prosperity and development to our noble old mother, and making her position in the sisterhood more glorious and honorable than it has ever been before?

This can only be done by wise and patriotic laws, enacted by you who are representatives and by prompt and cheerful co-operation upon the part of our citizens. It can only be done by deepening and widening the foundation upon which rests, in the hearts of the people of North Carolina, the love of the American Union.

When the prodigal son returned to the house of his father, the misfortunes of his past only added to the love and affection which he bore to his recovered home. Realizing the ardent devotion entertained by this people for the government of our fathers, I unhesitatingly proclaim this day that nowhere within this broad land is there a sincerer devotion felt for the National government than within the limits of North Carolina. It is our country, and it is our government, and at the conclusion of this administration, let us by our actions be able to prove to the whole world that the confines of a single State are not sufficient to satisfy the longings and ambitions of a people whose pride and glory it is that this is part and parcel of a great and powerful country. Let us welcome our brethren from other States of this Union, whether North or South, within our borders, and let us make each and every one of them feel that we are alike brothers in the Union, and that we proudly point to our inheritance of American citizenship as the greatest honor which any human being can claim.

When this is fully realized our homes will be better protected, our people will become better satisfied, our State more progressive, and our country the pride and glory of the world.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Agricultural Experiment Station,

FOR THE

YEARS 1887–'88.

DOCUMENT NO. 19] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, FOR THE YEARS 1887–'88.

To His Excellency GOV. A. M. SCALES, *Chairman of the Board of Agriculture, Immigration and Statistics:*

SIR:—In obedience to your request, I have the honor to submit herewith, the fifth biennial report of the Experiment Station, showing the work done and other matters pertaining thereto, during the two years ending December 31st, 1888.

Owing to decreased appropriations to the Station brought about by legislative enactments of the Session of 1887, the operations of the Station were materially lessened during the first year of which this report treats. Consequent, upon this reduction of funds, a reduction of force became necessary and a cessation of some important experimental work, notably, at the farm in conjunction with the other branches of the Station. At the end of the season of 1887, the entire farm work had to be abandoned and the operations there discontinued.

Fortunately, at this juncture, the now famous Hatch act was passed by the Congress of the United States, which appropriates to each State and territory $15,000 per annum to establish an Agricultural Experiment Station for the sole purpose of conducting researches and verifying experiments,

etc., in accordance with the specified requirements. Previous to the passage of this act the Legislature of this State accepted the conditions of the Hatch act and appropriated whatever funds to be derived therefrom to the maintenance of this Experiment Station. For a long time, however, it remained extremely doubtful at Washington, as to whether this appropriation was actually made to carry into effect the provisions of the law, and it so continued until the succeeding Congress solved the difficulty by passing a direct appropriation for the object as set forth. So late, however, was this, that the Station did not receive any of the funds until late in the Spring of 1888, too late to accomplish anything in the way of experimental field work for this season. The Congressional appropriations from the United States though not received till March and April of 1888, really covered the time from July 1st, 1887, and part of the funds thus received from the United States, were consequently applied to the payment of the expenditures of the Station from this time (July 1st, 1887,) on. The Experiment Station now receives its support wholly from this source, with the exception of a small amount appropriated by the Board of Agriculture for the purpose of carrying on chemical work required by the laws of the State and not allowed by the province of the Hatch act.

It should be a source of gratification therefore to the people of the State that they have the means of receiving the benefits offered by the Station through its various branches—to have an institution of this character in their midst, at all times ready to protect their interests and aid in facilitating their work, without the appropriation of a single dollar, or the cost to the people of the State of a single cent for any of the work required in its numerous branches.

SCOPE OF WORK.

Since the Station began to receive the benefits of the

Hatch Fund from the United States, the scope of its work has been largely increased. It now includes

I. Chemical and Microscopical Work, including

1. The analysis of all fertilizers legally on sale in the State.
2. The analysis of agricultural chemicals, of composts, and home-made fertilizers, and all materials from which they can be made.
3. The analysis of soils, marls and mucks.
4. The analysis of feeding stuffs.
5. The analysis of potable and mineral waters.
6. The examination of seeds with reference to their purity, and capacity to germinate.
7. The examination of grasses and weeds.
8. The study of insects injurious to vegetation.
9. The analysis of milk, butter and other dairy products.
10. Such other chemical and microscopical investigation as is demanded in the experimental work of the Station.

II. Experimental Work in the Field, Stable and Laboratory, to include

1. The effect of different fertilizers on various soils of the State.
2. The study of improved methods for cultivation of staple crops.
3. The study of the best treatment for worn out lands.
4. The study of the best system for the rotation of crops.
5. Chemical investigations, with practical experiments with cattle, on the value of the various forage crops.
6. Investigations on the growth of new crops for this climate, in comparison with those we now have.
7. The construction of the silo, and value of ensilage.
8. The study of the growth of cattle using the different feeding stuffs.
9. Investigations in the production of milk and butter under different conditions, and with various implements.
10. Digestion experiments with stock, to ascertain the value of various food stuffs.

11. Experiments with the various feeding rations to ascertain how far the feeding standards can be relied on.

12, Such other work from time to time as may be deemed advisable for the interests of the Agriculture of the State.

III. The Collection and Distribution of Meteorological Data, such as will directly aid the various agricultural industries of the State. This is done through the medium of the State Weather Service (which is now and has been a part of the Station) acting in conjunction with the United States Signal Service. The work is expected to be of benefit in

1. A foreknowledge of the coming of cold waves, protecting fruit and tobacco interests.

2. A foreknowledge of the coming of frosts, to be of benefit in the same way.

3. The distribution of telegrams of weather indications transmitted in advance.

4. The collection of various meteorological data, in obtaining a more perfect idea of the various climatic changes; and thus in extending the crops found useful in other localities to portions of this State.

5. The collection and distribution of reports showing the effect of the weather on the crops during successive periods of their growth.

IV. A Bureau of Information for all subjects connected with the agricultural industries of the State. Information of this character given as promptly and carefully as possible.

Samples, when sent by citizens of the State for examination, will be accepted and analyzed free of charge.

1. If they are taken strictly according to our printed forms, which must be obtained.

2. If they are of sufficient public interest.

3. If the Station is free to publish the results.

EQUIPMENT.

The headquarters of the Experiment Station are in the

north wing of the Agricultural Building, immediately north of the Capitol, where are situated the various offices, laboratories, furnace rooms, &c., botannical room, and Weather Station. Each of these rooms is well equipped with the various facilities necessary for carrying on the different portions of the work. On the roof of the building are located the various instruments for recording meteorological observations, also a 36-foot iron flag staff for displaying the signals for the weather indications.

The Experimental Farm, on which are the experimental stables, dairy, and plant house, is situated just $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the city limits, and adjoining the grounds of the State Agricultural Society. The buildings for the experimental work with cattle and their products, have been under construction for some months past, and are fast approaching completion. Active experimental work has not yet been begun in these new directions. When finished, the necessary equipment of stock, implements, &c., will be arranged and no time will be lost in beginning operations.

To each and all of these places visitors are cordially invited, and will be gladly welcomed.

OFFICERS OF THE STATION.

The additional work commenced and now in operation, required an addition to the corps of workers. The Station staff now includes

Director ---------- H. B. BATTLE.
Agriculturist ---------- J. R. CHAMBERLAIN.
Chemists ---------- F. B. DANCY,
F. B. CARPENTER,
B. THORP,
J. R. HARRIS.
Botanist ---------- GERALD MCCARTHY.
Meteorologist ---------- H. MCP. BALDWIN.
Secretary ---------- R. T. BURWELL.

RECORD OF WORK DURING 1887 AND 1888.

Some of the branches of the Station were added late in the season of 1888, notably so in the case of the Botanical Work and the Feeding and Dairy Experiments. The record for these branches, therefore, is short, much of the time having been consumed in necessary preparations. The Feeding and Dairy Experiments especially, being entirely new for this State, progress was necessarily slow in entering a field with us hitherto untried.

The record of work embraces

I. CHEMICAL WORK, including *a. Fertilizer Control; b. Experimental; c. Miscellaneous.*

II. EXPERIMENTAL FARM WORK, including *a. Field Experiments; b. Feeding Experiments; c. Dairy Experiments.*

III. BOTANICAL WORK.

IV. ENTOMOLOGICAL WORK.

V. METEOROLOGICAL WORK.

VI. PUBLICATIONS.

VII. INFORMATION GIVEN.

I. CHEMICAL WORK.

Occupying by far much the larger portion of the time and attention of the Station, the chemical work ranks first among its many agencies. Among the other laboratory work accomplished is

a. The Fertilizer Control.

As one of the chief objects designed for the Experiment Station by the statutes of 1877, this branch of our work still receives, and deservedly so, much consideration. Much of this report accordingly is given up to this subject, and includes firstly, what has been done in the past two years in

this direction, and secondly, other matters pertaining to this work.

The objects of the Fertilizer Control are well known, namely: To protect the farmers of the State from fraudulent fertilizers by requiring every manufacturer doing business in the State to take out a license on each brand on sale by him; to exercise a general control of the trade by a system of inspecting all brands legally on sale in the State, and by a chemical analysis of these brands to ascertain if their qualities are maintained at a certain guaranteed standard.

A partial trouble in the past is that the Station's analyses have not been published sufficiently early to enable the farmer to use them the same season in the purchases of his fertilizers. This is due to the fact that heretofore the samples have not been procured early, owing to the delay in shipping goods into the State. Last year by extra work in the laboratory we were, in the face of this trouble, able to send out the printed analyses earlier by two weeks than heretofore.

Upon presentation by the writer to the Board of Agriculture at their December meeting of the necessity of all speed in this work, and urging its advisability, the number of inspectors was so increased that the samples will be procured at the earliest possible moment after the goods reach the State. By special preparation in the laboratory we are better equipped to analyze these samples, and too, more rapidly. We hope therefore to have this season the published analyses in the hands of the farmers sufficiently early for their purchases, and sooner than ever before.

As to whether the Experiment Station has fulfilled its mission in respect to the fertilizer control there can hardly be any doubt. We point with pride to the row in the Station's Museum of fraudulent chemicals and worthless fertilizers detected and brought to light entirely through our efforts; and to the decrease in cost to the farmers of commercial fertilizers and to the marked increase in quality as shown

by the average composition of ammoniated fertilizers for the various years.

In order to show the character of the trade for the past years, and for comparison for several years past, the subjoined table is inserted giving the number and description of the different brands on sale in the State. It will be noted however, that as the licenses do not lapse with the calendar year, a single license can extend through portions of two years. The numbers, therefore, do not show the actual number of licenses issued.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
"Acid phosphates," or simple superphosphates	8	10	11	7	9	11	10	9
Superphosphates with potash	9	15	15	10	10	9	8	7
Ammoniated superphosphates	40	55	61	59	63	66	58	62
Natural guanos	1	3	2	3	2	3	1	1
Agricultural lime	1	1	2	1	1	1	--	--
Specialties	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
	59	86	92	80	85	90	77	79

The average composition of ammoniated superphosphates with potash show with some slight fluctuations, a marked improvement over that of former years.

AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATES, WITH POTASH.

	Average in							
	1880.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Available phosphoric acid,	7.40	8.91	8.59	8.15	9.13	8.69	8.54	9.11
Ammonia	2.70	2.60	2.33	2.67	2.65	2.53	2.43	2.61
Potash	1.30	1.82	2.18	2.13	2.34	2.30	2.08	2.33
Valuation on the 1888 basis	$18.28	20.61	19.48	19.92	21.25	20.33	19.62	21.19

It will be noticed that from 1880 to 1888, the increase in available phosphoric acid has been decided, amounting to

1.61 per cent., the ammonia has been remarkably close for all of the years, the potash from 1.30 in 1880 to 2.33 to 1888, or an increase of over one per cent. Using the seaboard valuation of 1888 for all the years, viz: available phosphoric acid, 6c. per lb.; for ammonia, 15c. per lb.; for potash, 5c. per lb.; the valuation per ton has increased from $18.28 to $21.19, a total increase of $2.91 from the years 1880 to 1888.

As to the cost of these fertilizers to the farmers the change has been more decided. In 1877, when the Station was established, the average cash price of the ammoniated fertilizer was $43.50 per ton. This same fertilizer in 1888 could be bought for $27.50—a reduction in price of $16.00 per ton. It is not claimed that the Station was the sole cause of this reduction, but that by a judicious control of the trade in renewing confidence between the dealers and consumers—in the prevention of fraud—in producing healthy competition, it aided largely towards this end.

In the last table the figures for 1885 and 1888 are nearly identical and express the maximum of those in the other years. I do not think these figures will be exceeded in years to come, for the simple reason that now they are as high as can be made with the present composition of the ingredients now generally in use for making fertilizers.

The cost of the different ingredients for 1888 is as low as will be reached, and possibly the minimum has been recorded in this year. In fact, indications now point to a marked advance in these ingredients, and there is every reason to believe that prices for 1889 will rule at least 10 to 15 per cent. higher than for the past season.

An investigation of these licensed brands as to the States in which they were manufactured, will be interesting. On this basis the following table has been compiled:

WHERE THE FERTILIZERS ARE MANUFACTURED.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Massachusetts	2	3	--	2	2	3	1	4	6
Connecticut	1	2	2	4	3	3	1	2	1
New York	3	6	5	3	2	4	3	1	1
New Jersey	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	4
Delaware	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	3
Maryland	21	25	45	42	30	31	35	29	25
Pennsylvania	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	1
Virginia	7	9	15	17	20	18	21	14	12
North Carolina	3	3	6	6	8	9	10	11	13
South Carolina	5	6	9	14	12	11	11	10	13
Totals	47	59	86	92	80	85	90	77	79

A casual glance at the above table will show how the number of fertilizers accredited to the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, have increased, notably so in the case of North Carolina, where the increase has been over four fold within eight years.

As illustrating this fact the following calculation is inserted which shows the per cent. of these brands which were manufactured in the three States before mentioned for the different years.

THE NUMBER OF BRANDS MANUFACTURED IN THE THREE STATES, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA, FOR THE YEARS 1880 TO 1888 IN PER CENTS OF THE WHOLE NUMBER.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina	31.92	30.50	34.88	40.21	50.00	44.70	46.67	45.45	48.10

In reference to North Carolina alone, the change is more decided.

THE NUMBER OF BRANDS MANUFACTURED IN NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE YEARS 1880 TO 1888, IN PER CENTS OF THE WHOLE NUMBER.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
North Carolina	6.38	5.08	6.97	6.52	10.00	10.47	11.11	14.30	16.46

Here the increase is nearly three-fold. What does this change foretell? Considering the number of brands as indicative of the amount sold, which can safely be said, since the conditions for the various years have remained unaltered, these figures prove almost conclusively that the home manufacturers are gradually driving the other more distant competitors from the field; that the distance from the source of supply of the various ingredients, and from the market where the fertilizers are sold, and the consequent high freights which these fertilizers must pay to reach a market, are proving each year to be a more effectual barrier to their entering the State in a commercial point of view. Taking our own State and the two adjoining, it is plainly seen that the three, while they controlled one-third of the trade eight years ago, now control one-half. North Carolina alone, eight years ago, controlled only one-sixteenth, now controls one-sixth. With this increase, and there is now no reason why it should not continue, it is not hazardous to assert that *in ten years, one-half of the commercial fertilizers sold in North Carolina will be made in North Carolina.* An additional reason for this assertion is, that the State, either alone or by calling on South Carolina, can furnish the raw ingredients sufficient to make all of the fertilizers needed here. With our comparatively inexhaustible beds of phosphates, which will be surely worked in the future much more extensively than at present, it very probably will not be necessary to procure any of the raw materials from South Carolina.

LAWS GOVERNING THE SALE OF FERTILIZERS IN VARIOUS STATES.

Believing as we do, that the plan of the law which controls the trade in commercial fertilizers in our State, is superior to any other, both in the requirements and in the way it is carried into effect, attention is directed to the

accompanying carefully prepared digest of the corresponding laws in those States exercising a like control. Our law is seen to be the most free from all expensive machinery and other objectionable expenditures, and it is carried into effect with the least possible amount of direction and overlooking, which to every liberty loving citizen, is at all times most disagreeable.

These digests have been made with extreme care from reports furnished by the authorities of the various States, and bring the laws down to date. Where this is not the case, an appropriate heading will explain.

It was endeavored, as far as possible, in making these digests, to arrange the matter contained therein according to a regular plan, so that the laws could be more readily compared with each other. With this in view, the digests are arranged, as far as possible, to include the following points:

1. Tax or fee, requirements and amount.
2. What articles are taxable.
3. Samples, how collected.
4. Required of manufacturers or dealers.
5. Penalty for disobeying requirements.
6. Branding of bags.
7. Publication of results of analysis.
8. Is the law satisfactory to manufacturing companies and farmers.
9. Is a change contemplated.

DIGEST OF FERTILIZER LAWS.

ALABAMA.

No fertilizer can be sold or exchanged without license from the Commissioner, who issues such to any person on payment of a fee of $1.00, said license to be good for one season, ending 30th September of each year.

The term fertilizer does not include common lime, land plaster, cotton seed, cotton seed meal, ashes or common salt, not in combination.

Samples are sent by the farmer, and if the merchant thinks that the analysis made for the farmer does not correctly represent his goods, he may send one also.

Before offering a fertilizer for sale, the licensee must attach to each package a tag furnished by the Commissioner on payment of fifty cents for a number sufficient to tag a ton. He must also submit to the Commissioner a printed statement of the brand, number of pounds in the package used, name and address of the manufacturer, and also the amount of the ordinary ingredients which he is willing to guarantee such fertilizer to contain; and where the maximum and minimum percentage is given, the minimum is taken in the determination of the commercial value.

For not submitting the statement as required, a fine of $500 for each offense is imposed, and any person who offers for sale a package not tagged forfeits $50. Any one counterfeiting the tag, or using a counterfeit knowingly, or making use of a genuine tag the second time, or one of a former season, is liable to a fine of $100.

Dealing in fertilizers without a license, and fraudulence in the manufacture and sale of same, is punished with a fine of not less than $100 for each offense.

All packages of fertilizer must have branded upon them, in such manner as the Commissioner may establish, the true chemical analysis, as claimed by manufacturer, showing the percentage of all the ordinary ingredients.

CONNECTICUT.

Every manufacturer, importer, agent, or seller of any fertilizer, the retail price of which is $10 or more, must pay, by 1st of May annually, to the Director of the Experiment Station, an analysis fee of $10 for each ingredient claimed to exist in the fertilizer, provided, when the manu-

facturer or importer has paid the fee, it will not be required of the agent or seller.

Before offering a fertilizer for sale, the party must file with the Director two certified copies of the statement required to be placed on the packages, and deposit a sealed glass jar or bottle containing not less than one pound of the fertilizer, with an affidavit that it is a fair average sample.

No person is allowed to use leather in any form as an ingredient of a fertilizer, without affixing to every package an explicit printed certificate of the fact; and wherever fish, from which the oil has been extracted, enters as a principal ingredient, it must, within thirty-six hours from time received, be treated with sulphuric acid or other chemicals approved by the Director, in such quantity as to arrest decomposition, and there must be a means provided of consuming all the smoke and vapors arising from the same.

Any person violating any provisions of the laws is fined $100 for the first offense and $200 for each subsequent one.

To every package of fertilizer must be attached a printed statement, clearly certifying the number of net pounds in the package, brand, name and address of manufacturer, and chemical composition, in a manner approved by the Experiment Station.

The Director pays the analysis fees into the treasury of the Station, and causes one or more analyses of each fertilizer to be published annually. He is authorized, in person or by deputy, to take samples for analysis from any lot in possession of any dealer.

The law gives moderate satisfaction. No change is contemplated.

DELAWARE.

An analysis fee of $30 is required for each brand offered for sale, and is payable upon receipt of the certificate of analysis required; provided, that when paid for by manufacturers or importers, the agents or sellers will not be required to pay such fee.

Any and every substance imported, manufactured, prepared or sold for fertilizing or manurial purposes, except barnyard manure, marl, lime, ashes, plaster and chemicals used in compounding artificial fertilizers, are subject to the tax.

The State Chemist makes an analysis annually of every fertilizer offered for sale in the State, and has to take out of not less than five original packages, two samples of not more than one pound in weight, one of which he returns; the other is deposited in a sealed bottle with the Secretary of State, which, in case any manufacturer requests another analysis, is sent to any chemist agreed upon.

Every package of fertilizer manufactured or sold in the State, shall be plainly stamped with the number of net pounds of fertilizer in the pack-

age, brand or trade-mark, name and address of manufacturer and chemical analysis, with percentage of all the ordinary ingredients.

Every manufacturer or importer of fertilizers, before offering the same for sale, shall file with the State Chemist the names of his principal agents and a guaranteed analysis of the fertilizers offered for sale by him.

Any one misrepresenting proportions of the ingredients in any fertilizer is liable to a fine of $200 for the first offence, and $300 for each subsequent one; and any one refusing to give information in the above requirement forfeits $100 for the first offense, and $150 for each subsequent one.

Any purchaser that has been defrauded by any adulterations or deficiencies in a fertilizer may recover twice the amount paid to the manufacturer or vendor; but in the case where the vendor is an agent of the manufacturer, the judgment of court is rendered against the manufacturer.

During the months of April and August results of all analyses are published in two newspapers in each county (if there be such), setting forth the percentage of the ordinary ingredients and the commercial value of each ingredient. The State Chemist makes an annual report of the operations to the Governor, which is presented by him to the General Assembly. The law has given excellent satisfaction to manufacturers and consumers, and no changes are contemplated.

GEORGIA.*

LAWS OF 1877.

There is no tax, but a fee of fifty cents per ton is required to be paid to the inspector who takes samples of all fertilizers intended for sale, and provides tags and other devices. All packages must have attached to them the manufacturer's guaranteed analysis, showing the percentage of the ordinary ingredients. No acid phosphate or dissolved bone having less than ten per cent. availble phosphoric acid, nor ammoniated superphosphate with less than eight per cent. available phosphoric acid, and two per cent. of ammonia is allowed to be sold. Violation of these laws is considered a misdemeanor and is punished accordingly. The Commissioner of Agriculture is required to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry into effect the true intent of the law.

* Fertilizer movement, 1886.

INDIANA.*

LAWS OF 1881.

An analysis fee of $2.00 for every sample analyzed, and $1.00 per hundred for all labels furnished must be paid to the State Chemist. The law applies to every substance used for fertilizing purposes, except barnyard manure, marl, lime, wood-ashes and plaster.

Before placing a fertilizer on sale the person must furnish the State Chemist a quantity for analysis, with an affidavit that it is a fair and true sample. The chemist makes an analysis and prints the result in the form of a label, which must plainly set forth the name and address of the manufacturer, and the percentage of the ordinary ingredients, with the chemist's certificate affixed. Such labels are furnished persons desiring to sell the fertilizer so analyzed in quantities of 500 or multiples thereof. Every package must have a label attached to it in a conspicuous place, and any person selling a fertilizer not so labeled, or labeled with a false analysis, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction is fined $50 for the first, and $100 for each subsequent offence.

KENTUCKY.

By the first of May in each year, any person intending to expose for sale any fertilizer, whose retail price is more than $10 per ton, has to furnish the Director of the Experiment Station a sample for analysis of not less than one pound, with an affidavit that it is a fair and true sample. The Director has an analysis made of every sample furnished, and prints the result in form of a label, which also sets forth the name of the manufacturer, place of manufacture, brand and essential ingredients contained therein, expressed in a manner approved by the Director, together with his certificate that said analysis is true and complete. The label must also contain the money value of the fertilizer, computed from its composition. Such labels are furnished in quantities of 500 or multiples thereof at the rate of $1.00 per hundred. Every package must have one of these attached to it in a conspicuous place.

Any manufacturer or vendor of fertilizer who sells or exposes for sale any fertilizer without having complied with the provisions of the law, is, upon indictment and conviction, fined $100 for each violation which, less the percentage of attorney, is paid into the State Treasury.

The Director receives for every fertilizer analyzed a fee of $15, which is paid into the treasury of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The Director has to present, within two months of the biennial meeting of the General Assembly, a report of his work, with an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures.

---

* Fertilizer movement, 1886.

The Director or his deputy can take samples from any lot or package of any fertilizer in possession of any dealer in the State, and he has power to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry into effect the true meaning of the law.

Any agriculturist, a purchaser of any fertilizer, may take a sample of the same under the rules of the Director and have it analyzed at the Station free of charge.

The law does not suit in all particulars, but no changes are suggested.

LOUISIANA.*

LAWS OF 1886.

The Commissioner of Agriculture furnishes tags, on which is printed the word "Guaranteed," with the year and season and a *fac simile* of his signature, to any dealer upon payment of fifty cents for a sufficient number to tag a ton of fertilizer.

The term fertilizer does not include lime or land plaster, cotton seed meal, ashes or common salt, or raw bone, not specially treated.

Every vendor of fertilizer, upon request of the purchaser, is required to send a fair sample of such to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner himself can have samples taken of any fertilizer offered for sale and have the same analyzed. Before a fertilizer can be placed on sale, a printed statement must be submitted to the Commissioner, setting forth the brand, the number of pounds to the package, the name and address of the manufacturer, and amount of the ingredients guaranteed. The Commissioner then furnishes a certificate stating that the requirements have been complied with, and authorizing the party receiving the same to deal in fertilizers. Every package must have one of the Commissioner's tags attached to it.

Failure to file the statement required is liable to be punished with a fine not exceeding $1,000, and any person offering for sale a fertilizer not tagged is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, is fined $250 for each offense, and is liable to a fine of $150 for each omission; and any person using a tag the second time, or a counterfeit one, on conviction, is fined a sum not exceeding $500, one-half of which goes to the informer, which fine may be doubled or trebled at each second and third conviction, and so on progressively.

Every package must have printed upon it the true analysis, as claimed by the manufacturer, showing the percentage of the valuable ingredients.

It is the duty of the Commissioner to issue and distribute circulars setting forth the brands of fertilizers sold in the State, their analyses as claimed by the manufacturers, and their relative commercial value, as well as analyses made by the official Chemist.

---

*Fertilizer movement, 1886.

MAINE.

LAWS OF 1887.

Any person offering for sale more than twenty-five tons of commercial fertilizer, with a price exceeding $10, must pay a license fee of $50 for a single brand and $15 for each additional brand. This does not refer to porgychum, or fish scrap, or bone, when unmixed with other fertilizing materials.

The Director of the Station, or his deputy, selects from three different parcels, in different sections of the State, samples for analyses, not exceeding two pounds per package; he has to take at least three samples a year, and in the presence of a representative of the company, to whom he delivers one-half the sample.

Every package must have affixed to it, in a conspicuous place, a plainly printed certificate, stating the number of net pounds in the package, brand, name and address of manufacturer, and chemical analysis, with percentage of all the ordinary ingredients.

Any person violating these laws is fined not less than $100 nor more than $300 for the first offense, and not less than $200 nor more than $500 for each subsequent one.

Whenever public interest will be promoted thereby, publications of the results of the experiments are made.

MASSACHUSETTS.

An analysis fee of $5.00 for each of the three ingredients, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, claimed to be contained in a fertilizer, the retail price of which is $10 or more, is required to be paid for each brand, before May 1st annually, to the Director of the Experiment Station, who turns it over to the treasury of the Station.

The Director, or his deputy, can take a sample for analysis, not exceeding two pounds, from any lot of fertilizer found on sale, but the sample must be drawn in the presence of the parties interested and taken from not less than ten per cent. of the whole lot. This must be thoroughly mixed and placed in two sealed bottles, and labels placed thereon, giving the brand and name of possessor, and signed by the Director or his deputy and parties interested. One sample is kept by the Director; the other by the party from whose stock it was taken.

Before offering for sale any fertilizer, there must be filed with the Director a certified copy of the label to be placed on the packages, and, at his request, a sealed glass jar or bottle deposited containing not less than one pound of the fertilizer, with an affidavit that it is a fair average sample. No person is allowed to sell leather in any form as a fertilizer or ingredient of a fertilizer, without an explicit printed certificate of the fact conspicuously affixed to every package.

Any one not paying the analysis fees, or violating the article in regard to the sampling by the Director, is, after having been given thirty days to comply with the requirements, prosecuted by the Director. Any one not affixing correct labels according to law forfeits $50 for the first offense and $100 for each subsequent one.

Every package of fertilizer must be accompanied by a plainly printed statement, certifying the number of net pounds in the package and giving the brand, name and address of manufacturer or importer, place of manufacture and chemical analysis, with the percentage of the ordinary ingredients.

The Director has one analysis or more of each fertilizer made annually, and publishes the results monthly, with such additional information as circumstances advise, relating, however, only to the composition of fertilizers or fertilizing materials inspected.

These laws are, in the main, satisfactory to all parties concerned.

MICHIGAN.*

LAWS OF 1885.

An annual license fee of $20 is required for each brand of fertilizer, the price of which does not exceed $10 per ton, to be paid to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture by May 1st. An agent, authorized by the Board of Agriculture, can take a sample, not exceeding two pounds, from any fertilizer found on sale, and have the same officially analyzed for comparison with the certificate on the package and the one filed.

Every package must have affixed thereto a plainly printed certificate, stating the number of net pounds therein, brand, name and address of manufacturer, and chemical analysis, with the percentage of the ordinary ingredients, a certified copy of which analysis must be filed with the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. There must also be deposited a sealed glass jar containing not less than two pounds of the fertilizer, with an affidavit that it is a fair sample.

Violation of this law is punished with a fine of not less than $100 for the first offense, and not less than $300 for each subsequent one, and the offender is also liable for the damages sustained by the purchaser.

At least one analysis of each fertilizer is made annually, and the Secretary publishes these in his annual report, together with the certificates filed with him.

MISSISSIPPI.

Every manufacturer must submit to the State Chemist annually fair samples of fertilizers offered for sale in the State by him, accompanied by his affidavit with the seal of the county affixed, that the sample is a fair one. It is the duty of the chemist to analyze the samples sent him

---

*Fertilizer movement, 1886.

and to furnish certificates of analysis. The manufacturer has to display such certificates in a conspicuous place in his place of business for the inspection of every one desiring to purchase, and he must furnish his vendor with a copy of same. He has to pay to the treasurer of the Agricultural and Mechanical College an analysis fee of $20 for each analysis made.

Any one violating these laws, upon conviction, is fined not less than $25, and not exceeding $200, or imprisonment in county jail, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Any purchaser discovering that he has been defrauded may recover, upon proof of the fact, twice the amount paid for the same.

Any purchaser may submit fair samples of fertilizer purchased to the chemist, but the sampling must be done in the presence of one or more disinterested persons, and forwarded by such persons at the expense of the purchaser, and with the certificate of two or more persons that it is a sample of fertilizer sold in the State, The chemist makes an analysis free of charge and returns the results and the certificate to the purchaser.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Any one manufacturing or importing fertilzers offered for sale in the State obtains a license from the State Treasurer, countersigned and recorded by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, authorizing its sale; for such license the party has to pay $50, and this is valid for one year.

Every package must have a label on it specifying the names of the manufacturers, their places of business, the constituent parts, date of manufacture and the percentage of all the ordinary ingredients.

Whoever sells or keeps for sale any fertilizer not licensed, or not properly labeled, or who uses a false label, is punished with a fine of $20 for the first offense, and $40 for every subsequent offense—one half of which goes to the prosecutor.

Any one manufacturing any fertilizer, who does not affix labels to the packages as specified, is fined $500 for each offense.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture collects the samples and submits them to the College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts for examination, and when the results are reported to him, he has them published. The college is reimbursed the actual expenses.

No fertilizer is licensed that contains less than the commercial value represented by the label.

NEW YORK.

PROPOSED LAW.

The amount of the tax is $10 on every ingredient contained in or claimed to be contained in the brand, payable to the Director of the Experiment Station by the first of May annually: *Provided*, that when the manufacturer or other person has paid this fee, no agent or seller shall be required to pay it.

Before any fertilizer, the retail price of which is $10 or more per ton, is sold or offered for sale, the party holding it shall file with the Director a certified copy of the certificate required to be affixed to each package; and shall also deposit a sealed glass jar containing not less than one pound of the fertilizer.

Every agent or person selling fertilizers, shall annually report to the Director his name, residence, post office and brand of fertilizer, with the name and address of the manufacturer, or party obtained from, and shall, on demand of the Director, deliver a sample suitable for analysis. Failure to file the certificate and deposit sample, is punished with a fine of not less than $100 for the first offense, and not less than $200 for the second. Failure to pay the tax is liable to a fine of $200, to be sued for by the Director. And violating the article in regard to name and address of agent and manufacturer, is liable to a penalty of $10, to be recovered by the person to whom the fertilizer is sold.

The Director pays the fees received by him to the State Treasurer, and has one or more of the analyses of each fertilizer made and published annually, and is required to mail at least one copy of such publication to the agent or seller of the fertilizer. The Director is also authorized to take samples for analysis from any lot of fertilizers in possession of any agent or seller.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A privilege tax of $500 is required for each brand. The Department of Agriculture has power at all times to have samples collected of any fertilizer on sale, taken from at least ten per cent. of the lot selected.

Every package of fertilizer offered for sale must have thereon a plainly printed label, a copy of which must be filed with the Commissioner of Agriculture, together with a true sample of the fertilizer which it is proposed to sell, at or before the shipment of such fertilizer into the State, and which label must be uniformly used and not changed during the year. This label must set forth the name, location and trade-mark of the manufacturer, also the chemical composition of contents, and percentage of the ordinary ingredients, together with date of analyzation, and that the tax has been paid.

Any fertilizer that is offered for sale without being licensed, or that is spurious and does not contain ingredients as represented by the label, is seized and, after being established on trial, its value is recovered by the Board of Agriculture.

Any person who offers for sale a fertilizer without having attached thereto labels as provided by law is liable to a fine of $10 for each separate package, one-half, less the cost, going to the party suing, and the remainder to the Department, and if such fertilizer is condemned, the Department makes analysis of the same and has printed labels giving the true chemical ingredients of the same put on each package, and fixes the commercial value at which it may be sold.

The Department of Agriculture can require agents of railroads and steamboat companies to furnish monthly statements of the quantity of fertilizers transported by them.

The Director of the Experiment Station analyzes all fertilizers required, and makes regular reports, which are published when deemed needful.

OHIO.*

LAWS OF 1881.

The manufacturer or agent of any fertilizer exceeding $10 per ton in price pays annually, by May 1st, a license fee of $20 to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. The Secretary, or his deputy, is empowered to take a sample, not exceeding two pounds, from any package of fertilizer found on sale, to be compared with the sample deposited.

Every package must have affixed to it in a conspicuous place a plainly printed certificate, stating the number of net pounds in the package, brand, name and address of manufacturer, and chemical analysis, with the percentage of the ordinary ingredients. A certified copy of such certificate must be filed with the Secretary, and at the same time there must be deposited a sealed glass jar containing not less than one pound of the fertilizer, with an affidavit that it is a fair average sample.

Any person not complying with the provisions of this law is punished with a fine of not less than $200 for the first offense and not less than $500 for each subsequent one, and is liable for the damages sustained by the purchasers.

The Secretary has at least one analysis of each fertilizer made annually, and publishes a correct report of such, together with the certificates filed.

---

* Fertilizer movement, 1886.

PENNSYLVANIA.*

The law specifies that every package of commercial fertilizer for sale in the State shall have plainly stamped thereon the name of the manufacturer, place of manufacture, net weight of contents, and an analysis stating the per cent. Every manufacturer or importer must annually file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth an affidavit, stating the amount of said fertilizer sold within the State during the preceding year. It is the duty of the Board of Agriculture to analyze such specimens of commercial fertilizers as may be furnished by its agents.

The license fee required is $10 for every hundred tons sold, $20 for 100 to 500 tons, and $30 for above 500 tons.

RHODE ISLAND.†

LAWS OF 1886.

For the sale of a single brand, a license fee of $25 is required to be paid into the State Treasury, and for each additional brand an additional fee of $15.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture can take from any package on sale a sample, not exceeding one pound in weight, for official analysis. All packages must be accompanied by a printed label, clearly stating the composition of the same. In the case of all fertilizers sold at more than $12 per ton, the label must give the percentage of the ordinary ingredients; but in the case of cheaper ones, a correct general statement of the composition and ingredients is all that is required.

Every person procuring a license must, at the same time, file with the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture a paper, giving the names and address of his principal agents in the State, and the name and composition of the fertilizers manufactured or imported by him.

Violation of the provisions of this law is punished with a fine of $50 for the first offense, and $100 for each subsequent one.

The Board of Agriculture has analyses made annually of one or more specimens of every brand on sale, and these analyses, together with the methods used, are published in the form of a report.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The law requires a tax of twenty-five cents to be paid to the Commissioner of Agriculture for every ton of commercial fertilizer sold or offered for sale. Every package shall have thereon a plainly printed label or stamp, setting forth the name, location and trade-mark of manu-

---

*New York Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 12.

†Fertilizer movement, 1886.

facturer; also the chemical composition of contents and percentage of any of the ordinary fertilizing ingredients present, with date of analysis, and that the privilege tax has been paid.

All chemical compounds sold, or offered for sale, including burnt marl, kainit, ground bone, fish scraps, Peruvian guano, etc., are subject to the tax.

The tax tag is the only evidence of payment of the tax, and no railroad company is permitted to deliver any fertilizer not bearing the prescribed tags. Application for tags is made to the Commissioner of Agriculture, accompanied by the amount of the tax and name of manufacturer, where manufactured, brand, and guaranteed composition, with the number of packages to the ton.

Any goods not coming up to the guarantee are liable to seizure and condemnation, and no allowances are made for differences in analytical results.

Any person selling, offering for sale, delivering after sale, or receiving any commercial fertilizers without having the label or stamp prescribed is liable to a fine of $10 for each separate package.

The analysis branded on the packages must correspond with the guaranteed analysis filed in the Commissioner's office, and the words "and more," and others of same import, are not allowed after the guaranteed percentages. The tax tags cannot be used upon any other brands than that for which they were purchased.

TENNESSEE.*

LAWS OF 1883.

A fee of fifty cents for each ton or fraction of a ton must be paid to the Inspector or Commissioner of Agriculture, before a fertilizer, the price of which is more than $10, can be exposed for sale. Inspectors, appointed by the Commissioner, collect true samples of all fertilizers on sale, and send the same to the Director of the Experiment Station for analysis.

There must be a stamp on every package, distinctly setting forth the chemical analysis of the contents, the name of the manufacturer, and place and date of manufacture, and must bear a certificate of inspection, furnished by the Commissioner.

Any person violating this law is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, is fined not less than $100, nor more than $500, for each offense.

The Commissioner is empowered to make rules and regulations necessary to effect the purpose of the law.

---

* Fertilzer movement, 1886.

VERMONT.

(REVISED TO DECEMBER, 1888.)

A $1,000 bond is required of each firm, and a $100 license fee for each brand. This single bond covers any and all brands the firm may desire to put into the State; but a separate license has to be taken out for each brand.

The law applies to compounded and manufactured substances containing two or more ordinary fertilizing ingredients, but not to the separate ingredients in their pure condition, or to any substance of nature which has not been compounded.

The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, or some suitable person, draws at least three samples per year from at least one-twentieth of all the packages of each brand on sale, in the presence of at least two witnesses. These samples are divided into three parts, carefully sealed, with a label thereon stating the name of the manufacturer, brand, agent, when and where drawn, and signed by the witnesses and the person drawing. One vessel is kept by the agent or dealer, one by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the other sent to the State Chemist for analysis, which is reported to the Secretary, who causes them to be published, with the name of the chemist.

Each firm is required to send a list of all their agents to the Experiment Station. If the analysis of the Station falls below the guarantee, the firm is subject to a fine, provided that this deficiency in the analysis is so as to make the total valuation less than the guaranteed—that is, if one item falls below the guarantee, it can be set off by another one being above.

A fine of $1,000 is imposed on the chemist or secretary for evading the law so as to injure any agent or dealer.

Every package must have securely affixed to it a label stating legibly the name and place of business of the manufacturer or importer, the net weight, and the constituent parts with the percentage of the ordinary ingredients.

License fees all go to the State. The Station expenses for sampling and analyzing are paid out of the general appropriation for the support of the Station.

VIRGINIA.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has under his control the analyses of all fertilizers sold for agricultural purposes. A fair sample of every brand has to be annually first submitted to him, but no analysis is made until the same has been registered in the Department of Agriculture and $20 paid to the State Treasurer for each brand to be analyzed. All fertilizer factories have to be inspected once a year by him or his agent,

and the size and character of the business, number of employees and the materials used are published in his annual report.

After a brand is thoroughly tested, if it is found of no practical value, the Commissioner summons the interested parties, and gives them an opportunity of correcting any injustice that may have been done by mistake or otherwise; and if it is still found to be of no sufficient practical value, its sale is prohibited.

Any person selling any fertilizer to be used in the State, without first submitting a fair sample, is fined not less than $100 for each offense, one-half going to the informer and the other into the State Treasury; provided, agricultural lime, agricultural salt, ground plaster, wood ashes and German potash are not subject to these provisions.

The Commissioner sends published circulars to all manufacturers and dealers, or any person who applies for such, containing the rules and regulations for the registering, inspecting, sampling and analyzing of all fertilizers by the Department.

The present system is unsatisfactory to manufacturers and dealers, and a change is contemplated at the next General Assembly.

WEST VIRGINIA.*

LAWS OF 1879.

All commercial fertilizers offered for sale must be accompanied by an analysis attached to the packages, stating the true percentage of the ordinary ingredients; and any person not complying with this requirement forfeits $50 for the first offense and $200 for each subsequent one.

The Professor of Chemistry of the University analyzes, free of charge, any specimen that is furnished, and reports it to the party sending the same. In any suit involving the question as to the quality of a fertilizer, the certificate of the Professor of Chemistry is regarded as *prima facie* evidence of its true analysis.

---

* Fertilizer movement, 1886.

I. CHEMICAL WORK—(*Continued*).

b. *Experimental.*—The main feature of this work has been the investigations as to the "Chemical History of the Cotton Plant from Seed to Maturity." This will occupy the larger part of the Annual Report for 1888, soon to be issued. These investigations will embrace a chemical analysis of each part of the cotton plant—roots, stalks, branches, leaves—at different stages of growth. After the squares and bolls have commenced to form, these will be included, and so on, till the parts will include, in addition to those mentioned, the burrs, lint, seed hulls and seed kernels. The magnitude of this work cannot properly be appreciated till the results are printed. There are forty-four ash analyses of the various parts, each analysis embracing fourteen different determinations. In addition to the ash analyses, there will be determinations of moisture, nitrogen, and organic matter, besides numerous other determinations. The weighings alone will number two or three thousand.

This work will be scientific in its character, and we hope it will add largely to the chemical literature of the cotton plant, for comparatively nothing has been done in this direction. The practical bearing also will be valuable, for, by ascertaining how much of the valuable ingredients are contained in the plant at various stages, it will point out what ingredients are to be used and what time it would be best to apply them to reap the best results.

We have analyzed as well, numerous samples of forage, plants and grasses, to ascertain their mineral constituents. For this climate these plants have never been examined. It may be that the quality is essentially different from those grown elsewhere. Soon the laboratory will be in a position to take up and analyze with facility whatever products are required by the experimental work in the field, barn or dairy. It is plain to see that experimental work in the field, barn

and dairy go hand in hand with work in the laboratory. One without the other is of little value. They should always be combined to yield most advantageous results.

It is needless to say that experimental work of this character requires much time, skill and patience. Slow it must necessarily be, for everything new must proceed with measured steps.

Owing to the reduction in funds, this experimental chemical work suffered greatly in 1887 and part of 1888. I am glad to report that now it is, as it should be, on a much better footing.

c. *Miscellaneous Chemical Work.*—Under this head is included the analyses of samples sent to the Station by citizens of the State. This work the Station does without charge, provided the samples are of sufficient public importance to demand it. The Station retains the right to make the results public in whatever way it is thought best; and especially does it keep the right to refuse any sample which is not considered proper work to be done. The samples that are accepted are taken up in a business way, and results are promised and returned to the sender promptly, generally in less than ten days. The plan has also been adopted, in order to show to these senders of samples what is gratuitously given to them by making these analyses, of inserting an unpretentious slip of paper, showing a fair cash valuation for the work done for them, and that this amount is, in effect, *given* to them by the Station.

The following list will show the number and character of the analytical work done during 1887:

Fertilizers	166
Composts	6
Marls, limestones and shells	36
Minerals and ores	30
Soils	5
Cotton seed products	11
Hays and forage plants	17
Butters	3

Mineral waters	19
Health waters	23
Raw phosphates	7
Bone meal and dissolved bone	6
Home made composts	6
Thomas' phosphate	1
Cream of tartar	1
Alum earth	1
Tankage	3
Mineral deposits	3
Ensilage	1
Mucks	3
Fish Scrap	3
Miscellaneous	5
	356

The following is a record of the chemical work done in 1888:

Commercial fertilizers for the Fertilizer Control	158
Fertilizers (for farmers)	32
Cotton plant experiments	117
Mineral waters	69
Drinking waters	23
Grasses and seeds identified	78
Ores	78
Marls	24
Phosphates	17
Soils	19
Potash salts	11
Composts	18
Cotton seed products	7
Manures	2
Tobacco stems	3
Peat	2
Water for boiler	2
Wine and beer	2
Miscellaneous	13
	673

The large increase in 1888 over 1887 is due to the increased facilities for work and better equipment.

II. EXPERIMENTAL FARM WORK.

a. *Field Experiments.*—In 1887 the following experiments were carried on: With cotton, to determine the yield under high manuring, the relative practical value of seven so-called varieties, the effect on the yie d and time of ripening, and of the distance of planting; on the improvement of poor cotton land by peas, compared with commercial fertilizers; some manure experiments on the development of the cotton plant; on the study of Sea Island cotton; on the value of various forage crops for this climate A vineyard of 121 varieties was set out for experimentation, as well as an orchard containing many varieties each of apples, peaches, pears, &c. A continuous record of meteorological observations was kept of the temperature of the air and soil at different depths. Special investigations were conducted relative to the care of permanent meadows and pastures, and to the value of the various grasses.

With the close of 1887 these operations were wholly stopped. Entire experimental work at the farm ceased, and so remained for some time. With the advent of the Hatch funds, everything for recarrying on this work could not be gotten entirely in readiness till August, 1888. Much of the work after this time was preparatory in its nature. Experiments are now being conducted, however, on the yield of wheat with the various fertilizing ingredients compared with the effect of turning under pea vines; on the value of a forage plant new to the South—prickly comfrey—which promises well for this climate, so disposed to extended droughts; on the practical operations connected with corn ensilage, and other minor work of more or less importance.

We have had experiments carried on by individual farmers in various counties, mainly in the Eastern portion of the State, on the effect of different fertilizing ingredients on the staple crops—cotton, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, and

peanuts. This work is new to our people; its value depending on the fact, that, situated at several localities as these experiments are, they not only give results adapted to the different soils, but also afford to the people in those localities means for viewing the details of the work, and discussing the various questions involved therein, as well as to study the results as reached. From our experience for the past year, this work, in the main, has been very successful, and will no doubt accomplish much good.

b. *Feeding Experiments;* and c. *Dairy Experiments.*—Work in these directions has not yet commenced, though we have devoted much time to a thorough preparation for it. A substantial stable for experimental purpose has been erected on the latest pattern to suit this climate, in which arrangements are being made to accommodate ensilage experiments, as well as the experiments in reference to the digestion of certain forage plants, and value as foods in the yield of milk and butter. Laboratory results give us the contents of these grasses and plants, but recourse must be had to digestion experiments practically with stock, to ascertain what proportion of the ingredients contained therein are really digested and utilized by the animal. Another evidence to show that laboratory results alone are not sufficient to reach the results we desire—another evidence that experiments in the laboratory and with nature go hand in hand. How much of the food given to stock in the State is more than sufficient to enable them to do what is required? In other words, how much is wasted for want of proper knowledge in feeding? We are convinced that the amount is very large. To show the most economical method for feeding, will be one of our main works for the coming year.

Likewise, in regard to dairy experiments, we have erected a well arranged building for this work, and will equip it with the best implements and machinery for experimental work. The dairy interest in this State is yet in its infancy, but is as vigorous and healthy in this infancy as can be

hoped. It will grow at first more quickly nearer the larger towns and cities, where the products can be more easily disposed of; yet it is certain that it will extend to more interior points in a short time. In the vicinity of Raleigh, through the means of energetic citizens, this work is growing surely. This year there will be in the neighborhood of 20,000 pounds of first-class butter made and sold to supply the home demand. A much larger quantity is imported to this city from other States (somewhat over 50,000 pounds), so that it will be some time yet before our home dairies can supply even the Raleigh market, before shipping to other localities.

Our State cannot boast of extensive fields and meadows, nor of any extraordinary growth of grasses and clovers; yet, with the advent of the silo, competition, even in other markets, with the dairy interests of other States, is rendered not only probable, but certain as well. One of the most prominent agriculturists of Wisconsin (which State has large dairy interests subsistent on pastures) said to the writer when visiting the latter State a few months ago, that the South was better adapted for dairy interests than the Western States, since ensilage began to be used; that the farmers of the latter section are becoming to use ensilage now in preference to native hay, and that they *send to the South for the corn to plant for ensilage*, and that the seed of this corn would not answer for the purpose during succeeding years, owing to the effect of the climate on its growth. Consequently, to obtain the best results, the seed must be procured from the South each year.

Certainly, with these facts in view, this State should at least make sufficient dairy products to supply the home market, and after this time it will become better able to compete with others elsewhere.

To aid in accomplishing these results, this new departure is made by the Experiment Station, and in doing so is confident of ultimate success.

III. BOTANICAL WORK.

The Station is now well equipped for this work, having a specialist well supplied with all necessary instruments and facilities. We have a first-class seed collection of 1,200 varieties, containing a complete list of plants, grasses, weeds, &c., both of this country and of Europe, for purposes of comparison and study; microscopes of high and low power, for botanical investigation; apparatus for seed-testing, to ascertain their germinating properties; a good herbarium, containing a fine collection of plants found in this State and elsewhere.

We have examined samples of grass and clover seeds found on sale in the State, a partial report of which has appeared in the Station's *Bulletin*. From this report we have ascertained that of the samples examined on an average one-half was worthless for planting. This is the plainest evidence for the continuation of this work, and of the value to the farmers. A series of articles, illustrating the value of certain forage plants, in order to encourage diversification of our crops, and for the purpose of increasing home products, has been commenced, and the first instalment appeared in the Station *Bulletin*, No. 60.

The botanical work also includes the study of grasses and clovers adapted to this climate, forty-six varieties of which are now under cultivation on the farm.

The following, reprinted from the Station *Bulletin*, No. 58, shows what additional work is contemplated and will give an idea of its scope:

1. *The Examination of Seeds*, with reference to their purity and capacity to germinate. This work is much needed in exercising a wholesome restraint on the sale of seed in the State. There is room for as much fraud here as there is in the case of commercial fertilizers. How is the farmer, or any one else, to know whether the seed he purchases are free from adulteration and are able to germinate? Of what use is all subsequent cultivation and expensive fertilization if the seed he sows

are dead when they reach the ground, or contain weeds or other seeds he does not want?

The Station will commence soon the examination of seed on sale in the State, and will be able to correspond with persons who desire to have tested the seeds they purchase.

2. *The Identification of Grasses and Weeds*, to ascertain whether it will be beneficial to encourage their growth. Oftentimes grasses are noticed growing wild, which might well be substituted for some we purchase. On the other hand, what we now term weeds might, on examination, prove valuable.

We will gladly examine all samples of grasses and weeds sent to the Station, and report on their value. As grass culture might, with great propriety, be considered one element of a step in the direction towards a material improvement in the agricultural condition of the State, we urge upon the farmers to give the grasses their consideration, and communicate with the Station as to any variety, or to send samples for examination.

3. *Publication in the Station Bulletin, giving description of the growth and properties of all of the standard pasture and hay grasses and clovers.* This, it is considered, will be a valuable work and productive of much good. We expect to insert cuts of the various grasses, one in each *Bulletin*, together with an accurate description of the habits of growth, properties as a cattle food, adaptability to the various sections of the State, as well as statements of practical value from the experience of farmers in this and other States. By preserving each of the numbers, the series, when complete, will be quite valuable.

IV. ENTOMOLOGICAL WORK.

Special work has not yet commenced in this branch, though it is the intention of the Station to add what is included below:

1. *The identification of insects injurious to vegetation*, and the best method for their extermination. It is difficult for any one, without a knowledge of the history of insects, to know how to exterminate them. The Station will identify any which may be sent for examination, and recommend the best treatment for their riddance.

2. *Publication in the Station Bulletin of the appearance, habit and growth of injurious insects*, with prevention of their ravages. By taking up one injurious insect in each *Bulletin*,

giving cut of the appearance, habits, growth, ravages and prevention, it is expected that the complete series will be instructive and very valuable. It is impossible to estimate the loss to the State, due to the ravages of insects. It is certain it will reach many thousands of dollars each year. Field and orchard crops both suffer to a great degree. If the Experiment Station can decrease this loss, one of its missions will be accomplished.

V. METEOROLOGICAL WORK.

This includes the operations of the Weather Service, which has continued to grow in the increased number of observing and signal stations, and the consequent usefulness to the people at large. The central station, located at the farm, was removed to quarters in the Agricultural Building, so as to be more centrally located. The work of a full station was added to it at that time, and now tri-daily telegrams are sent to Washington of the state of the weather at this point. A full supply of instruments for the various records needed by a first-class signal station are in use and on exhibit for the benefit of visitors. Monthly summaries are compiled from the reports of the various signal and observing stations, which are published in the *Bulletins* of the Station. In its work, the State Weather Service co-operates with the United States Signal Service, and is indebted to it largely for help given. Through the latter service, we are able to have distributed to numerous signal stations throughout the State the daily weather indications, cold wave and frost warnings, and special telegrams telling of possible floods and storms. In return, we send to the Signal Service the result of observations taken at the various observing stations established through the State Service.

Besides the usual operations, we have, during the past summer, issued a Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, embodying the reports of nearly fifty reporters in all parts of the

State. These have proven very acceptable, many of the State papers publishing these reports entire. In addition, they were much appreciated in this country and abroad, owing to their bearing on the cotton and tobacco crops.

It is contemplated to reorganize the Weather Service and improve its equipment. By special arrangement with the chief signal officer, we can loan sets of instruments for the use of observing stations, provided bond is given for their safe keeping. It is hoped in this way many additional co-operating observers may be procured, when we can lay the advantages of having a well-kept record of the weather before the public-spirited people of enterprising towns. We expect, too, to increase and revise the number of localities displaying flags, showing weather indications, cold wave and frost warnings.

The collection of meteorological data in portions of the State is expected to aid in extending useful crops of other localities, States and foreign countries to portions of the State.

VI. PUBLICATIONS.

As a rule, publications are embraced in reports and bulletins of the stations, though occasionally separate pamphlets are issued. The following is a list for the two years 1887 and 1888:

	NUMBER.
Formulas for Composts, 4 pages	2,000
Report of North Carolina Weather Service for 1887, 37 pages	500
Composts and Ingredients Composing Them, 24 pages	1,000
Report of Station for 1887, 225 pages	6,500
Station *Bulletin*, No. 57	7,600
" " No. 58	7,600
" " No. 59	7,600
" " No. 60	7,600
Report of Station for 1888 (not yet published)	

Previous to July, 1888, contributions from the Station have been inserted in the columns of the Bulletin of the

Department of Agriculture, but now a separate bulletin of the Station is published, as is required by the United States.

VII. INFORMATION GIVEN.

The letters, constantly received by the Station, show that information is asked for on almost every conceivable subject pertaining to the agriculture and to the development of North Carolina. Information of this character is given as carefully and fully as possible, and above all, as promptly as possible. Any information which cannot be supplied by the Station through any of its officers, is procured from the best available source.

Judging from our correspondence, our farmers are awakening to the importance of home-making and home-saving, diversification of crops and products of the soil, in cattle raising and in dairy production.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

H. B. BATTLE,

Director.

N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station,
Raleigh, January 14th, 1889.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

North Carolina Board of Health.

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH,
Secretary's Office,
WILMINGTON, January 9th, 1889.

His Excellency ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—In accordance with Section 2 of the "Act relating to the Board of Health," I have the honor to present this, the second biennial report of the North Carolina Board of Health, under the amended law, ratified by the General Assembly on the 9th March, A. D. 1885.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

J. W. JONES, M. D., President ..... Tarboro.
Term Expires 1889.
THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer ..... Wilmington.
Term Expires 1891.
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D ..... Raleigh.
Term Expires 1893.
W. D. HILLIARD, M. D ..... Asheville.
Term Expires 1891.
*J. L. LUDLOW, C. E ..... Winston.
Term Expires 1889.
H. T. BAHNSON, M. D ..... Salem.
Term Expires 1893.
PROF. W. G. SIMMONS ..... Wake Forest.
Term Expires 1889.
JOHN MCDONALD, M. D ..... Washington.
Term Expires 1889.
J. H. TUCKER, M. D ..... Henderson.
Term Expires 1889.

*Chosen by Gov. Scales to fill unexpired term of Mr. Arthur Winslow, he having removed from the State.

STANDING COMMITTEES:

Epidemics ..... DRS. WOOD AND JONES.
Water Supply and Drainage ..... DR. H. T. BAHNSON.
Hygienics of Public Schools ..... DR. W. D. HILLIARD, MR. J. L. LUDLOW, C. E.
Illuminating Oil ..... PROF. W. G. SIMMONS.
Climatology ..... DR. J. W. JONES.
Adulteration of Foods and Medicines ..... DRS. MCDONALD AND TUCKER.
Sanitary Condition of State Institutions ..... DRS. LEWIS AND JONES.
Vital Statistics ..... DRS. WOOD, LEWIS, BAHNSON.

DOCUMENT NO. 20.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF SYNOPSIS OF WORK DONE BY THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH, MADE BY THE SECRETARY TO THE CONJOINT SESSION WITH THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF N. C.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK DONE FOR 1887–'88.

[Report from Thomas F. Wood, M. D., Secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health.]

The work of the Board is still confined to elementary principles. It was recognized at an early day that eventual success must be based upon the spread of the knowledge of hygienic principles, and without this foundation no considerable superstructure could be built.

Mortuary Reports from Towns.—No better instance of the slowness of sanitary teaching need be cited than that of the returns from our towns. Wilmington was, for a long time, the only one reporting, and it is interesting to recall how critically the reports from that town were commented upon by newspapers in non-reporting towns. The disadvantage seems to be enough at times to induce the Superintendent of Health to give up the publication of them; but time has shown the wisdom of persistently giving to the public the actual state of mortality, both as regards the actual state of things it portrayed and as an example to the other towns of the State.

In November, 1886, we were enabled to publish in the *Bulletin of the North Carolina Board of Health*, the mortality returns of four towns, viz: Wilmington, Charlotte, Asheville and Fayetteville, having begun probably in the order of date as named above.

In the December report, Raleigh was added to the list, but failing for the next three months to be reported. At the date of this report there are fifteen towns reporting, viz: Wilmington, Charlotte, Asheville, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Durham, Newbern, Goldsboro, Henderson, Washington, Tarboro, Salisbury, Statesville, Oxford and Greensboro. The basis of these reports is the record of the keepers of cemeteries, received through the keepers themselves, or through the mayor of the town, or Superintendent of Health, or whoever could be induced to give the statements. It is, then, believed that such reports may be relied upon as approximately correct, making some calculation for the irregular burials resorted to by the colored people and some whites who are driven to seek a spot of ground beyond the control of city authorities, in order to escape the cruel tax which the extravagant fashion of burial now imposes upon white and black, rich and poor. This has gradually been corrected in Wilmington, where a regularly organized burial place, under a responsible keeper, has been established, so diminishing the error.

Another source of error is also to be considered. In all towns there is a rivalry about the increase of population, and as we get farther away from the last census, the temptation to estimate the population has been great in all the towns. Wimington, by the census of 1880, had 17,360, but now a new estimate has been placed upon it. Following a practice in some other States, the population is estimated upon the record of registered voters. As ascertaining the number of voters this is multiplied by five, which is believed to be approximately correct. The fallacies of this must be apparent. For instance, the census preceding an election in

which there was great excitement by reason of vital issues, and thorough canvasses by good speakers, would be much larger than where there is general apathy. The tendency is to over-estimate population, and it may be safely considered that the mortality reported is under rather than over the mark.

The desire of the Board is to agree upon some estimate of population, and to impress upon authorities to see that no burials are permitted except upon the certificate of some physician or duly authorized person.

One other source of inaccuracy may be noted in the diagnosis of causes of death. All physicians are not equally careful in making diagnoses, or even equally competent.

Sometimes they state merely the last cause of death. For instance, naming "convulsions" as the cause of death, when the real disease might be "hemorrhage," or "asthma," the "hemorrhage" signifying really aneurism of the aorta, the sac bursting into the trachea. The most common cause is probably the post mortem diagnoses, which are made by Superintendents of Health. In few cases have they the time, or are they encouraged by the prospect of a fee to make a thorough post mortem dissection, to ascertain the cause, perhaps, in no other cases than such as are ordered by the coroner. The Superintendent, therefore, has to rely many times upon the narration of symptoms gathered from ignorant friends.

The rectification of the above errors we must strive for, the ascertainment of truth being the desirable thing, and not the purpose of making one town more healthful than another, numerically.

The number of counties reporting has increased from forty-two in our April, 1887, *Bulletin*, to fifty-eight in our January, 1888, *Bulletin*, and the number is slowly increasing. The character of the reports need not be commented on here, but the desire on the part of most Superintendents is to do better, their success depending very largely upon the

unanimity and intelligence of physicians in the different counties.

Epidemics.—During the past year no considerable serious epidemics have happened. In Wilmington, *scarlet fever*, which had lingered as a sporadic disease for a few years, finally gathered force enough to be considered epidemic; although there were hundreds of cases, there were not to exceed a dozen deaths from this cause.

Measles were unusually widespread in the eastern counties, especially Columbus and New Hanover, but even the remote causes of death made the mortality below the average in this disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis—After an exemption of nearly twenty years, quite a sharp outburst of this disease occurred in Buncombe, principally in Asheville, claiming the usual number of victims. It occurred also in scattered cases in other counties of the west, but not in an epidemic form. We are hoping to get a thorough investigation of the causes of the outbreak, as this disease may be fairly considered a preventable one.

Small-Pox.—The whole country was on the lookout for this disease this year, and the *Conference of State Boards of Health* agreed upon a notification of the occurrence of cases to each board represented in the Conference. The State of California made the first report, then Louisiana, then Kansas, then Tennessee, then Maine, then Pennsylvania, then North Carolina, and so on in pretty quick succession, the port of New York being the source of importation in most of the cases.

In March, Dr. James Spicer reported by telegram that a case of small-pox had broken out, asking for vaccine to be sent. This was done immediately. We were then informed that the patient was a foreigner, who had come to work recently in a furniture factory in Goldsboro, and who had come in contact with fellow workmen and boarders. The

case was removed from town, and vaccination was resorted to. The promptness of action was rewarded by the restriction of the disease to this one case. April 11th being the 14th day from the outbreak, and the possible contact of persons with the sick man, and for the next few days there being no occurrence of another, all anxiety passed away.

Here is a note from Dr. M. E. Robinson, giving an account of the case:

GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 12th, 1888.

Thomas F. Wood, M. D.:

DEAR DOCTOR:—One Thomas Read, of Scotch descent, shipped from Glasgow on the 23d February last, on steamer Circassia, which he says had a case of small-pox on board which died. They arrived at New York and were quarantined for only nine hours and were all vaccinated and let loose on the country. I was called to see him on March 26th. On the 27th he broke out with an eruption which looked very suspicious. I called in Dr. Cobb. On the 28th called in Dr. Kirby. At first we thought it was measles, that is, on the 27th; on 28th pronounced it small-pox, and at once quarantined it. He is now about well—able to keep up and about the house.

We have been fortunate not to have another case.

Very Respectfully,

M. E. ROBINSON.

Suspected Small-Pox.—June 6th, 1888, a telegram was received from Dr. N. Anderson, the Superintendent of Health of Wilson, notifying the Secretary of a case of disease suspected to be varioloid.

WILSON, N. C., June 6th, 1888.

Dr. T. F. Wood, Wilmington, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—There is a case of eruptive fever in town and there is very grave suspicion that it is one of varioloid; in fact, one of the physicians called in to see the case is not at all doubtful, but upon very careful enquiry as to history, etc., there is much doubt thrown around the whole matter. As an act of prudence, however, I have directed that the case be removed to the country and isolated. To satisfy the citizens

of our town, as there is an amount appropriated by the State for such purposes, I would respectfully request that you send an expert to-morrow to see the case.

Very truly yours,

N. ANDERSON.

Vaccine matter was promptly forwarded and the patient isolated. Doubts and apprehension still hung around the case and a member of the State Board was sent to investigate it.

The patient, a citizen of Wilson, had been discovered to have an eruption, which was pustular and covered the whole body. For some weeks he had not been away from Wilson, and then had been residing or visiting localities where there was no small-pox. There could hardly be a more difficult matter than to determine the exact nature of this disease. The pustules were distinct, round, pustular, in some places umbilicated. Inspection and inquiry revealed these facts: The patient had no initial fever, backache, frontal headache; the eruption did not begin on the forehead and pursue a regular course on the neck, arms, chest, etc., but was as much, in the beginning, on the legs and body as elsewhere; crusting, which was just begun, was not in the usual order on the face, but scattered about; the patient had been vaccinated within a few years, but the eruption dimmed the cicatrix, if there was any of a well marked character; the odor of the body was not characteristic; the sore throat was not that of small-pox. Altogether, there was hardly ever to be imagined a case so nearly like small pox not to be one, and a person with a like eruption during the prevalence of small-pox, would almost without question, be hustled off to a lazaretto. The deciding point lay in the fact that the patient had a hard-chancre still uncured, settling the diagnosis as one of pustular syphilide.

The announcement of this conclusion by the consulting physicians allayed the alarm of the community, rendering thereby, the sort of assistance so much needed, and which

the State Board has been careful to apply. The management of panics, the arrest of idle rumors, and the restoration of confidence is hardly secondary to the prompt isolation of disease.

The epidemic fund of the Board held in reserve for the emergency of an epidemic outbreak has never been drawn upon, but is sufficient for all purposes; it is under the control of the Governor. The State Board, though, does not hesitate to send means of prevention with all dispatch to localities where it is needed. Vaccine we keep constantly within reach in a fresh state, but the Board does not attempt to furnish it gratis, as no provision is made for it. There is a provision for it in the general law, making the expense in emergency devolve upon the officials of counties.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH—ITS EFFECTS UPON TRADE AND TRAVEL—THE DANGERS OF PANIC.

During the winter of 1887, there were rumors of a disease which made its appearance in the Peninsula of Florida, being infectious. During the early Spring of 1888, cases occurred in Jacksonville, which, before midsummer, were known to be yellow fever. The reports were very conflicting as to the nature of the disease, and Florida having no Board of Health to give authentic information, rumors of the wildest sort spread all over the country. The alarm which succeeded these reports could hardly have been greater at the immediate points of danger than at points very remote, especially in such towns and cities as had once been the victims of the disease. The most shameful panic overcame some communities, and the disgraceful shot-gun policy, with which the public is so well informed, was inaugurated as the proper thing to avert disaster. Men, women and children, fleeing from the enemy, were detained or refused admittance to towns; railroad travel was interrupted, and trade of all sorts hampered or ruined.

In our State, the greatest danger was apprehended as to the sea-coast towns, as they had had yellow fever once in their history, and were in more direct railroad communication with Florida.

Wilmington established inland quarantine in July and kept it up until November. Little could have been done but for the hearty coöperation of the officials of the Atlantic Coast Lines. Dr. F. W. Potter, acting by the advice and with the hearty support of the County Board Health, had placed at his command means adequate for the emergency. The Mayor of Wilmington, Hon. John J. Fowler, gave hearty acquiescence, and rendered excellent service in his official capacity, and as a private citizen. Two policemen, selected for their judgment and intelligence, were stationed at the Navassa Guano Factory, four miles from Wilmington, on the west side of the Cape Fear River. Fearing that this would not be sufficient, additional officers were sent, one to Florence, S. C., and one to Maxton, N. C., to detect the attempt of any coming by circuitous route from Florida, warning any such that they would not be admitted into Wilmington without being detained at an improvised quarantine station. The officials of the Atlantic Coast Line were as anxious to keep out persons from the suspected districts as the Board of Health officials, and they acted with prudence and forethought, inflicting as little inconvenience as possible on the through northern travel. A dining car was placed at a convenient distance from the town, and the cars properly fumigated by sulphurous acid fumes. These precautions excited considerable alarm among the ignorant and timid, and some suspects, a family or two from the infected district, having been detained for observation until they could be sent in the country, were suspected of having the fever, and the suspicion grew into a rumor, and a rumor into a positive statement that there was actually a case of yellow fever in Wilmington. Panic now became wide-spread, and the old popular delusion of burning tar-barrels was

resorted to, as a means of purifying the air and warding off danger. In the meantime, telegrams of enquiry were rushing in from distant towns, and the whole population for miles around was in a state of ferment.

During this excitement a vessel eame in to the Cape Fear River from New York laden with railroad iron. As soon as it was known that the quarantine officer at Southport had informed the Wilmington members of the Quarantine Board, according to his usual custom, that this vessel several weeks before had been in Jacksonville, more fuel was added to the flame. The Wilmington members of the Quarantine Board, in the regular discharge of their duty, visited the quarantine station to inspect this vessel, and while on board received telegrams from Wilmington, protesting against this vessel coming up to Wilmington on any terms, and even suggesting the impropriety of the members of the Board visiting the vessel. A close inspection revealed the fact that the vessel was in Jacksonville some days before the first case of yellow fever had been reported in that city; that she loaded a mile from the town; that her crew had not been ashore, and being mostly Scandinavians, a people more susceptible than usual to yellow fever; that several weeks had elapsed since her departure from Jacksonville. She had gone to New York and received a cargo of iron rails. The storage of such cargo is of such a nature that it can be easily examined, and also the entire hold of the vessel. Everything was found in good sanitary condition, there was no sickness on board, and the unanimous opinion of the Quarantine Board was that the vessel should be accorded free pratique into our port. In deference, however, to the respectable citizens who had entered their protest to her admission, we asked for an interview with such representatives of the people, with the County Board of Health, as were willing to meet us. Accordingly, the meeting was held, the state of the case as regards the vessel clearly set forth, and a free expression of opinion asked for and given. After this the two members of the Quar-

antine Board expressed their belief as to the justice of this vessel being allowed to come to her wharf in the city, in peference to a resolution, pratique was refused for the present.

The formal resolution was then introduced setting forth the reasons why the representatives of the several interests of the city were opposed to the admission of the vessel, endorsing at the same time the action of the Quarantine Board, and making themselves responsible for her detention.

In effect, this was an organized, but very respectable opposition of the Quarantine laws. It was all the more embarrassing because some members of the county Board of Health were also members of the Quarantine Board, and the law sets forth that maritime quarantine "shall not be interfered with, but officers of the local and State boards shall render all aid in their power to quarantine officers in the discharge of their duties, upon request of the latter."

Furthermore, it was admitted by the members of the Quarantine Board present, that the means of disinfecting vessels at Southport were of the most primitive character and not at all adequate to the complete sanitary preparation of vessels. It was very evident in summing up the whole discussion for and against, that as citizens and health officers we were not only performing the functions of sanitary experts, but were called upon also to manage a panic which was threatening to disorganize the trade of Wilmington. It seemed prudent, therefore, to allow the objectionable vessel to remain at her anchorage at the station, until the community had reached a calmer and more reasoning state of mind. The hardship to the vessel was great, and in reality her expenses should not have, and would not have fallen so heavily, had there been at the station efficient means of sanitation. This description of the difficulties of a panic serve to demonstrate the necessity of State action to save our commerce from unjust losses by the erection of a proper

quarantine, of which there will be mention under the head of quarantinein another part of this report.

A REPORTED CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

When the panic was at its height, there appeared in the public daily press a dispatch from a member and officer of the County Board of Health of Pender, stating that a case of yellow fever had occurred in that county.

Dr. W. T. Ennett, the Superintendent of Health of Pender county, was telegraphed to, and in addition to his telegram in reply saying that he had received no information, sent also the following:

BURGAW, N. C., September 19th, 1888.

Dr. Thos. F. Wood:

DEAR SIR:—I received your telegram this morning and answered at once. We had heard nothing of the case till we read your telegram. I wrote at once to Dr. Murphy asking him the particulars, when I hear from him I will notify you at once, or, if he does not reply, had I not better go and examine the case.

Respectfully and truly,

W. T. ENNETT.

Later the following in substance was received from the Superintendent of Health, Dr. Ennett:

He found the man Anderson [suspected to have the yellow fever] lives twelve miles from Burgaw, beyond the Northeast River, and he was then up and out of doors and eating regularly and seeing his neighbors that day, they were as much surprised as I at the report. From what I could gather, I decided it was "Hemorrhagic Malarial Fever."

This added more fuel to the flame, and telegrams came pouring in, making enquiry as to the genuineness of the case. The Secretary of the Board secured the valuable services of Dr. William J. Love, of Wilmington, an expert in yellow fever, he having served during the epidemic in Wil-

mington in 1862, and having suffered from the disease in his own person, to visit the spot and determine the truth or falsity of the report.

The following is his report:

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 20th, 1888.

Dr. T. F. Wood, Secretary North Carolina Board of Health:

SIR:—I have the honor to report, that in obedience to your instructions, I visited Burgaw in order to investigate a case supposed to be yellow fever. The patient lives ten miles east of the town, across the Northeast Cape Fear River. He was taken with a chill at 8 p. m. on the 7th instant. During the night he was affected with nausea and vomited blood. The vomiting continued at intervals until the afternoon of the 9th assuming the character of black vomit. The alvine dejecta indicated hemorrhage. There was no epistaxis nor hematuria. Upon the subsidence of the vomiting, icterus presented itself. The temperature at no time went beyond 102 degrees F. There was some frontal headache and pain over hepatic region and in the abdomen, but no uneasiness about the loins and lower extremities. These points were kindly given me by the physician in charge. I saw the case this morning. The icteric hue of the skin had nearly subsided and the adnata presented no discoloration whatever. There was no fever and the man was able to be up and dressed. He is twenty-seven years of age, healthy and temperate. His last attack of sickness, pneumonia, occurred six years ago. His diet was the usual one on the 7th inst.

My diagnosis was paludal fever accompanied by gastric and intestinal hemorrhage, these being points, in a yellow fever panic, sufficient to excite the alarm and suspicions of the community. I was particularly impressed with the apparent insalubrity of the residence, situated in a neck between the river and a creek with cleared swamps to the east, south and west, embracing three-fourths of a circle, but the patient stated that he had very little sickness in his family, a remark corroborated by the medical man in attendance.

The patient had not been exposed to yellow fever infection, his only trip away from home having been a visit to Wilmington three weeks ago, his stay consuming but a day or two.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. J. LOVE.

Doubtless the reliance placed in this report served to allay excitement.

It is appropriate, at this point, to call attention to the

necessity of physicians and others holding *quasi* positions as custodians of the public health. The eyes of the community are upon them, and any indiscreet or premature statement may result in widespread harm, as in the case above referred to. Letters of enquiry from railroad officials and boards of health of distant States, showed how fast the bad news had travelled, and how eager every one was to know what the State Board was doing about it. There seems to be no remedy for such indiscretion, except the reaction which rebounds upon the unfortunate or guilty perpetrator of premature or ill-judged opinions.

There is a proper way to proceed in reporting suspected cases, and it is clearly set forth by the law. It is the duty of every member of the County Boards of Health to report promptly to the Superintendent of Health of his county, any case of suspected pestilential disease. It is the duty of the Superintendent to examine into such cases and report them promptly to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, in order that proper action may be taken to prevent its spread, and to control panic in the business world.

In this connection the State Board makes the suggestion that there should be

COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Prompt action is the only course of safety in dealing with pestilential diseases. The early detection of a case, and prompt isolation promises success. All physicians do not see the necessity for such action, or do not recognize the policy of prompt notification: some even act upon the principle that their cases are matters of private concern, with which public health officers have nothing to do, so that to obtain the best results, there should be a uniform rule of action.

The Colonization of Yellow Fever Refugees in Hendersonville.

The following correspondence was received at this office in reference to the colonization of refugees from Jacksonville in the mountain regions of the State:

[Telegram.] "Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 4, 1888.

Thos. F. Wood, *Secretary State Board of Health:*

We have wired Gov. Scales, at the suggestion of Surgeon General Hamilton, M. H. S., for permission to send our people, not exceeding five hundred, who have means to go, to places in the mountains open to them. What restrictions will State Board of Health impose? Can you suggest names of places you would recommend, and the number they can accommodate?

NEAL MITCHELL, M. D.,
President Board of Health,
D. T. GERAW,
Acting Mayor,
P. McQUAID,
Acting President Auxiliary Association."

The following from Gov. Scales:

[Telegram.] "Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 9th, 1888.

Dr. Wood, *Secretary State Board Health, Wilmington, N. C.:*

Surgeon General Hamilton, M. H. S., advises authorities of Jacksonville to ask me if their citizens, not exceeding 500 in number, will be permitted to go to the mountains of our State to such places as are willing to receive them? What answer shall I make? Answer here, at once.

A. M. SCALES,
Governor."

Knowing that there were some towns willing to admit refugees from Jacksonville, I telegraphed Dr. W. D. Hilliard, of Asheville, member of the North Carolina Board of Health, to communicate with the towns in the mountain sections, ascertain what places would be willing to receive them, in what numbers, and under what restrictions:

[Telegram.] ASHEVILLE, N. C., September 7th, 1888.

Thos. F. Wood:

Hendersonville will receive five hundred. Hickory gives no number.

W. D. HILLIARD.

[Telegram.] MURPHY, N. C., September 6th, 1888.

Thos. F. Wood:

We can furnish local accommodations for one hundred, and as many more as have tents.

DR. ABERNATHY,
Superintendent of Health of Cherokee Co.

Pending answers from Superintendents of Health of the mountain counties willing to move in the matter, and awaiting their decision, the following was received:

[Telegram.] WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7th, 1888.

DR. THOS. F. WOOD, *Secretary State Board of Health, Wilmington:*

What conclusion have you reached in regard to allowing cars of refugees to go to the mountains of North Carolina.

HAMILTON, *Surgeon General.*

In the meantime, the following came:

[Telegram.] ASHEVILLE, September 8th, 1888.

Dr. Thos. F. Wood:

Waynesville extends cordial invitation.

W. D. HILLIARD.

The following letter from Dr. L. L. Johnson, Superintendent of Health of Henderson county, in reply to telegram, was received:

DR. WOOD, *Wilmington, N. C., Secretary State Board of Health:*

DEAR DOCTOR:—Yours of September 7th received. In reply I will say, that a telegram was received at Hendersonville from the President of the Board of Health, of Jacksonville, Florida, asking that they might send as many as six hundred of their people to this county. After consultation with the physicians and town council, we decided to throw our doors open to them. I require the clothing to be fumigated. Our

town is 2,252 feet above sea-level, and we cannot think that there is the least danger of any contagion. I will write you in regard to the matter if anything should occur.

Very respectfully,

L. L. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Superintendent of Health of Henderson Co., N. C.

In reply to a telegram to the Mayor of Hendersonville (the County Superintendent of Health, Dr. Johnson living in the country and not accessible by telegraph), asking what restrictions the County Board of Henderson had placed upon the refugees, the following was received:

[Telegram.] HENDERSONVILLE, September 8th, 1888.

THOS. F. WOOD, *State Board of Health:*

Letter not received; have made no restrictions; should we make any? if so, what, and how?

J. P. RICKMAN.

In reply to this, instruction was sent that the refugees, on arrival, should be paroled not to leave Hendersonville under ten days; that they should be kept under surveillance in order to prevent their entrance into towns where their presence would be objectionable.

The following from Asheville, in response to telegram, asking if that city would quarantine against Florida refugees:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., September 6th, 1888.

T. F. Wood:

Am instructed by Mr. Harkins, Mayor of Asheville, to say there has not been, nor is there, any quarantine against any one. Hickory and Hendersonville extend cordial invitations. Other points not yet heard from.

W. D. HILLIARD.

After ascertaining what towns would be willing to receive the refugees, telegrams were sent the authorities in Jacksonville, and the following is the reply:

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, September 7th, 1888.

Thanks for information furnished. Will wire places you name for number they can accommodate. As we understand it, the State Board of Health of your State will not impose any obstacles on our people going to such places in your State as offered to receive them. Is this correct? Answer.

P. McQUADE, *Acting President.*

Such restrictions as were enjoined upon the Hendersonville Board of Health were communicated to Mr. McQuade.

The following is a letter of instruction to Dr. J. F. Abernathy, Superintendent of Health of Cherokee county, with his reply. (This letter was in substance what was written to each town offering to take refugees into their hospitable borders.)

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, September 7th, 1888.

DR. J. F. ABERNATHY, *Supt. of Health, Cherokee Co.:*

DEAR DOCTOR:—I understand that Murphy is willing to receive one hundred people from Jacksonville, Fla., refugees from the yellow fever. Please state fully how they will be cared for, and what restrictions will be imposed upon them. You are aware that by the terms of the law, you must state the restrictions to be imposed upon them, and that you act by advice of the County Board of Health. Please summon the Board of Health, and determine upon rules and send me particulars. I would insist that all who take refuge in your country shall be paroled not to go to towns that have not extended a welcome, and use what watch you can to prevent it. Telegraph at expense of State Board of Health, when necessary. Yours, very truly,

THOMAS F. WOOD.

What altitude is Murphy above sea?

MURPHY, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1888.

DR. THOS. F. WOOD:

Dear Sir:—Your letter before me seems to be one of inquiry—to know what manner of comforts we can give the Jacksonville refugees, and what precautionary measures had or would be made for the people's protection?

1st. We can give them good second-class hotel fare, good, comforta-

ble beds, good diet, and all the fresh air and pure water they or any one else could desire. Any more than one hundred refugees would have trouble to find a lodging place, owing to the immense influx from other States, and there is no good reason to think that our hotels and boarding houses will be vacated of their transient boarders before late autumn. Nevertheless, if more were to come than we could accommodate as we wish to, we would not in any way cast them off.

2d. I have consulted from time to time with the Board of Health, and what I have done has been sanctioned by the Board. I have the best authority to believe that we run no considerable risk. The Board of Health will meet them at the train and exchange all the passengers, and any one who, in the opinion of the Board, is suspicious or unsafe, will be isolated immediately.

The altitude of Murphy is 1,634 feet, although we can ascend to a greater height in half a mile of Murphy. Thermometer shows 66° in open air. Nights very cool; days pleasant.

J. F. ABERNATHY,
Co. Supt. of Health.

Some entirely new questions arose during the past summer, as partially related in above correspondence, as to the proper disposition to make of persons taking refuge in our State from Jacksonville, Florida. The depopulation of the last named city being decided upon, the next anxious question was, what towns will receive them? Extensive correspondence and telegraphing finally revealed the fact, that the towns of Murphy, Hendersonville, and several others were willing to allow these refugees to take up their abode in their midst.

The question naturally arose, who had authority to permit this colonization of persons from a pestilence stricken district. The only section of our law bearing upon this point was that found in Section 9 of the law relating to the public health, which is as follows:

SEC. 9. Inland quarantine shall be under the control of the County Superintendent of Health, who, acting by the advice of the local board, shall see that diseases dangerous to the public health, viz: small-pox, scarlet fever, yellow fever and cholera, shall be properly quarantined or isolated at the expense of the city, or town, or county in which they occur. Any person violating the rules promulgated on this subject

shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court. In case the offender be stricken with disease for which he is quarantinable, he will be subject to the penalty on recovery, unless in the opinion of the superintendent it should be omitted. Quarantine of ports shall not be interfered with, but the officers of the local and State Boards shall render all the aid in their power to quarantine officers in the discharge of their duties, upon the request of the latter.

It was ascertained that Dr. L. L. Johnson, the Superintendent of Health of Henderson county, after consultation with the Henderson Board of Health, signified his willingness to allow the refugees to make their homes in the town of Hendersonville. Accordingly, on the -- day of September a train containing 260 persons were landed in the town, under the care of Surgeon Guiteras, of the Marine Hospital Service, and they were at once distributed and cared for. It is very remarkable to record that no cases occurred after they arrived in Hendersonville, and although ten were sick, only two died; thus justifying the confidence the County Board of Health had in the salubriousness of their climate and the entire safety of the citizens in assuming such an apparent risk.

Hendersonville is a town of 1,500 inhabitants, situate in a mountainous region, 2,252 feet above the sea level. The drainage of the town is considered good, but there is no sewerage or public water supply. Every year the visitors, who are seeking health and recreation, amount to as many as 600 at one time, and for four months of 1888, from 2,000 to 3,000. The town has an extensive reputation for salubrity, and on this account is growing in importance year by year.

The courage and good faith of the people in rendering service to the afflicted was manifested in the fact that eight families took numbers of them into their own homes, varying in numbers from three upwards. The largest number collected in one house was fifty, the smallest three. Doubt-

less the kindness of the citizens of Hendersonville will long be cherished, and probably the Board of Health would be willing to extend an invitation under like conditions in the future. This, like all questions concerning the public health, involves the greatest good to all, and must be considered solely by this standard. It is well enough for a town, elevated 2,252 feet, to think themselves secure, but while enjoying this security, the danger to their neighbors must be duly considered.

In this case, consultation by telegraph was kept up for several days, and the lack of proper preparation, after the refugees were received, caused considerable uneasiness in Charleston and Wilmington, so that these cities quarantined against Hendersonville. This precaution was none too soon, as two of the refugees came to Wilmington seeking admission and were properly turned away. The practical experiment opened up the true gravity of admitting these refugees to any part of the State, and the Board of Health decided to discountenance any further admission of them into the State, without they were properly cared for in a hospital camp, under sufficient guard, and in this opinion Gov. Scales promptly acquiesced, and the authorities in Florida and towns desiring to offer hospitality were duly notified.

In view of this experience, the question may be properly asked, what additional safeguards should be inaugurated to prevent a similar risk in the future? The State Board makes this suggestion: That no colonization should be permitted of persons from a pestilence stricken district, except upon express permission of the State Board of Health and the approval of the Governor, and only then when the money for maintaining such a camp is guaranteed by responsible parties immediately interested; and further, that strict rules and regulations should be specified and established by the State Board, controlling the movement of all persons connected with such camp. Our humanity may prompt us to

offer succor to distress, but it should not betray us into any action which will endanger other communities.

From the course of the epidemic in Florida during the spring, summer and fall of 1888, there are grave apprehensions that we will have a repetition of the same serious state of things the next year, and prompt means should be taken to enable the Board of Health to put into execution a reasonable quarantine for 1889.

MARITIME QUARANTINE.

The dangers of the importation of pestilential diseases through our seaport towns is increasing yearly with the increase of railroads piercing the interior of our State. Especially is this true as regards Wilmington. The quarantine law governing the latter port is as good as could be desired, but the means at the disposal of the Quarantine Board are limited.

It will be remembered, that Southport at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, the entrepot of Wilmington, is located in a land-locked bay, 25 miles from that city. The roads on either side of the river are so bad that it practically bars the escape of persons detained at quarantine, and the river is easily guarded. The roadstead at the quarantine station is good, and large vessels can load and unload at this point. There could hardly be a better location for a hospital or for the establishment of a disinfecting station. The defects are, there is no hospital, and there is no wharf at which vessels could be moored to prevent upsetting when emptied of the cargoes for disinfection. An appropriation for this purpose is a commercial necessity, to prevent the prolonged detention of vessels. For many years the quarantine service of this port has been so well managed, that no cases of pestilential disease have been admitted into Wilmington, but the State should see that her chief port is not hampered by a management, which, for lack of modern outfit for properly disinfect-

ing vessels and isolating persons, is sometimes a hardship to vessel owners. The Board of Health of Wilmington have always acted in harmony with the Quarantine Board, and they see the necessity of some action by the next General Assembly in appropriating money for a new and improved outfit.

The following correspondence from Dr. W. G. Curtis, who for years has acted so acceptably as quarantine officer at Southport, we give in this connection:

QUARANTINE STATION,
SOUTHPORT, November 16th, 1888.

DR. THOS. F. WOOD, *Secretary State Board of Health:*

DEAR SIR:—By section 2876, chapter 24, of The Code of North Carolina, it is provided, among other things, that the State Board of Health "shall direct the attention of the State to such sanitary matters as in their judgment affect the industry, prosperity, health and lives of the citizens of the State."

North Carolina possesses a salubrious climate, and her natural advantages for healthfulness are unexcelled by any State in the Union. But there is always a possibility of danger from without, and during the past season, there has been a probability of danger so imminent as seriously to alarm our citizens. Commerce brings us in intimate relations with all the world, and with many places where pestilence walketh by noonday and seeks and spares not the most healthful localities. The avenues of approach are many, and with increasing commerce, and increasing prosperity, dangers accumulate and the avenues have to be more strictly guarded.

The principal avenue by which dangerous diseases may approach our citizens is the Cape Fear River. It may be said, I think, without fear of contradiction, that if the quarantine service at the mouth of this great river were relaxed or discontinued, there would follow constant invasions of pestilential diseases, and prosperity would cease. The productions of North Carolina would seek other outlets. Our citizens would not expose themselves to dangers arising from pestilence. They would have no confidence in our merchants, and would rightly think that such carelessness must extend to all business transactions. The importance of the port of Wilmington would dwindle into insignificance, and the quotations of her markets would cease to be reported.

The quarantine service, therefore, ought to be perfected in every way known to science. It ought to be a popular service, looked up to by our people with confidence, and supported by liberal appropriations, when

necessary. The present cost of this service is in the vicinity of one mill per head of the population—an amount so small that no one of that population has ever yet found out that he has paid it. The cost of one outbreak of yellow fever in Wilmington would be estimated as cheap at twenty million of dollars to the citizens of North Carolina. The cost of an idle rumor on the streets of that city, cannot, of course be estimated in money; but it is considerable and certainly amounts to a day or two of great discomfort for several thousand people.

It seems, then, that it would be wise policy to spend a little money for the perfection of this valuable service. But little is needed or asked for. At the last session of the General Assembly a bill was introduced appropriating seven thousand dollars for rebuilding the hospital and the construction of a wharf. The bill was so drawn as to provide fully and permanently for the service, and only in the event of Wilmington becoming a city of fifty thousand or more of population, was it expected that any further appropriation would be asked for. The design was, that for and in consideration of an appropriation of seven thousand dollars, and a yearly tax of about one mill per head of the population, North Carolina should have a permanent and self-supporting quarantine establishment, for the protection of her citizens from all such diseases as are brought to us in ship; that is to say, from cholera, ship fever, yellow fever, and incidentally from small pox, though it is to be supposed that an enlightened people will protect themselves from the latter disease by vaccination. This seems a sufficiently small sum with which to purchase such benefits. I suppose there might be found within the limits of North Carolina many hundreds of people who would cheerfully pay that amount out of their private purses, rather than have either of those malignant diseases invade their families. There are many thousands who would gladly pay that amount and more, if they had it, to secure immunity,—so dreadful are these diseases, and so fatal, seeking out, it almost seems, the best, the bravest and the most honored among the people.

And what do the poor think about these things? and the vast majority who cannot fly from pestilence, but must stand and face it? What should they think, but that they have wise and humane legislators, who will interpose all the protection and relief that may be put in the provisions of law for such benificent purposes made and provided?

The quarantine laws of North Carolina are ample, and no particular revision is suggested. But section 2915 of chapter 24 of The Code provides, that a hospital shall be established. It seems, therefore, obligatory upon the General Assembly to provide the means for building such a hospital; but waiving that question of law for the present, I will endeavor to show the necessity of such an establishment, if we wish to preserve a reputation for humanity, and build up prosperous cities.

An example, which may occur at any day in the year, seems best adapted as an argument to show what ought to be done.

An infected ship comes to the Quarantine anchorage. There is yellow fever on board, and the sick and well are confined together within the small compass of the ship's quarters. The sick, if not past thinking, expect to die. There is terror among those not yet stricken down. The news travels fast, and dread settles like a pall over the vicinity. What is to be done for their relief—and how shall the germs of infection be destroyed? Shall those as yet not infected be compelled to remain on board to sicken and die in their turn? Must the germs of disease lie festering and accumulating in forecastle and cabins, a constantly increasing focus of danger to the community? Shall this ship be forced to lie at her anchorage for month after month, rotting and wasting, and being consumed by expenses which will never cease until she is a total loss to her owners?

Is it necessary that this great channel of commercial activity—this natural outlet for the cotton, the naval stores, the timber—the future coaling station of the South Atlantic, and nearest point of shipment for the great West—should have to acquire so evil a reputation throughout the world that ships would not come here on the same terms offered by neighboring cities of the Southern coast?

To all these questions, it must be answered that, at present, there is no remedy. Given the infected ship, and the evils described, will happen, and perhaps worse, for it will be difficult, if not impossible, in a period of prolonged detention, to keep the disease from invading the neighboring shores.

What, then, is to be done? The answer is simple, and I call upon the State Board of Health to assist the Quarantine Board in bringing this matter before the next session of the General Assembly, to the end that a hospital may be built, and thereby the evils described be averted.

Then, when the infected ship arrives, we will take out the sick and cure them, if we can, in a comfortable hospital—if they are unfortunately beyond our skill, and die, we will bury them in the hospital cemetery like Christians, instead of digging a hole in the nearest beach, from which they will be washed out by the first storm to the terror of passers by. We will take out the well also, and place them under observation in another and isolated building. We will then proceed without delay to remove ballast and everything capable of carrying infection, and disinfect the ship.

After this is done, and the period of incubation has passed, we will take all the surviving crew and put them on board again and set them on their way rejoicing, as they must do after escaping so great perils.

And for all these services, the owners will not only gladly pay the bills, but thank the State of North Carolina for the beneficent laws that have insured such humane treatment.

This argument treats mostly upon the propriety of an appropriation

for the purpose of carrying out existing law, and building a hospital, from a sanitary point of view; but its commercial and economic aspect is equally forcible in procuring the desired legislation. The port of Wilmington, which includes all of the Cape Fear River as far as its navigable water extends, is of growing importance, and the attention of the world is being attracted to its improving bar, and the extensive and valuable harbor facilities contained within it. Wilmington is connected with a large portion of North Carolina by means of railroads already built. Merchants, wielding a vast capital, have established themselves, and are ready, and offer facilities for the transaction of all the business which comes to the wharves and warehouses they have constructed.

Not only the merchants, but their customers throughout North and South Carolina desire, and are entitled to have, the protection of the most enlightened sanitary laws. Railroad connections with the interior are constantly enlarging the limits of the trade, which aims to take in the markets of the world. A great trunk line is projected from the mouth of the Cape Fear at Southport, in a straight line, and by the easiest grades to Bristol, Tenn., and thence with all the great cities of the West. This line of construction will connect by the shortest and cheapest route one-half of the State of North Carolina with the mouth of the Cape Fear River. There will be largely increased commerce with West India and South American ports. There will be more danger, but wise legislation will provide the facilities for meeting it. What is wanted is a good sanitary record for the Cape Fear. A vigilant quarantine, with proper facilities for the treatment of all cases which may arise, with quick despatch, after its requirements have been obeyed, will give a good reputation to the port, and insure the confidence of our citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. CURTIS,

Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.

HYGIENIC TEACHING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The school term in most of the counties is so short that in those counties where the term is longest there is little time available for the systematic study of the elements of hygienics. If there was time, there are not many books available for school children and which would be economically placed in their hands. The Board of Health, in view of these facts, have endeavored to bring the study of hygienics to the attention of the teachers, believing that if the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Teachers' Assembly

could be brought into communication with the State Board of Health, that much that was of common interest could be inaugurated which would be of advantage to all concerned. To this end, Drs. Jones and Lewis were sent as representatives to the Teachers' Assembly, and the interview and interchange of ideas in reference to the instruction in hygienics to pupils was a satisfactory beginning.

The Board selected a work of much value for distribution among the teachers, viz: The Lomb Prize Essays on the following subjects:

"*Healthy Homes and Foods for the Working Classes*";

"*The Sanitary Conditions and Necessities of School Houses and School Life*";

"*Disinfection and Individual Prophylaxis Against Infectious Diseases*";

"*The Preventable Causes of Disease, Injury and Death in American Manufactories and Work-shops, and the best means and Appliances for preventing and Avoiding them.*"

The above essays are contributions for which a prize of $1,100 was paid by the philanthropist, Mr. Henry Lomb, of Rochester, New York, and embrace many of the elements of hygiene, as applied to the every day affairs of life. It is by such instruction as they contain that teachers can fit themselves to instruct children. As before noted, the teacher can give little or no time to text-book teaching of hygienics, and must content himself with giving oral lessons, as occasion permits, during the session. Every teacher of experience can find opportunities to inculcate lessons orally and practically on the more essential topics which appertain to healthy lives and healthy homes, and if he masters the fundamentals himself, and seeks the opportunity to teach them, he can give a more correct impression to his scholars than crude text-books interlarded with the "horrid-example" lessons.

As our efforts, so far, have been well received, the Board desires to cultivate more intimate relations with the teachers of the State, and co-operate with them in promoting a knowledge of hygienics.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY BOARDS OF HEALTH.

In January, 1887, there were fifty-one counties having organized Boards of Health, which, as compared with the beginning of 1886, is an increase of eleven having such organization. The functions of these boards have been of increasing importance during this period, and at the end of 1888, there are fifty-four. The organization of these county boards is regarded as of prime importance for the following reasons:

Every county has to incur an expense in medical services to the prisoners in jail and house of correction, and to the inmates of the poor-house; further, a physician must be employed for coroner's inquests, and in time of extra emergency, to take charge of cases of pestilential disease. These are unavoidable expenses, but after all they leave many items out of account, the more important of which are the sanitary care of the public institutions. The above services, too, being probably divided among several physicians, there is not anything like a continuous sanitary service practicable. The law organizes these duties under the charge of one responsible officer, the Superintendent of Health, and makes him responsible for the sanitary inspection of all the establishments which the County Commissioners have under their care. The inspection done by the grand jurors, quarterly, is only a small opportunity of correcting insanitary evils that may exist, for, as we have pointed out in our previous reports, the county functionaries have due warning of the day of inspection by the grand jury, and the appearances exhibited are not to be taken as criteria of the state of things for the rest of the year. Under the eye of the Super-

intendent of Health, there is far more probability of thorough inspection, and this officer, by terms of the law being a physician selected for the purpose, his knowledge of sanitation must exceed that of the average jury, and be more effectual than the employment of various physicians.

The terms of the law seem mandatory enough. (Sec. 5), "*There shall be* an auxiliary board of health in each county of the State," not leaving it to the opinion or preferences of county officials whether or not these boards shall be organized. This organization, where it has been effected, has elicited a growing feeling of confidence, and surely those counties having such an organization, are laying valuable foundation against the probable evils of invasion by pestilential disease. No county is so remote now that it may not, in a few years, be put in communication with the current of restless travel by the construction of railroads, and to meet these demands of an exacting civilization, organization must be begun.

Organization has another important merit; it enables counties to study their own condition as to the prevalence of diseases, death rates, causes of sickness, and also to build up records upon which to found a definite opinion of the favorable progress or decline of the sanitary condition of the people. This has now a practical bearing and will have in the future much more, as the tide of population turns towards our State seeking homes, these records must be forthcoming, figures of climate record, death rate, sickness rate, bearing official authority will be sought after by such seekers. It is in vain that we speak in glowing terms of our healthfulness and appeal to the oldest inhabitant for the salubrity of the climate, if we have nothing more definite to show strangers. We know our advantages, but they remain to be convinced.

PENITENTIARY CONVICTS.

During the year reports had been made monthly to the

President of this Board by Dr. James W. McGee, physician to the Penitentiary, and such suggestions from time to time are made as seem to be indicated. The Board of Health has worked harmoniously with the authorities in this matter, and we trust, with advantage to the State.

INSANE ASYLUM.

During the year a committee visited the Western Insane Asylum at the request of the Board of Directors of that Institution, and their report is on file. An invitation has been extended the Board to visit the Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Goldsboro.

For the first time in the history of the Board, the management of all the public institutions have shown their appreciation of the work of the Board of Health, and have asked their inspections and counsels based thereon.

IMPROVEMENT IN COUNTY PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Since the beginning of the publication of the "Bulletin," (1886) the most noteworthy fact has been the improvement in the condition of jails and poor-houses. We have endeavored to get such inspections and secure such reports as would give the public proper information about the condition of prisoners and wards of the counties. This has been the burden of our endeavors from the inauguration of the Board, and, while we do not claim that all of these improvements have been brought about by the efforts of the Board, we are satisfied that what has been done has reached the ear and consciences of the public in a proper way, and that much of this fruitful result is due to our endeavor.

EXECUTIVE POWER OUGHT TO BE BESTOWED UPON THE BOARD IN CERTAIN CASES.

The attitude of the State and County Boards of Health is advisory. In all the work done by either, these bodies must wait to be consulted by county or State authorities or give advice gratuitously. In the latter case the Boards have been obliged to depend upon the force of public opinion to reach the constituted authorities, or, if the public feeling were apathetic, see such advice meet the fate of all gratuitous advice—rejected and contemned. Some little executive power can sometimes be exerted when the Superintendent of Health works in concert with municipal authority, in enforcing health ordinances already framed by towns and cities, but this is only secondary, and the judgment of an educated Superintendent of Health can be disregarded or opposed by a municipal officer and place the Board of Health in the attitude of indifference. There are certain conditions where the Board of Health should be clothed with executive power, and these conditions should be carefully studied and incorporated in a bill to be presented to the Legislature, after having been carefully put in legal shape by a good lawyer. There are times when the authority of the Board of Health of counties should be supreme. There are times of public danger when none can be found at their posts but the few sentinels, too humble, when the security of health reigns, to be clothed with authority, but too valuable to be treated with indifference—men who are not afraid "for the pestilence that walketh in darkness, nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday."

VITAL STATISTICS.

A system of the registration of births, deaths and marriages, including also the numerical details of the occur-

rence of diseases dangerous to the public health, will be a necessity of the near future. It is not only expensive work, but in order to be accurate, must be conducted by those who have mastered the details of the work, as well as the underlying principles. It may be that the people are not ready yet to establish the work, and it may be as well, until the State can secure the services of trained officials. The demand of the times is steadily in this direction. The restless population of this great country is turning here and there for unoccupied lands upon which to establish homes, and they seek information upon the subject of prevalence of disease which has the authority of organized and authorized registration.

THE BULLETIN OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH

Was begun in 1886, April, and has continued its monthly visitations ever since. It is distributed to State and county officials, to Superintendents of Health, and to any person asking for it. Its objects are several:

1st. To put on record the condition of health, the prevailing diseases among the people and the domesticated animals in all parts of the State, serving as a means of intercommunication by which counties can compare their conditions of sickness with each other.

2d. To give the numbers of paupers and prisoners in each county, and to show their sanitary condition and surroundings, and also their educational condition, as far as their ability to read and write.

3d. To give the numbers of deaths, and the principal causes of death, in the larger towns in the State.

4th. To give the record of temperature and the barometer from principal divisions of the State.

The Board considers this pioneer work, from which they hope to educate the people up to the necessity of accurate,

vital statistics. Accuracy cannot be expected as the county boards are organized, as the Superintendent of Health cannot require the physicians in the county to report to him—their aid being voluntary, it is generally uncertain. The only report he is able to make is such as he, by diligent inquiry, can collect, and hence must be stated only in general terms.

The time has come when all the towns in the State, numbering 500 or more, should make a record of deaths and births. The reports now sent in from 12 to 14 towns is voluntary, but mostly accurately founded upon the record obtained by compulsory certificate of death. It is to be hoped that the General Assembly will give us a law requiring such record to be kept.

The following suggestions are offered:

1st. No person should be allowed to be buried in any public or private burial ground without the certificate of a regular physician, or an affidavit of the reason why it is not possible to get a physician's certificate, and this affidavit must be acceptable to the Superintendent of Health of the county.

2d. These certificates should be sent to the County Superintendent of Health, and by him registered in a book to be furnished by the State Board of Health.

3d. A failure to secure a certificate of death which is satisfactory, should render the necessity of a coroner's inquest.

4th. All infants born should be reported within a week of their birth to the County Superintendent of Health, under a sufficient penalty for failure to report. The duty of reporting might devolve upon the nurse or physician. A record of the births should also be kept by the County Superintendent of Health and be by him reported as usual to the Secretary of the State Board.

NOTIFICATION OF PESTILENTIAL DISEASES.

It is desirable that a law should be enacted to compel physicians and householders to report small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, measles, cholera, or other diseases which are known to be capable of multiplying and threatening the public health.

There are some good reasons: The concealment of most of these diseases makes it possible for unwary or curious people to rush into danger; also concealment usually means confinement in close quarters which is detrimental to nearly every disease of this character

Isolation of such cases and cautionary guarding offers the best means of defense for the community.

The only way to get help from the State Board of Health and from the contingent fund held subject to the order of the Governor, is prompt notification of the facts to the Secretary of the State Board.

The concealment or misrepresentation of dangerous or pestilential diseases has been the prolific source of their spread, and it should be classed with the criminal offences against the State.

GARBAGE DESTRUCTION BY BURNING.

One of the questions involving the cleanliness and health of our towns is the disposal of garbage. Garbage includes all the dry trash and cast-off household articles, the refuse of the kitchen, the contents of privy sinks. The old and slovenly ways which have been in vogue for years consisted in casting the dry garbage to the waste land in the suburbs of towns, or to fill up gulleys and wet places with it, thus sowing seed for future repentance. The night soil was, and is carried to a short distance from habitations and deposited in shallow trenches. Slovenliness has been the characteristic

of this disposition of the refuse of towns and disease and noisome odors have marked the places of these deposits. Various plans have been attempted by some of the more careful and prosperous towns, but none have been entirely satisfactory.

We have at last come to a period in sanitary history when the attempt is being made to destroy garbage by burning. Several years ago this Board published a pamphlet showing the necessity and possibility of garbage disposal by burning, illustrating it with one of the furnaces erected at the time. Many points of failure marked the earlier apparatus, but the development has been gradually growing forward to a stage of comparative success.

At the last meeting of the American Public Health Association, one of the prominent subjects was the cremation of garbage. The announcement of the topic brought together the inventors of the furnace, with their apparatus for exhibition, and a number of sanitarians from the chief cities and towns in the United States and Canada. Practical exemplifications of the working of the crematories, and a full description of the development of the process of cremation of garbage from the earliest inception of the process, were brought before the Association. The North Carolina Board had representatives to witness these processes in the persons of Dr. H. T. Bahnson, of Salem, and Dr. Thomas F. Wood, of Wilmington.

We will give a description of these crematories, giving only those which appear to us to have present practical value, beginning with the Engle cremator, one of which is in working order in Des Moines, and another recently erected in Milwaukee.

On our way to Milwaukee we stopped at Chicago, and through the courtesy of Dr. DeWolfe, the able health officer of that city, we saw in operation the garbage furnace erected in the outskirts. The garbage is brought from all parts of the city, and landed upon a platform above the furnace, it

being erected in the bed of a stone-quarry, and the garbage is dumped into shutes, which land it at the furnace doors. This garbage consists of everything usual to the refuse of a large city, except night soil. An examination of the process showed that it was only partially successful, as the smoke was not burnt up, and the chimney emitted bad odors, which would bring loud complaints in a population denser than where this was located.

The desiderata, though, in regard to the destruction of garbage, are its complete reduction to harmless residue, and the avoidance of the noxious odors in the process. This the Engel furnace accomplishes.

By reference to the cut, it will be seen that the forward end is towards the left. "The upper door shown in the left hand end opens into the fireplace, and the door immediately below opens into the ash pit thereunder. The five larger openings shown on the side of the furnace midway of its length, open into the ash pit under the grate, which supports the garbage and other wet and offensive substances which are being burned. Five smaller doors above open into the garbage fireplace in order to give easy access thereto in case it becomes expedient to stir or otherwise move the garbage in the fireplace while being consumed. There are also openings in the rear fireplace, and into the pit under it. Three angular valve handles operate the three valves which appear in the figure to the left of the rear fireplace. The two valves which appear in the figure give egress into the chimney from the first fireplace and the second fireplace respectively. The three covers on the top of the furnace close the downward openings in the top furnace, through which the matter may be dumped upon the grate. (See figure 2.)

Figure 1 gives the perspective elevation of the furnace. (See figure 1.)

From what we could gather, several of the best patterns of these crematories were about to be consolidated into one im-

proved furnace, which would probably fulfill the demands of the service required, and that it would be a fair estimate to make that a furnace large enough to consume the garbage of a town of 20,000, probably including the night soil, could be built for $3,000. The expense of operating would depend on the cost of fuel.

Another form of the garbage crematories is a domestic one, which is adopted for the burning of the refuse of the household, including chamber lye. It is being adopted in some cities with a good deal of satisfaction, and by experimental demonstration we can say that it is worthy of extensive trial.

The mode of operation is as follows: The garbage and matter to be consumed are dumped upon the garbage grate, and a fire of coal is made in each of the two fireplaces at the respective ends of the furnace. The flames from the rear fireplace pass over the garbage, driving before them the steam and other gases arising therefrom into the flames above the forward fireplace, where the flames from the two furnaces meet and mingle. As those mingled flames pass backward toward the chimney, they intensely heat the iron floor of the garbage ash-pit, and that floor conducts heat upward toward the garbage above it, and thus aids in volatilizing the liquid constituents thereof. This operation continues until the substances on the garbage-grate are reduced to a dried condition, when the lower chimney-valve may be closed and the upper chimney-valve opened; and thereupon the flames will pass from the forward fireplace above the garbage-grate, and ignite the dried substances resting thereon, and drive the products of the resulting combustion into and through the flames above the rear fireplace.

The question of economy, so far as the best use of the refuse of cities is concerned, is not considered in the Engle crematory described above, but only that economy which puts refuse matter into a harmless condition. For small towns this question is not an urgent one, the number of dead animals to be burned not being great enough to make it worth while to separate the fat, hides, hoofs, &c., but in the larger cities it is a question which will be settled, as it has been in a crematory erected at Buffalo.

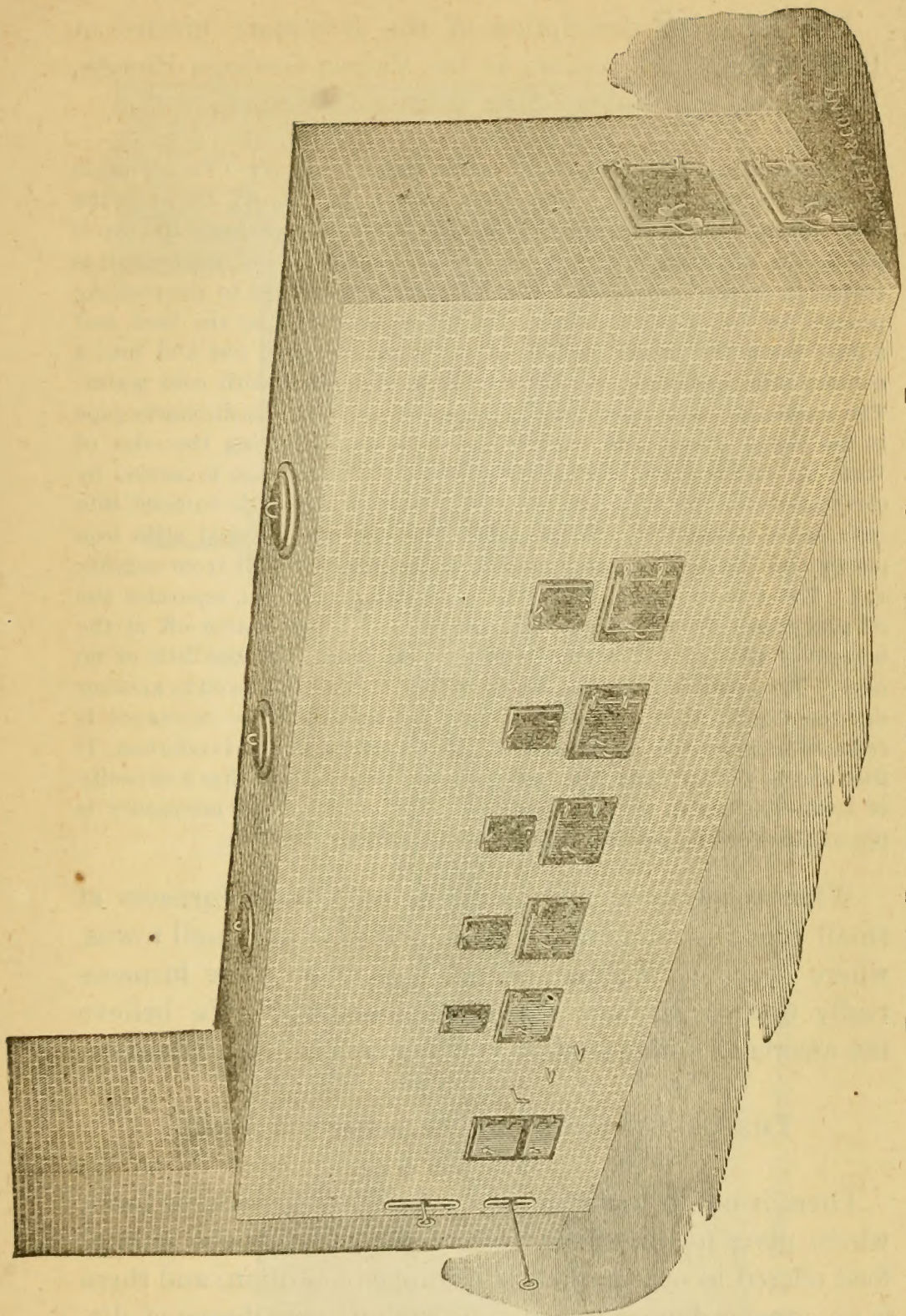


FIGURE 1—PERSPECTIVE VIEW DES MOINES GARBAGE FURNACE.

The following description of the crematory erected at Buffalo, New York, known as the Vienna Garbage Process, I take from the *Sanitary News*, of 25th December:

It consists of a large cylinder or boiler, called the dryer. This is inside a larger body of the same shape, leaving a large opening between the two boilers. When the inner cylinder is filled with garbage, the cap is put on the man-hole of the outer one, and steam at 250° Fahrenheit is turned on in the open space. The garbage is submitted to the cooking process for six or eight hours. The vapor generated by the heat, and acting upon the liquid portion of the stuff, is forced out and into a column still containing perforated plates and filled with cold water. The condensation is rapid, and it passes away from the discharge-pipe in the shape of cool and entirely colorless water, having the odor of water in which vegetables had been boiled. The garbage is carried by elevators from the dryers to the floor above, where it is dumped into vats, called extractors. When filled, the vats are covered with iron plates, and benzine and other chemicals are turned into it from another vat. This and the steam heat, which is again turned on, separates the oil and grease from the garbage, the former being drawn off at the bottom of the vat. It resembles crude petroleum, and has little or no odor. The garbage is then taken from the vats and conveyed to another dry-room with thin iron plate floor. By this time the substance is reduced to about the consistency of ground tan-bark, and is odorless. It then meets with a ready sale to fertilizers. The furnace has a capacity of forty-five tons of garbage per day. The inside of the crematory is not at all offensive, and there is no unpleasantness about it.

What concerns us most, can we erect these furnaces at small enough cost to make them available for small towns, where economy is a paramount object? do these furnaces really destroy without offensive exhalation? We believe the answer to both questions can be given in the affirmative.

THE SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS FOR FOOD.

There is not in the State any law, either general or local, which gives to the consumer any security that the animal food offered in our markets is in proper condition, and there is no greater danger in communicating some forms of disease than by ill-conditioned meat. The description of the

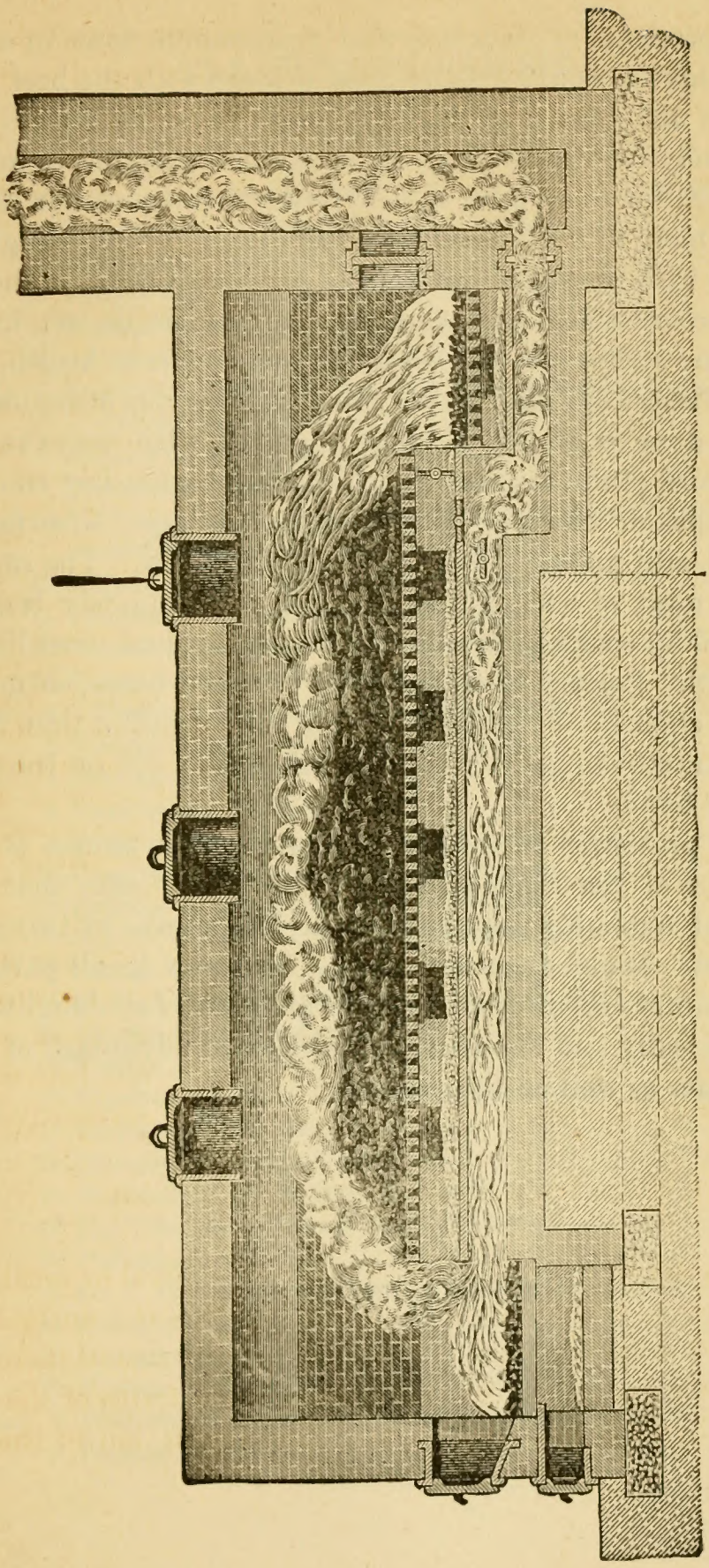


FIGURE 2—VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION DES MOINES GARBAGE FURNACE,—Position reversed from Figure 1.)

usual processes of slaughter and preparation done in some of our towns would disgust most persons with the beef and mutton they eat, and pork would have to be rejected as absolutely repulsive. Provisions against such abuses would be forced by the public, if it were the fashion of our newspaper men to "write up" the condition of our slaughter houses with the same disregard of private rights as is shown in some sections of our country. Our people do not know what the abuses are, and what are the dangers to health, but at no distant day this matter must have serious attention.

The dangers are all the more apparent, when we examine the record of the counties in which there exists hog cholera and chicken cholera, both diseases, perhaps, incorrectly named, still meaning fatal pestilential diseases. The eating of the meat of such animals, although fortunately largely purified by cooking, can but be disgusting, and most likely harmful. Poultry is marketed in crowded coops, so many of the chickens dying as to create the suspicion that they are marketed to get rid of them before they die on the producer's hands.

The protection of the people against such abuses is the province of the State, and the State Board asks that the General Assembly inquire into the best means of bringing it about. Model abbattoirs can be seen now in all parts of the country, where food animals are cared for, slaughtered economically and cleanlily, to the decided advantage of the consumer as well as the dealer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

1888.				
Jan'y	5	Balance on hand from 1887	$217 24	
	7	Subscription to "Sanitarian"	$	28 00
	7	Express on "Bulletin"		50
	11	Postage on "Bulletin"		25
	24	Postage stamps		4 00
	26	"Little Gem" Stamp		2 00
Feb'y	1	Proceedings National Board of Health, Meyers Bros., Columbus, Ohio		3 50
	1	Express on above		1 50
	1	Postage on "Bulletin"		14
March	5	"Sanitary Engineering and Building Record" for Arthur Winslow		4 00
	13	"Climatologist" subscription, 9 copies		4 50
	14	"Sanitary Era" subscription, 9 copies		9 00
	31	"Lomb Prize Essays"		70 00
	31	Salary Secretary and Treasurer		300 00
April	2	"Health of Nations," P. Blakiston, Son & Co.		8 00
	4	Freight, 3 cases books, Concord, N. H.		3 11
	4	Drayage on above		20
	4	Express on "Bulletin"		50
	9	Telegram		50
	12	Express on wrappers from Philadelphia		1 10
	28	Express on wrappers from Philadelphia		75
	28	Geo. F. Lasher, bill for addressed wrappers		23 25
	19	Postage		27
May	4	C. W. Yates, bill stationery to Dr. John McDonald		11 40
	10	Express freight to Fayetteville		1 25
	10	Postage		25
	10	Expenses of Mr. J. L. Ludlow to Fayetteville meeting		23 70
	10	Expenses of Dr. Thos. F. Wood " "		27 80
	10	Expenses of Dr. H. T. Bahnson " "		27 40
	10	Expenses of Dr. Richard H. Lewis " "		20 35
	15	The "Sanitary News," 9 subscriptions		13 50
	15	Postage		1 00
	21	Dr. J. H. Tucker, expenses to Fayetteville meeting		33 50
	21	Postage stamps		1 00
	31	Postage stamps		1 00
	31	Postage on Bulletin		30
June	2	Wilmington Paper Co., bill for envelopes, pens, &c.		12 60
	5	Postage stamps		1 00

June	7	Postage stamps	$ 1 00
	8	Telegram to Wilson Board of Health	82
	8	Expenses visit of D. Thos. F. Wood to Wilson as expert	13 35
	11	Telegram Dr. Benj. Lee, Philadelphia	43
	13	Express freight on box to Teachers' Assembly, Morehead City	2 75
	22	Bill of S. G. Hall, printing and stationery	13 00
	27	Dr. J. W. Jones, expenses to Teachers' Assembly, Morehead	21 75
	27	Dr. J. B. Lindsley, for volume 12 Transactions Am. P. H. Association	5 00
	27	Postage on "Bulletin"	25
	30	Salary Secretary and Treasurer, for 2d quarter 1888	300 00
	30	Expenses J. L. Ludlow, visit of inspection Eastern Insane Asylum	22 65
July	6	Express on "Bulletin"	50
	6	Expenses Dr. Rich'd H. Lewis to Teachers' Assembly, Morehead	20 65
	6	Postage and wrappers on "Care of the Eyes," mailed by Dr. Richard H. Lewis	50 00
	9	Postage	30
	15	Box rent, post office	1 50
	18	Expenses Dr. J. H. Tucker, visit inspection to Eastern Asylum for the Insane	19 00
	19	Stamps	1 00
	23	Bill Wilmington Paper Co., for stationery	4 50
	25	Postage	1 00
Aug.	7	Postage	25
	10	Express on "Bulletin"	50
	10	Bill of Branch & Lamb for microscope	84 00
Sept.	5–8	Telegrams to arrange for Jacksonville refugees	8 54
	8	Telegrams, as above	1 58
	17	Telegrams, as above	1 89
	17	Postage	50
	18	Telegrams	1 83
	30	Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, for 3d quarter 1888	300 00
	30	Express on "Bulletins"	50
Oct.	17	Expenses of Dr. W. J. Love as an expert to investigate the reported case of yellow fever near Burgaw	50 00
	19	Postage on Bulletin"	25
	19	Express on "Bulletin"	50
	22	Telegrams to Hendersonville	1 45
Nov.	6	P. Blakiston, Son & Co.'s bill	4 80
	10	Express on Pennsylvania Health Reports to members of Board	2 60

Nov.	10	Express on "Bulletin"	$ 50
	30	Expenses of Dr. H. T. Bahnson as delegate to the Am. Public Health Association at Milwaukee, Wis	105 00
	30	Expenses of Dr. Thos. F. Wood, as above	105 00
Dec.	17	Postage on "Bulletin"	39
	17	Express on "Bulletin"	50
	18	D. Appleton & Co.'s bill	3 75
	18	Stamps	1 25
	27	Postage on "Bulletin"	28
	31	Office rent, twelve months	60 00
	31	Salary for 4th quarter, Secretary and Treasurer	300 00
	31	Fuel	3 00
	31	Harper Bros.'s bill	6 00
	31	Am. Public Health Association	5 00
			$2,170 57

1888.

Jan'y	5	Balance on hand from 1887	$ 217 24
	5	Warrant, 1st quarter	500 00
April	12	Warrant, 2d quarter	500 00
Aug.	3	Warrant, 3d quarter	500 00
Oct.	17	Warrant, 4th quarter	500 00
			$2,217 24
			2,170 57
		Balance on hand	$ 46 67

MORTUARY REPORT FROM NINE TOWNS FOR 1887.

	POPULATION.			JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.					APRIL.				
				WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.		
	White.	Colored.	Total.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.
Wilmington	8,000	13,000	21,000	11	16.5	29	26 8	22.9	4	6.0	19	19.0	13.8	10	1.5	25	25.0	21.0	13	15.8	30	26.6	22.1
Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	5	10.0	8	19.2	14.2	8	16.0	12	28 8	21.7	7	14.0	13	31 2	21.8	11	22.0	12	28 8	25 1
Asheville	4,500	1,500	6,000	8	21.3	8	64 0	32.0	11	29.3	11	88.0	44 0	8	21.3	9	72.0	34.9	10	21.3	3	19 1	20.8
Fayetteville	2,500	1,800	4,300	5	24 0	2	13 3	19.5	3	14.4	2	13.3	13 9	2	9.6	5	33.3	19.5	1	4 8	6	40.0	19.5
Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	6	9.0	9	15.4	12.0	...	.....	...	.....	.....
New Berne	3,000	4,000	7,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	2	8.0	13	39.0	25 8
Durham	3,500	2,500	6,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Tarboro	1,300	1,200	2,500	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Washington	2,400	1,600	4,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....

MORTUARY REPORT FROM NINE TOWNS FOR 1887.—(CONTINUED.)

	MAY.					JUNE.					JULY.					AUGUST.				
	WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.		
	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000	No. of deaths	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.
Wilmington	7	8.5	23	20.4	15.4	12	14.5	21	18.7	17.0	15	18.2	26	23.1	21.0	9	11 0	27	24 0	18.5
Charlotte	16	32.0	15	36.0	33.8	19	38 0	19	45 6	41.5	8	16.0	10	24.0	19.6	5	10.0	14	33.6	20.7
Asheville	7	18.1	6	27.6	21.5	20	51.7	11	50.6	51.3	11	28.4	4	18 4	24 8	6	15.5	2	9.2	13.2
Fayetteville	2	9.6	4	26.4	16.8	3	14.4	4	30.0	19 5	1	4 8	3	20 0	11.2	6	28.8	5	33 3	30.7
Raleigh	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	18	27.0	17	29.1	28.0	13	19.5	14	24.0	21.6
New Berne	2	24 9	13	39.3	34.5	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Durham	4	13.7	4	19.2	16 0	4	16.0	3	14.4	15.3	4	10.7	3	14.4	12.0	6	16.0	6	28.8	20.6
Tarboro	...	... ..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Washington	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....

MORTUARY REPORT FROM NINE TOWNS FOR 1887.—(CONTINUED.)

	SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.						
	WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.				
	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.	Total number of deaths during this year.	Total temporary annual death—rate per 1,000.
Wilmington	13	15 6	4	36 1	27.6	10	11.1	23	17.3	14.1	10	12.1	27	24.0	18.9	10	13.3	24	20.6	17.7	390	18.1
Charlotte	4	7.9	9	22.8	15.2	4	6.6	16	32.0	18.1	6	12.0	8	19.2	15.3	4	8.0	8	19 2	13.1	201	18.2
Asheville	9	28.1	5	22.8	22.9	8	17.2	7	26.8	20.7	8	20.6	2	9.20	15.5	13	33.6	6	27 6	31.4	193	20.1
Fayetteville	5	2.4	13	8 6	5 0	4	16.0	5	27 7	20.9	2	9 6	3	20.0	13.9	3	11.1	4	26.6	19.5	93	20.1
Raleigh	15	21 6	22	37.2	28.8	18	22.5	16	22.8	22.0	16	21.0	14	24.0	21.20	5	7 5	14	24.0	15.1	196	13.0
New Berne	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	3	18.0	10	24 0	18.5	5	30 0	9	36.0	33 6	86	12.2
Durham	5	13.2	4	19 2	14.4	7	15.5	4	16.0	13 7	6	16 0	4	19.2	17.1	2	5.3	4	16.0	9.6	72	12.0
Tarboro	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1	9.2	3	30.0	19.2	1	9 3	1	10.0	9.6	6	1.1
Washington	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1	5.0	2	15.0	9.0	3	9.7

MORTUARY REPORT FROM FIFTEEN TOWNS FOR 1888.

	POPULATION.			JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.				APRIL.			
				WHITE.		COL'D.		WHITE.		COL'D.		WHITE.		COL'D.		WHITE.		COL'D.	
	White.	Colored.	Total.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths,	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.
Asheville	4,500	1,500	6,000	28	67.2	13	52.0	8	19.2	7	28.0	18	43.2	11	44.0	5	12.0	4	16.0
Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	3	6.0	11	26.4	4	8.0	16	38.4	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
Durham	3,500	2,500	6,000	7	21.0	5	17.1	6	18.0	5	17.1	5	13.3	3	12.0	5	15.0	3	10.3
Fayetteville	2,500	1,800	4,300	4	10.7	6	28.0	3	8.0	3	14.4	2	5.3	5	25.0	2	5.3	2	9.6
Goldsboro	2,800	2,200	5,000	1	4.3	2	10.9	1	4.3	4	21.8	..	....	1	5.5	2	8.6	..	....
Greensboro	4,000	2,000	6,000	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
Henderson	1,785	1,715	3,500	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	3	21.0	3	20.2	4	25.0
New Berne	3,000	4,000	7,000	2	12.0	10	40.0	2	12.0	11	44.0	..	....	..	....	..	....	13	44.6
Oxford	1,600	1,700	3,300	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	1	8.6	1	7.5
Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	11	16.5	15	25.7	10	15.0	17	29.1	7	10.5	11	18.8	5	7.5	14	24.0
Tarboro	1,300	1,200	2,500	..	....	1	12.0	1	9.2	1	10.0	2	18.4	..	....	2	18.5	1	10.0
Salisbury	....	....	5,000	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	11	....	..	....	5	....	2	....
Statesville	....	....	3,500	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
Washington	2,400	1,600	4,000	5	25.0	4	30.0	4	20.0	4	30.0	2	10.0	2	15.0	..	....	1	7.5
Wilmington	9,000	14,000	23,000	6	8.0	25	21.4	16	21.3	20	17.1	13	17.3	21	18.0	10	13.3	23	19.7

	Total temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.
Asheville	61.5	22.5	43.5	13.5
Charlotte	15.3	21.8	....	....
Durham	19.2	17.6	13.7	12.8
Fayetteville	17.1	10.3	12.0	6.9
Goldsboro	7.2	12.0	2.4	4.8
Greensboro	....	....	....	....
Henderson	....	....	10.3	24.0
New Berne	28.8	31.2	....	26.0
Oxford	....	....	....	8.0
Raleigh	20.8	21.6	14.4	15.2
Tarboro	....	9.6	9.6	14.4
Salisbury	....	....	26.4	16.8
Statesville	....	....	....	....
Washington	27.0	24.0	12.0	3.0
Wilmington	16.2	18.8	17.7	17.2

MORTUARY REPORT FROM FIFTEEN TOWNS FOR 1888.—(CONTINUED.)

	MAY.					JUNE.					JULY.					AUGUST.				
	WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.		
	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.
Asheville	8	16.0	10	30.0	21.6	10	20.0	8	24.0	21.6	8	14.8	11	37.7	22.8	6	9.0	13	48.3	22.8
Charlotte	9	18.0	12	28.8	22.9	7	14.0	11	24.1	19.7	...	.....	...	.....	.....	9	18.0	13	31.2	24.0
Durham	5	13.3	5	20.0	16.0	7	12.0	6	20.6	19.5	1	2.2	5	20.0	9.0	3	7.2	6	24.0	13.4
Fayetteville	7	18.7	7	33.6	24.0	6	16.0	8	38.4	24.0	2	5.3	2	9.6	6.8	5	13.3	2	9 6	12.0
Goldsboro	2	8.6	2	10.9	9.6	2	8.6	2	10.9	9.6	3	13.0	3	16.3	14.4	1	3.6	1	4.8	48.0
Greensboro	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	14.4
Henderson	1	6.7	2	14.0	10.3	2	13.4	2	14.0	14.0	3	20.2	5	35.0	27.1	1	6.0	1	6.0	6.8
New Berne	1	9.6	9	30.9	20.0	5	20.0	15	45.0	34.3	1	4.0	11	30.0	18 9	4	15 9	19	57.0	39.3
Oxford	2	17.1	...	.....	8.0	2	17.0	1	7.5	12.0	2	16.0	4	30.0	23.2	4	31.2	9	34.8	33.6
Raleigh	13	19.5	28	48.0	32.8	17	25.5	20	34.3	29.6	8	12.0	23	39.4	24.8	9	13.4	21	36.0	24.0
Tarboro	2	18.5	1	10.0	14.4	1	9.2	...	.....	4.8	...	.....	...	.....	.....	2	21.7	...	.....	96.0
Salisbury	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	11.4
Statesville	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Washington	4	20.0	...	.....	12.0	2	10.0	1	7.5	9.0	5	25.0	6	45.0	33 0	1	4.9	7	51.6	24.0
Wilmington	23	30.7	37	31.7	31.3	26	34.7	38	32.6	33.4	11	14.7	27	23.0	19.8	12	15.9	33	28.0	22.8

MORTUARY REPORT FROM FIFTEEN TOWNS FOR 1888.—(CONTINUED.)

	SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.						
	WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'D.			WHITE.		COL'd.			WHITE.		COL'D.				
	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	No. of deaths.	Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	Total temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.	Total number of deaths during this year.	Annual death rate per 1,000.
Asheville	4	9.0	8	32.0	25.5	1	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	2	3.4	5	19.2	8.4	193	32.0
Charlotte	6	12 0	16	38.0	25.0	6	9.0	14	32.0	20 5	7	12.1	10	24.0	15.1	9	12.0	5	12.7	12.9	168	15.2
Durham	5	13.3	6	24.0	18 6	4	13.3	3	24.0	18.6	4	12.0	2	24.0	18.0	3	7.2	5	18.8	12.0	119	19 7
Fayetteville	1	2.6	4	19 2	10.9	5	2.6	5	19.2	10.9	3	7.2	5	24 0	12.1	3	7.2	5	24.0	12.1	99	23.0
Goldsboro	1	4.2	2	10.9	7.5	2	4.2	2	10.9	7.5	1	7.2	...	12.8	12.1	3	12.0	3	12.3	12.2	42	8.4
Greensboro	4	.....	6	... ..	12.0	4	.....	6	.....	12.0	4	12.0	3	12.6	12.1	3	9.0	2	12.3	9.6	39	6.5
Henderson	1	6.7	4	27.9	17.3	2	6.7	5	27.9	17.3	...	.....	2	24.3	12.1	2	13.2	2	12.0	13.2	43	10.2
New Berne	6	3.6	25	12.4	8.0	7	3.6	14	12.4	8.0	3	12.0	7	24.0	18.0	7	17.6	13	13.2	33.6	185	20.6
Oxford	5	39.9	2	15.0	27.4	5	39.9	2	15.0	27.4	2	12.6	2	6.0	9.6	...	.....	...	38.4	.....	44	13.3
Raleigh	15	22.5	16	27.4	24.9	15	22.5	12	27.4	21.9	5	7.2	12	12.8	12.1	5	7.2	15	.....	15.6	324	21.6
Tarboro	1	9.2	1	.....	9.2	2	9.2	...	.....	9.2	...	.....	...	.....	. ....	...	.....	...	25.2	.....	18	8.0
Salisbury	4	.....	...	.....	9.6	3	.....	...	.....	9.6	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	35	7.0
Statesville	...	.....	...	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	7	2.0
Washington	3	15.0	5	37.5	26.5	3	15.0	5	37.5	26.5	3	12.6	27	.....	5.6	2	10.0	4	30.0	28.0	68	17.0
Wilmington	6	7.9	28	24.0	15.9	13	7.9	32	24.0	15.9	7	7.2	...	13.0	11.0	10	12.1	19	15.6	14.5	497	21.6

MORTUARY REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1887.

FROM FOUR TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Wilm'g-ton.		Char-lotte.		Ashe-ville.		Fayette-ville.		Totals by Races	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Accident	---	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	2
Apoplexy	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
Brain, congestion of	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Brain, softness of	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
Bronchitis, acute	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---
Consumption	3	4	---	2	4	---	1	1	8	7
Convulsions	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Cholera Infantum	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Debility	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Dropsy	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
Dysentery	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Fever, congestive	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Gastro-enteritis	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---
Heart, disease of	1	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	2	3
Lungs, congestion of	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Meningitis, spinal	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2
Measles	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	2	2
Old age	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---
Paralysis	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2
Pyœmia	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Still-born	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2
Spasm	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
Teething	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Tetanus traumatis	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Womb, rupture of	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Pneumonia	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	8	7
	11	29	5	8	8	8	5	2	29	47
Total by towns	40		13		16		7		76	

TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000.		
	W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Total.
Wilmington	8,000	13,000	21,000	16.5	26.8	22.9
Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	10.0	19 2	14.2
Asheville	4,500	1,500	6,000	21.3	64.0	32.0
Fayetteville	2,500	1,800	4,300	24.0	13.3	19.5

MORTUARY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1887.

FROM FOUR TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Wilmingt'n		Charlotte.		Asheville.		Fayetteville.		Totals by Races	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Brain, congestion of	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Bronchitis, capillary	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2
Consumption	-	1	---	4	3	1	1	2	4	8
Cholera infantum	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Convulsions	---	---	---	1	1	---	1	---	2	1
Debility	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	2
Dropsy	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Dysentery	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
Fever, typho-malarial	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Fever, typhoid	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	2	1
Heart-disease	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Inanition	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	2
Jaundice, obstructive	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Liver cinhosis	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Laryngismus stridulus	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1
Lungs, congestion of	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	---
Measles	---	---	1	1	4	5	---	---	5	6
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Old age	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Pneumonia	---	1	2	2	1	---	---	---	3	3
Pneumonia, typhoid	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Rheumatism	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---
Still-born	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Spasm	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
Tetanus	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Tabes Mesenterieus	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Whooping-cough	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2
Accident	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
	4	19	8	12	11	11	3	2	26	44
Total by towns	23		20		2		5		70	

TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000.		
	W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Total.
Wilmington	8,000	12,000	20,000	6.0	19.0	13.8
Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	16.0	28.8	21.7
Asheville	4,500	1,500	6,000	29.3	88.0	44.0
Fayetteville	2,500	1,800	4,300	14.4	13.3	13.9

MORTUARY REPORT FOR MARCH, 1887.

FROM SIX TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Wilmington		Raleigh.		Charlotte.		New Berne.		Asheville.		Fayetteville.		Totals by Races	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Pulmonary diseases	2	6	2	4	4	9	1	3	7	6	1	---	17	28
Heart-disease	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Brain disease	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Typhoid fever	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Measles	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	1	3
Paralysis	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	4	1
Old age	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Still-born	1	4	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	2	10
Accident	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Other causes	2	11	3	2	1	1	1	4	---	---	---	2	7	21
	10	25	6	9	7	13	2	8	8	9	2	5	26	68
Totals by towns	35		15		20		10		17		7		104	

TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000.		
	W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Total.
Wilmington	8,000	12,000	20,000	1.5	25.0	21.0
Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	9.0	15.4	12.0
Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	14.0	31.2	21.8
New Berne*	------	------	------	------	------	------
Asheville	4,500	1,500	6,000	21.3	72.0	34.0
Fayetteville	2,500	1,800	4,300	9.6	33.3	19.5

*Population not given.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR APRIL, 1887.

FROM FIVE TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.	New Berne.		Wilmington.		Asheville.		Fayetteville.		Charlotte.		Raleigh.		Totals by Races	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Typhoid fever	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Scarlet fever	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Malarial fever	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	3	1
Diphtheria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Whooping-cough	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Measles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2
Pneumonia	---	---	1	3	6	---	---	---	4	7	---	---	11	10
Consumption	---	---	1	5	1	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	2	8
Brain diseases	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	---	---	1	3
Heart diseases	---	---	1	5	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	6
Neurotic diseases	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	1
Diarrhœal diseases	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	2
All other diseases	2	3	6	9	1	1	---	---	2	1	---	---	11	14
Accident	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
Suicide	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Still-born	---	1	2	4	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	3	7
Under five years	---	7	4	10	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	20
	2	4	13	30	10	3	1	3	11	12	---	---	37	57
Totals by towns	6		43		13		4		23		---		94	

REPORTER.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Tot.
Dr. R. D. Hancock	New Berne*	3,000	4,000	7,000	8.0	39.0	25.7
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington*	9,900	13,500	23,400	15.8	26.6	22.1
Dr. W. L. Hilliard	Asheville	5,625	1,875	7,500	21.3	19.1	20.8
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	2,500	1,809	4,300	4.8	40.0	19.5
---	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	22.0	28.8	25.1
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh†	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Estimate based on basis of 4½ of population to each registered voter.

†No report.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR MAY, 1887.

FROM SIX TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Charlotte.		Asheville.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Wilmingt'n		New Berne.		Raleigh.		Totals by Races	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Typhoid fever										1						1
Scarlet fever																
Malarial fever									1			1			1	1
Diphtheria																
Whooping-cough				1		1					2	8			2	10
Measles	1				1										2	
Pneumonia			2	1	1					1					3	2
Consumption		6	2		1			1		5		4			3	16
Brain diseases								1								1
Heart diseases		1					1		3						4	1
Neurotic diseases												1				1
Bowel diseases	11	2	1	2		2	1	2		3					13	11
All other diseases	4	6			1				2	6	2	4			9	16
Accident			1	2						7	1				2	9
Suicide						1										1
Still-born			1						1			1			2	1
Under five years			2	3	4	2	1	2			3	10			10	17
	16	15	7	6	4	4	2	4	7	23	5	19			51	79
Totals by towns	31		13		8		6		30		24				120	

REPORTER.	TOWNS	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000		
		W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Tot.
J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	32.0	36.0	33.8
Dr. N. L. Hilliard	Asheville	4,611	2,607	7,248	18.1	27.6	21.5
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	3,500	2,500	6,000	13.7	19.2	16.0
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	2,500	1,800	4,300	9.6	26.1	16.8
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,900	13,500	23,400	8.5	20.4	15.4
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh*						
S. Fulcher, City Clerk	New Berne	2,413	5,929	8,342	24.9	39.3	34.5

*No report received.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR JUNE, 1887.

FROM FIVE TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Wilm'g-ton.		New Berne.		Raleigh.		Totals by Races	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C
Typhoid fever	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	3
Scarlet fever	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	--
Malarial fever	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--
Diphtheria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--
Whooping-cough	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	2
Measles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--
Pneumonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--
Consumption	3	---	---	3	---	1	1	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	4	7
Brain diseases	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	3	1
Heart diseases	1	---	2	3	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	3	5
Neurotic diseases	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	--
Bowel diseases	10	9	12	12	3	1	---	4	4	4	---	---	---	---	29	30
All other diseases	4	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	3	5	---	---	---	---	10	5
Accident	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
Suicide	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--
Still-born	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	2	4	---	---	---	---	3	5
Under five years,	12		-----		5		4		--	--	------		----		21	
	20 | 11		18 | 19		4 | 3		3 | 4		12 | 21		| --		- | -		46 | 59	
Totals by towns	31		37		7		7		33		----		---		105	

REPORTER.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000		
		W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Tot.
Dr. W. L. Hilliard	Asheville	4,641	2,607	7,248	51.7	50.6	51.3
J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	38.0	45.6	41.5
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham*	3,000	2,500	5,500	16.0	14.4	15.3
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	2,500	1,800	4,300	14.4	30.0	19.5
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,900	13,500	23,400	14.5	18.7	17.0
----------	New Berne**	------	------	------	----	----	----
----------	Raleigh**	------	------	------	----	----	----

*Dr. Johnson doubts correctness of this report.

**No report received.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR JULY, 1887.

FROM SIX TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham		Fayetteville		Wilmington		New Berne.		Raleigh.		Totals by Races	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Typhoid fever	2	1	1	2	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	1	5	5
Scarlet fever	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Malarial fever	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	1	---	---	---	1	2	3
Diphtheria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Who'p'g-cough	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Measles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pneumonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Consumption			---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	1	6	2
Brain diseases		---	---	1	1	---	1	---	2	2	---	---	3	1	8	5
Heart diseases	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	4	---	---	3	3	4	9
Neurotic dis'es	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2
Bowel diseases	3	3	2	1	1	---	---	---	4	4	---	---	2	2	12	10
All other dis'es	2	---	5	2	---	2	---	2	4	10	---	---	4	6	15	22
Accident	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	1
Suicide	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1
Still-born	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	3	2	4
Under5 years	4		---		3		3		---		---		---		10	
	11	4		1	3	3	1	3	16	25	--	--	17	18	55	74
Totals by towns	15		18		6		4		41		------		35		129	

REPORTER.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000		
		W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Tot.
Dr. W. L. Hilliard	Asheville	4,641	2,607	7,248	28.4	18.4	24.8
J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	16.0	24.0	19.6
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4,500	2,500	7,000	10.7	14.4	12.0
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	2,500	1,800	4,300	4.8	20.0	11.2
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,900	13,500	23,400	18.2	23.1	21.0
Dr. Jas. McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	27.0	29.1	28.0

MORTUARY REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1887.

FROM SIX TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham		Fayetteville.		Wilm'g-ton.		New Berne.		Raleigh.		Totals by Races	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Typhoid fever	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	5	2
Scarlet fever	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	1
Malarial fever	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	1	2	3	3
Diptheria	---	---	---	1	1	---	4	2	---	---	---	---	4	2	9	5
Whoop'g-cough	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Measles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pneumonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Consumption	---	---	1	3	1	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	1	1	3	4
Brain diseases	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	2
Heart diseases	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	2	1	6	1
Neurotic dis'es	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	5
Bowel diseases	2	2	1	2	---	2	1	1	1	2	---	---	1	2	6	11
All other dis'es	1	---	2	4	2	4	---	1	---	9	---	---	2	3	7	18
Accident	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	2	2
Suicide	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Still-born	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	6	---	---	---	1	2	7
Under 5 years	3		--		--		--		--		--		10		13	
	6	2	5	14	6	6	6	5	9	27	--	--	13	14	42	61
Totals by towns	8		19		12		11		36		--		27		103	

REPORTER.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000		
		W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Tot.
Dr. W. L. Hilliard	Asheville	4,641	2,607	7,248	15.5	9.2	13.2
J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	10.0	33.6	20.7
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4,500	2,500	7,000	16.0	28.8	20.6
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	2,500	1,800	4,300	28.8	33.3	30.7
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,900	13,500	23,400	21.0	24.0	18.5
Dr. Jas. McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	19.5	24.0	21.6

MORTUARY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1887.

FROM SIX TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte		Durham		Fayetteville.		Wilm'gton.		New Berne.		Raleigh.		Totals by Races	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Typhoid fever	2	---	1	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	4	6
Scarlet fever	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Malarial fever	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	2	3	---	---	---	---	3	5
Diphtheria	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	11	---	1	---	---	9	---	12	12
Who'ing-cough	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Measles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pneumonia	1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	3	2
Consumption	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	5	---	---	---	2	3	8
Brain diseases	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	6	---	---	1	1	3	7
Heart diseases	1	---	---	3	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	4
Neurotic dis'es	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bowel diseases	---	---	2	1	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	3	6	5	10
All other dis'es	2	5	1	1	1	---	2	---	3	---	---	---	1	8	10	14
Accident	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	23	---	---	---	---	6	23
Suicide	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Still-born	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	3
	9	5	4	9	5	4	5	13	13	42	--	--	15	21	51	94
Totals by towns	14		13		9		18		55		--		36		145	
Under 5 years	7		.		--		--		--		--		--		7	

REPORTER.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000		
		W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Tot.
Dr. W. L. Hilliard	Asheville	4,641	2,607	7,248	28.1	22.8	22.9
Dr. J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	7 9	22.3	15.2
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4,500	2,500	7,000	13.2	19.2	14.4
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	2,500	1,000	4,300	2.4	8.6	5.0
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,900	13,500	23,400	15.6	36.1	27.6
---	New Berne*	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dr. Jas. McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	51.6	37.2	28.8

* No report received.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1887.

FROM SIX TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Wilmingt'n		New Berne.		Raleigh.		Totals by Races	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Typhoid fever	--	---	--	1	1	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	3	3
Scarlet fever	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Malarial fever	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	2	2	3	---	---	---	---	3	6
Diptheria	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	3	1	5	3
Whoop'g-cough	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Measles	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Pneumonia	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	4	2
Consumption	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	4	5	---	---	---	2	4	10
Brain diseases	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	1	1
Heart diseases	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	1	3
Neurotic disea's	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	2	---	3	1
Bowel diseases	1	---	1	2	---	1	---	1	2	1	---	---	---	3	3	8
All other dis'es	2	6	2	8	2	3	---	---	1	6	---	---	7	5	14	28
Accident	3	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	5	1
Suicide	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Still-born	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	2	1	2	3
	8	7	4	16	7	4	4	5	10	23	---	---	18	16	49	71
Totals by towns	15		20		11		9		33		------		34		120	
Under 5 years	------		------		5		2		------		-----		------		7	

REPORTER.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Total.
Dr. W. L. Hilliard	Asheville	4,641	2,607	7,248	17.2	26.8	20.7
Dr. J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	6.6	32.0	18.1
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4,500	2,500	7,000	15.5	16.0	13.7
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	2,500	1,800	4,300	16.0	27.7	20.9
Dr. F. N. Potter	Wilmington	9,900	13,500	23,400	11.1	17.3	14.1
	New Berne*						
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	22.5	22.8	22.0

*No report received.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1887.

FROM EIGHT TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Fayetteville.		Durham.		Raleigh.		Tarboro		Wilmington.		New Berne.		Totals by Races	
	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C
Typhoid fever			1	1					1	1			2				4	2
Scarlet fever																		
Malarial fever													1	5		2	1	7
Diphtheria						1			3	1							3	2
Whooping-cough																		
Measles																		
Pneumonia	2		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		2	2			11	6
Consumption	1		1	2			2	1	2	1			1	6		3	7	13
Brain diseases										4		2		2				8
Heart diseases		1	1		1					1			1	3			3	5
Neurotic diseases				1				2	1	1			1	3				
Bowel diseases				1										1				
All other diseases	3	1	1	1		1	3		6	4		1	1	5	3	4	14	17
Accident				1														1
Suicide																		
Still-born	2								1				1			1	4	1
	8	2	6	8	2	3	6	4	16	14	1	3	10	27	3	10	47	72
Totals by towns	10		14		5		10		30		4		37		13		119	
Under 5 years	4				2										4		10	

REPORTER.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Total.
Dr. W. L. Hilliard	Asheville	4,641	2,607	7,248	20.6	9.20	16.5
Dr. J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	12.0	19.2	15.3
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	2,500	1,800	4,300	9.6	20.0	13.9
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4,500	2,500	7,000	16.0	19.2	17.1
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	24.0	24.0	24.20
Dr. J. M. Baker	Tarboro	1,300	1,200	2,500	9.2	30.0	19.2
Dr. F. H. Potter	Wilmington	9,900	13,500	23,400	12.1	24.0	18.9
S. Fulcher, City Cl'k	New Berne	2,000	5,000	7,000	18.0	24.0	18.5

MORTUARY REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1886.

FROM NINE TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Raleigh.		Wilmingt'n		New Berne.		Washington.		Tarboro.		Totals by Races	
	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C
Typh'd fev'r	1	--	---	1	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	1	---	--	---	--	---	--	1	2
Scarlet fev'r	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--
Malar'l fev'r	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	2	1	1	---	--	---	--	1	3
Diphthe ia	---	1	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	1	--	---	--	---	--	1	1
Wh'p'g-c'gh	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--
Measles	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	1	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	1
Pneumonia	2	2	2	--	1	--	---	1	2	2	---	--	---	1	---	--	---	--	7	6
Consumpt'n	---	1	---	2	---	1	1	--	1	1	2	--	1	3	---	1	---	--	5	9
Brain dis'es	1	--	---	--	---	1	1	--	---	1	3	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	5	2
Heart dis'es	1	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	1	---	--	1	1
Neurotic dis	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	1	1	1	--	---	--	2	1
Bowel dis'es	---	--	---	1	---	--	---	1	1	--	---	1	---	--	---	--	1	--	2	3
All oth'r dis.	7	2	2	2	1	1	1	--	1	8	5	16	---	2	---	--	---	--	17	31
Accident	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	1	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	1	---	2
Suicide	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	1	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	1
Still-born	1	--	---	2	---	1	---	--	---	2	---	3	1	1	---	--	---	--	2	9
	13	6	4	4	2	4	3	4	5	14	10	24	5	9	1	2	1	1	40	71
Totals by towns	19		12		6		7		19		34		14		3		2		111	
Under 5 y'rs	7		8		3		-----		8		11		1		1		-----		39	

REPORTER.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000		
		W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Tot.
Dr. W. L. Hilliard	Asheville	4,641	2,607	7,248	33.6	27.6	31.4
Dr. J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	8.0	19.2	13.1
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4,500	3,000	7,500	5.3	16.0	9.6
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	2,500	1,800	4,300	14.4	26.6	19.5
Dr. Jas. McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	7.5	24.0	15.1
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,000	14,000	23,300	13.3	20.6	17.7
S. Fulcher, City Clerk	Newbern	2,000	3,000	5,000	30.0	36.0	33.6
Dr. S. T. Nicholson	Washington	2,400	1,600	4,000	5.0	15.0	9.0
Dr. J. M. Baker	Tarboro	1,300	1,200	2,500	9.3	10.0	9.6

MORTUARY REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1888.

FROM TEN TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Goldsboro.		New Berne.		Raleigh.		Tarboro		Wash'g-ton.		Wilm'g-ton.		Totals by Races	
	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C
Accident	1		--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1		3		1	--	--			--	--	1	7
All other diseases	2	5		3	2	2	--	--	--		1	2	3	4		--	1	3	4	10	13	27
Brain diseases	22	6	1	--	1	--			--		--				--	--	1	--	1	--	26	6
Bowel diseases	--	--	--	-	--	1	1	--	-		--	-	1	--	--	--	1	--	-	-	3	1
Diphtheria	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--					--	--	-	--	--		1	-
Consumption	2	1	1	1	1	2	--	1	1	1	--	2	1	4	1	-	-	--	2	7	9	20
Malarial fever	-	--		-	--	--	1	2	-	-		3	-	-	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	6
Measles	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	-	-	--		--	--	--	--	-	-	--
Heart diseases	--	-	--	1	--	-	--	--	-	--	1	--	--			--	1	--	--	1	2	2
Neurotic diseases	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	-		--	-	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	4
Pneumonia	--	1			1	1	--	2	-	--		-	3	2	--	--	1	1	--	2	5	9
Scarlet fever	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-				--			--	--	--	--	--		--
Typhoid fever	--		--	--	--	--	1	--	-				--	--		--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Suicide	--	--		-	-	-		--				--	-		-	--	--	--	--	-	-	-
Still-born	1		1	2	1	--	1	--	-			--	-	1		--	--	--	--	2	4	3
Whooping-cough				--	--	--	--	--	-			-				-	-	-	-			--
	28	13	3	9	7	5	4	6	1	2	2	10	11	15	1	--	5	4	6	24	64	85
Totals by towns	41		12		12		10		3		12		26		1		9		30		149	
Under five years,	7		8		5		1		1		3		---		----		3				28	

REPORTERS.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Total.
Dr. H. B. Weaver	Asheville	5,000	3,000	8,000	67.3	52.0	61.5
Dr. J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	6.0	26.4	15.3
Dr. N. M. Johnson,	Durham	4,000	3,500	7,500	21.0	17.1	19.2
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	4,500	2,500	7,000	10.7	28.0	17.1
....., Mayor	Goldsboro	2,800	2,200	5,000	4.3	10.9	7.2
S. Fulcher, City Cl'k	New Berne	2,000	3,000	5,000	12.0	40.0	28.8
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	16.5	25.7	20.8
Dr. J. M. Baker	Tarboro	1,500	1,000	2,500	....	12.0	4.8
Dr. S. T. Nicholson	Washington	2,400	1,600	4,000	25.0	30.0	27.0
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,000	14,000	23,000	8.0	21.4	16.2

MORTUARY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1888.

FROM TEN TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Goldsboro.		New Berne.		Raleigh.		Tarboro		Washington.		Wilmington.		Totals by Races	
	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C
Typhd. fev'r			1	2															1		2	2
Scarlet fever																						
Malarial f'vr					1							2									1	2
Diptheria																						
Wh'p'g-c'gh																						
Measles	1																		2		3	
Pneumonia			1		1	2		1				3	3	9				1	2	1	7	16
Consumpt'n			1	3	2			1	1	1		3	1	3		1	1	2	1	2	7	16
Brain dis'es	6	1					1						1	2				1			8	4
Heart dis'es				1	1		1	1			1								1	2	3	4
Neurotic d's																				5		5
Bowel dis'es																						
All other d's	1	6	1	5	1	2				3	1	3	3	2	1		3		8	7	19	28
Accident				2			1						1	1							2	3
Suicide																						
Still-born				3		1							1						1	3	2	7
	8	7	4	16	6	5	3	3	1	4	2	11	10	17	1	1	4	4	16	20	54	87
Tot'ls by t'ns	15		20		11		6		5		13		27		2		8		36		141	
Under 5 y'rs	2		9		2				3		5		12		1		1		13		48	

REPORTER.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Total.	W.	C.	Total.
Dr. H. B. Weaver	Asheville	5,000	3,000	8,000	19.2	28.0	22.5
Dr. J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	8.0	38.4	21.8
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4,000	3,500	7,500	18.5	17.1	17.6
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	4,500	2,500	7,000	8.0	14.4	10.3
——— ———, Mayor	Goldsboro	2,800	2,200	5,000	4.3	21.8	12.0
S. Fulcher, City Cl'k	New Berne	2,000	3,000	5,000	12.0	44.0	31.2
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	15.0	29.1	21.6
Dr. J. M. Baker	Tarboro	1,300	1,200	2,500	9.2	10.0	9.6
Dr. S. T. Nicholson	Washington	2,400	1,600	4,000	20.0	30.0	24.0
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,000	14,000	23,000	21.3	17.1	18.8

MORTUARY REPORT FOR MARCH, 1888.

FROM TEN TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Goldsboro.		New Berne.		Raleigh.		Tarboro.		Washington.		Wilmington		Henderson.		Salisbury.		Totals by Races.	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Typhoid fever	...	...	....	....	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	..	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	....	...
Malarial fever	...	....	....	....	...	..	....	2	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	..	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	2
Diphtheria	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	....	....	...	...	....	...	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	....	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	..	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	....	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia	2	...	....	....	3	4	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	....	...	...	1	8	13
Consumption	4	...	....	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	....	....	...	....	2	4	....	1	...	6	9	15
Brain diseases	7	1	...	....	...	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	...	...	..	9	3
Heart diseases	...	...	....	...	....	...	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	....	...	...	...	1	3
Neurotic diseases	...	..	..	...	....	...	1	..	....	...	....	....	1	...	....	....	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
Bowel diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	....	....	..	....	...	...	2	....
All other diseases	5	9	...	...	1	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	3	4	..	...	1	...	6	9	...	....	4	...	19	22
Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	...	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Still-born	...	1	...	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	...	...	....	3
	18	11	...	...	5	5	2	5	....	1	...	...	7	11	2	....	2	2	13	21	...	3	4	7	52	64
Totals by towns	29		.....		10		7		1		.....		18		2		4		34		3		11		116	
Under five years	8		.....		2		2		1		.....		4		2		.....		5		.....		.....		23	

REPORTERS.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Total	W.	C.	Total
Dr. H. B. Weaver	Asheville	5,000	3,000	8,000	43.2	44.0	43.5
Dr. J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	.....	.....	.....
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4,500	3,000	7,500	13.3	12.0	13.7
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	4,500	2,500	7,000	5.3	25.0	12.0
J. E. Peterson, Mayor	Goldsbero	2,800	2,200	5,000	.....	5.5	2.4
S. Fulcher, City Clerk	New Berne	2,000	3,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	10.5	18.8	14.4
Dr. J. M. Baker	Tarboro	1,300	1,200	2,500	18.4	.....	9.6
Dr. S. T. Nicholson	Washington	2,400	1,600	4,000	10 0	15.0	12.0
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,000	14.000	23,000	17.3	18.0	17.7
Dr. F. R. Harris	Henderson	1,785	1,715	3,500	.....	21.0	10.3
Dr. J. J. Summerell	Salisbury	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	26.4

MORTUARY REPORT FOR APRIL, 1888.

FROM TWELVE TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Goldsboro.		Henderson.		New Berne.		Oxford.		Raleigh.		Salisbury.		Tarboro.		Wilmington.		Washington.		Totals by Races.	
	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.	W.	C.
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	†1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Consumption	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	..	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	11
Brain diseases	*2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Neurotic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
Bowel diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	4
All other diseases	...	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	3	5	2	‡2	1	6	13	...	...	17	29
Accident	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Still-born	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	2	...
	5	5	5	3	2	2	2	0	3	4	0	13	1	1	5	14	5	2	2	1	11	23	0	1	50	68
Totals by towns	10		8		4		2		7		13		2		19		7		3		34		1		118	
Uunder five years	.....		1		.....		.....		1		5		.....		4		2		1		15		.....		29	

REPORTERS.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Total	W.	C.	Total
Dr. H. B. Weaver	Asheville	5,000	3,000	8,000	12.0	16.0	13.5
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4,000	3,500	7,500	25.0	10.0	12.8
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	4,500	2,500	7,000	5.3	9.6	6.9
J. E. Peterson, Mayor	Goldsboro	2,800	2,200	5,000	8.6	.....	4.8
Dr. F. R. Harris	Henderson	1,785	1,715	3,500	20.2	28.0	24.0
S. Fulcher, City Clerk,	New Berne	2,500	3,500	6,000	.....	44.6	26.0
Dr. J. B. Williams	Oxford	1,490	1,600	3,000	8.6	7.5	8.0
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	7.5	24.0	15.2
Dr. J. J. Summerell	Salisbury	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	16.8
Dr. J. M. Baker	Tarboro	1,300	1,200	2,500	18.5	10.0	14.4
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,000	14,000	23,000	13.3	19.7	17.2
Dr. S. T. Nicholson	Washington	2,400	1,006	4,000	.....	7.5	3.0

* Meningetis.

† Typho-Malarial.

‡ Old age.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR MAY, 1888.

FROM THIRTEEN TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Goldsboro.		Henderson.		New Berne.		Oxford.		Raleigh.		Salisbury.		Tarboro.		Washington.		Wilmington.		Totals by Races.	
	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	10
Pneumonia	†1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	8
Consumption	...	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	5	23
Brain diseases	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Heart diseases	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6
Neurotic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowel diseases	2	...	7	2	2	2	4	5	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	8	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	6	35	24
All other diseases	...	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	1	2	...	7	12	16	31
Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Still-born	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	7
	8	10	9	12	5	5	7	7	2	2	1	3	1	9	2	...	13	28	2	...	2	1	4	...	23	37	79	109
Totals by towns	18		21		12		14		4		4		10		2		41		2		3		4		60		188	
Under five years	6		14		.....		2		3		1		4		.....		18		1		.....		.....		23		62	

REPORTERS.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Tot.	W.	C.	Tot.
Dr. H. B. Weaver	Asbeville	6,000	4,000	10,000	16.0	30.0	21.6
Dr. J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	18.0	28.8	22.9
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4 500	3,000	7,500	13.3	20.0	16.0
Dr J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	4,500	2,500	7,000	18.7	33.6	24 0
J. E. Peterson, Mayor	Goldsboro	2,800	2,200	5,000	8.6	10.9	9.6
S. Fulcher, City Clerk	New Berne	2,500	3,500	6,000	9.6	30.9	20 0
Dr. F. R. Harris	Henderson	1,785	1,715	3,500	6.7	14.0	10.3
Dr. J. B. Williams	Oxford	1,400	1,600	3,000	17.1	.....	8 0
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	19.5	48.0	32.8
Dr. J. J. Summerell	Salisbury	*3,000	*2,000	5,000	.....	.....	4.4
Dr. J. M. Baker	Tarboro	1,300	1,200	2,500	18.5	10.0	14.4
Dr. S. T. Nicholson	Washington	2,400	1,600	4,000	20 0	.....	12.0
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,000	14,000	23,000	30.7	31.7	31.3

*Estimated.

†Bronchitis.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR JUNE, 1888.

FROM TWELVE TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Goldsboro.		Henderson.		New Berne.		Oxford.		Raleigh.		Salisbury.		Tarboro.		Wilmington.		Washington.		Totals by Races.	
	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	....	2	4
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Malarial fever	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.....
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1
Consumption	3	...	1	3	2	..	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	8	14
Brain diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	7	1
Heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Neurotic dise'ses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	3	7	...	...	4	8
Bowel diseases	4	1	3	3	1	3	4	5	1	...	...	1	4	4	1	...	4	6	...	...	1	..	8	15	2	...	32	39
All other dis'ses	1	7	3	4	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	8	12	...	...	17	35
Accident	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Stillborn	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	10	8	7	11	7	6	6	8	2	2	2	2	5	15	2	1	17	20	...	...	1	...	26	38	2	1	85	115
Totals by towns	18		18		13		14		4		4		20		3		37		.....		1		64		3		200	
Under five years	6		8		4		3		1		1		11		1		19		.....		1		44		2		121	

REPORTERS.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.		
		W	C.	Total	W.	C.	Total
Dr. H. B. Weaver	Asheville	6,000	4,000	10 000	20.0	24.0	21.6
Dr. J Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	14.0	24.1	19.7
Dr. Wm. Johnson	Durham	4,500	3,500	8,000	12.0	20 6	19.5
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	4,500	2,500	7,000	16 0	38.4	24.0
J. E. Peterson, Mayor	Goldsboro	2,800	2,200	5,000	8.6	10 9	9.6
Dr. F. R. Harris	Henderson	1,785	1,715	3,500	13.4	14.0	14.0
S. Fulcher, City Clerk	New Berne	3,000	4,000	7,000	20.0	45.0	34 3
Dr. J. B. Williams	Oxford	1,400	1,600	3,000	17.0	7.5	12.0
Dr. Jas. McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	25·5	34.3	29.6
Dr. J. J. Summerell	Salisbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dr. J. M. Baker	Tarboro	1,300	1,200	2,500	9.2	.....	4.8
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,000	14,000	23,000	34.7	32.6	33.4
Dr. S. T. Nicholson	Washington	2,400	1,600	4,000	10.0	7.5	9.0

MORTUARY REPORT FOR JULY, 1888.

FROM ELEVEN TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Goldsboro.		Henderson.		New Berne.		Oxford.		Raleigh.		Salisbury.†		Tarboro.		Washington.		Wilmington.*		Warrenton.		Totals by Races.	
	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c
Typhoid fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	3
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial fever	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	6
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Consumption	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	4	5
Brain diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
Heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Neurotic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	3
Bowel diseases	3	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3	...	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	...	...	12	37
All other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	5	....	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	6	...	...	15	25
Accid't and violence	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Still-born	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	2	...	...	3	6
	8	11	...	...	1	5	2	2	3	3	3	5	2	10	2	4	8	23	4	2	...	...	5	6	11	27	...	...	40	96
Totals by towns	19		.....		6		4		6		8		12		6		31		6		.....		11		38		.....		136	
Under five years	14		.....		5		1		2		7		8		2		17		3		.....		.....		19		.....		8	

REPORTERS.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Total	W.	C.	Total
Dr. H. B. Weaver	Asheville	6,500	3,500	10,000	14.8	37.7	22.8
Dr. J. Scarr	Charlotte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	5,500	3,000	8,000	2.2	20.0	9.0
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	4,500	2,000	7,000	5.3	9.6	6.8
J. E. Peterson, Mayor	Goldsboro	2,800	2,200	5,000	13 0	16.3	14.4
Dr. F. R. Harris	Henderson	1,785	1,715	3,500	20.2	35.0	27.4
S. Fulcher, City Clerk	New Berne	3000	4,000	7,000	4 2	30.0	18.9
Dr. J. B. Williams	Oxford	1,500	1,600	3,100	16.0	30.0	23.2
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	12.0	39.4	24.8
Dr. J. J. Summerell	†Salisbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dr J. M. Baker	Tarboro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dr. S. T. Nicholson	Washington	2,400	1,600	4,000	25 0	45.0	33.0
Dr. F. W. Potter	*Wilmington	9,000	14,000	23,000	14.7	23.0	19.8
Dr. P. J. Macon	Warrenton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Of these, one was executed by law, and two were brought in for interment.

†Omitted in totals—diseases and population not being given.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1888.

FROM FOURTEEN TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Goldsboro.		Henderson.		New Berne.		Oxford.		Raleigh.		Salisbury.		Tarboro.		Washington.		Wilmington.		Greensboro.		Totals by Races.	
	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c
Typhoid fever	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	5
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Malarial fever	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	5
Diptheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Whoopi'g-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Consumption	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	....	1	3	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	3	13	18	
Brain diseases	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	2
Heart diseases	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	5	2
Neurotic dis'es	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
Bowel diseases	2	...	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	11	24
All other dis'es	1	13	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	6	1	3	1	6	...	...	...	..	...	1	4	13	...	....	14	32
Accid't &vi'l'nce	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	6
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	.....
Still-born	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	11
	6	13	10	13	3	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	19	4	7	14	21	3	1	1	....	1	7	12	35	4	3	72	112
Totals by towns	19		23		9		7		2		2		21		11		35		4		1		8		47		7		184	
Under 5 years	.....		10		8		.....		2		.....		12		8		21		1		.....		5		23		.....		80	

REPORTER.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Total	W.	C.	Total
Dr. H. B. Weaver	Asheville	7,000	3,300	10,300	9.0	48.3	22.8
Dr. J. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	18.9	31.2	24.0
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	5,000	3,000	8,000	7.2	24.0	13.4
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	4,500	2,500	7,000	13.3	9.6	12.0
J. E. Peterson, Mayor	Goldsboro	2,000	2,800	5,000	3.6	4.8	48.0
Dr. F. R. Harris	Henderson	1,785	1,715	3,500	6.0	6.0	6.8
S. Fulcher, City Clerk	New Berne	3,000	4,000	7,000	15.9	57.0	39.3
Dr. J. B. Williams	Oxford	1,500	1,700	3,200	31.2	34.8	33.6
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	13.4	36.0	24.0
Dr. J. J. Sumerell	Salisbury	.....	.....	4,159	.....	.....	11.4
Dr. J. M. Baker	Tarboro	1,100	1,400	2,500	21.7	.....	96.0
Dr. S. T. Nicholson	Washington	2,400	1,600	4,000	4.9	5.16	24.0
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,000	14,000	23,000	15.9	28.0	22.8
Dr. B. M. Tate	Greensboro	.....	.....	5,500	.....	.....	14.4

MORTUARY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1888.

FROM FOURTEEN TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham.		Fayetteville		Goldsboro.		New Berne.		Raleigh.		Tarboro.		Washington.		Wilmington.		Henderson.		Salisbury.		Greensboro.		Oxford.		Totals by Races.	
	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c
Typh'id fev'r	...	1	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial fev.	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	12
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Wh'p'g c'gh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Consumpti'n	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	11	10
Brain dis	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	4
Heart dis	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	4
Neurotic dis.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	8
Bowel dis.	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	2	10	5	2	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	17
All other dis.	...	7	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	....	2	4	3	10	...	...	....	2	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	36
Accid'nt and violence	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	..	...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	....	....	....	....	1	.....
Suicide	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Still-born	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	3	17
	4	8	6	15	5	6	1	4	1	2	6	25	15	18	1	...	3	5	6	28	1	4	4	..	6	5	5	2	64	119
Tot. by towns	12		21		11		5		3		31		33		1		8		34		5		4		11		7		183	
Under 5 y'ars	8		10		8		2		2		24		24		.....		3		17		3		2		.....		1		114	

REPORTERS.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Total	W.	C.	Tot.
Dr. H. B. Weaver	Asheville	5,000	3,000	8,000	9.0	32 0	20.5
Dr. Scarr	Charlotte	6,000	5,000	11,000	12.0	38.0	25.0
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4,500	3,000	7,500	13,3	21.0	18.6
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	4,500	2,500	7,000	2.6	19.2	10.9
J. E. Peterson, Mayor	Goldsboro	2.800	2,200	5 000	4.2	10.9	7.5
S. Fulcher, City Clerk	New Berne	2,000	3,000	5,000	3.6	12.4	8.0
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	22.5	27.4	21.9
Dr. J. M. Baker	Tarboro	1,300	1,200	2,500	9.2	.....	9.2
Dr. S. T. Nicholson	Washington	2,400	1,600	4.000	15.0	37.5	26.5
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,000	14,000	23,000	7.9	24.0	15.9
Dr. F. R. Harris	Henderson	1,785	1,715	3,500	6.7	27.9	17.3
Dr. J. J Summerell	Salisbury	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	9.6
Dr. R. W. Tate	Greensboro	4,000	2,000	6,000	.....	.....	12.0
Dr. J. B. Williams	Oxford	1,500	1,600	3,100	39.9	15.0	27.4

MORTUARY REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1888.

FROM THIRTEEN TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Durham.		Statesville.		Charlotte.		Fayetteville.		Goldsboro.		New Berne.		Raleigh.		Tarboro		Washington.		Wilmington.		Henderson.		Salisbury.		Greensboro.		Oxford.		Totals by Races.	
	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c	w	c
Typhoid fever	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarial fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13
Diphtheria	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Whoopi'g-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Consumption	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10
Brain diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	5
Heart diseases	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Neurotic dis'ses	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4
Bowel diseases	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	13	11
All other dis'ses	1	2	...	...	6	8	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	32
Acci'nt & v'l'nce	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Suicide	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7
Still-born	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	4	3	6	1	11	11	5	5	3	3	7	14	15	12	...	1	....	....	13	32	2	5	2	1	...	...	3	6	70	99
Totals by towns.	7		7		22		10		6		21		27		1		.....		45		7		3		.....		9		169	
Under 5 years	2		.....		12		2		2		.....		8		1		.....		26		4		2		.....		3		54	

REPORTER.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Total	W.	C.	Total
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4,500	3,000	7,500	13.3	24 0	18.6
Dr. M. W. Hill	Statesville	.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....
Dr. J. Scarr	Charlotte	4,500	3,000	7,500	9.0	32.0	20.5
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	4,500	2,500	7,000	2.6	19.2	10 9
J. E. Peterson, Mayor	Goldsboro	2,800	2,200	5,000	4.2	10.7	7.55
S. Fulcher, City Clerk	New Berne	2,000	3,000	5,000	3.6	12.4	8.0
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	22.5	27.4	21.9
Dr. J. M. Baker	Tarboro	1,300	1,200	2.500	9.2	.....	9.2
Dr. S. T. Nicholson	Washington	2,400	1,600	4 000	15.0	37.5	26.5
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9.000	14,000	23,000	7 9	24.0	15.9
Dr. F. R. Harris	Henderson	1,785	1,715	3,500	6.7	27.9	17.3
Dr. J. J. Summerell	Salisbury	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	9.6
Dr. R. W. Tate	Greensboro	4,000	2,000	6,000	.....	.....	12.0
Dr. J. B. Williams	Oxford	1,500	1,600	3,100	39.0	15.0	27.4

MORTUARY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1888.

FROM FOURTEEN TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Asheville.		Charlotte.		Durham.		Goldsboro.		Greensboro.		Henderson.		Fayetteville.		Oxford.		Raleigh.		New Berne.		Salisbury.		Tarboro.		Washington.		Wilmington.		Totals by Races.	
	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C
Typhoid fev'r		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	....	....	....	....	1
Scarlet fever..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....
Malarial fever	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	....	....	..	1	1
Diphtheria....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	3	....
Wh'p'g-co'gh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	1	....
Measles.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....
Pneumonia ...	..	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	....	....	2	7	1
Consumption	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	2	5	12
Brain dis'ses..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	....	....	....	....	2	....
Heart dis'ses..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	....	....	3	5	4
Neurotic dis..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	3	....	3
Bowel dis'es...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	....	2	1	5	5
All other dis.	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	..	2	...	1	5	1	3	2	...	1	2	1	....	5	10	18	24
Accid't& vi'ce	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	2
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	1	....
Still-born	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	6	3	23
	1	7	7	10	5	2	1	...	4	3	...	4	3	5	2	1	5	12	3	8	2	..	3	2	3	....	7	27	41	76
Tot'ls by to'ns	8		17		7		1		7		4		8		3		17		11		2		5		3		34		117	
Under 5 years	7		11		4		1		.....		2		1		.....		9		6		.....		.....		1		6		47	

REPORTERS.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Total	W.	C.	Total
Dr. H. B. Weaver.....	Asheville'.....	7,000	3,000	10,000	1.6	27.6	9.6
Dr. J. Scarr.....	Charlotte	4,500	3,000	7,500	12.1	24.0	15.1
Dr. N. M. Johnson.....	Durham	4,500	3,000	7,500	6.0	12.0	9.6
Dr. J. A. Hodges.....	Fayetteville	4,500	2,500	7,000	7.2	24.0	12 1
J. E. Peterson.....	Goldsboro	2,800	2,200	5,000	7.2	12.8	12.1
Dr. R. W. Tate	Greensboro.....	4,000	2,000	6,000	12.0	12.6	12.1
Dr. F. R. Harris.....	Henderson.....	1,785	1,715	3,500	12.1	.....	24.3
S. Fulcher, City Clerk	New Berne	2,000	3,000	5,000	12.1	24.0	18.0
Dr. J. B. Williams.....	Oxford	1,500	1,600	3,100	12.6	6.0	9.6
Dr. Jas. McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	12.1	7.2	12.8
Dr. J. M. Baker	Tarboro.....	1,300	1,200	2,500	22.6	19.2	24.0
Dr. J. J. Summerell..	Salisbury	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	9.6
Dr. S. T. Nicholson.....	Washington	2,400	1,600	4,000	12.6	.....	8.6
Dr. F. W. Potter.....	Wilmington.....	9,000	14,000	23,000	7.2	13.0	11.0

MORTUARY REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1888.

FROM FOURTEEN TOWNS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Goldsboro.		Raleigh.		Durham.		Fayetteville.		Washington.		Tarboro.*		New Berne.		Henderson.		Statesville.		Asheville.		Oxford.*		Greensboro.		Wilmington.		Charlotte.		Totals by Races.	
	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C	W	C
Typh'd fever	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	9	3
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mal'ri'l fever	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	1
Wh'p'g-co'gh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	12
Consumpti'n	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	5	14
Brain dis'ses	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
H'art dis'ses	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1
Neurotic fev.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Bowel dis'ses	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	7
All other dis.	1	1	2	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	...	4	10	3	....	17	24
Accident and violence	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Suicide	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Still-born	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	....	1	2	8
	3	3	5	15	3	5	3	5	2	4	...	...	7	13	2	2	...	1	2	5	.	...	3	2	10	19	9	5	50	77
Tot. by towns	6		20		8		8		6		.....		20		4		1		7		.....		5		29		14		127	
Under 5 y'rs.	2		5		4		..		3		.....		7		1		.....		6		.....		.....		10		3		42	

REPORTERS.	TOWNS.	Population.			Temporary annual death-rate per 1,000.		
		W.	C.	Tot.	W.	C.	Tot.
J. E. Peterson, Mayor	Goldsboro	2,800	2,200	5,000	12.0	12.3	12.2
Dr. James McKee	Raleigh	8,000	7,000	15,000	7.2	25.2	15.6
Dr. N. M. Johnson	Durham	4,500	3,500	8,000	7.2	18.8	12.0
Dr. J. A. Hodges	Fayetteville	4,500	2,500	7,000	7.2	24.0	12.1
Dr. S. T. Nicholson	Washington	3,400	1,600	4,000	10.0	30.0	28.0
Dr. J. M. Baker	*Tarboro	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Fulcher, City Clerk	New Berne	3,000	4,000	7,000	17.6	38.4	33.6
Dr. F. R. Harris	Henderson	1,785	1,715	3,500	13.2	13.2	13.2
Dr. M. W. Hill	Statesville**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5
Dr. H. B. Weaver	Asheville	7,000	3,000	10,000	3.4	19.2	8.4
Dr. J. B. Williams	Oxford*	1,500	1,600	3,100	.....	.....	.....
Dr. R. W. Tate	Greensboro	4,000	2,000	6,000	9.0	12.0	9.6
Dr. F. W. Potter	Wilmington	9,000	14,000	23,000	12.1	15.6	14.5
Dr. J. Scarr	Charlotte	4,500	3,000	7,500	12.0	12.7	12.9

*No deaths.

**Population not given.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1887.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range	Greatest daily range.	Date	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Fair.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet, (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Smithville	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Hatteras	44.7	65.6	23	19 8	19	45.8	15.3	28.8	....	5.9	..	11	9	11	5	6.09	N.
Knoxville, Tenn.	37.5	68.8	31	5.4	3	63.4	20.7	36.5	....	7.4	..	13	4	14	10	3.99	S. W.
Charlotte	38 2	68.9	31	8.2	4	60.7	17.8	28.1	19	4.9	5	9	5	17	12	2.39	S. W.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	35.4	65.4	23	6.1	4	59.3	18.4	29.0	...	6.8	...	13	9	9	11	2.64	S. W.
Wake Forest	39.8	71.1	23	7.0	11	64.0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	9	3.01	S. W.
Kitty Hawk	41 0	69.7	22	14.8	19	54.9	.....	38.1	5	4.4	1	...	....	...	8	2.55	S. W.
Wilmington	44.2	73.0	22	14.6	19	58 4	19.3	34.6	28	6.8	c	11	6	14	15	3.30	S. W.
Chapel Hill	39.1	72.0	a	8.0	b	64.0	17.6	37.0	16	4.0	5	14	9	5	6	2.81	S. W.
Average	40.0	69 3	...	10.5	...	58.8	18.2	33.2	...	5.7	...	12	7	12	12	3.35	S. W.

a, 21st and 23d; b, 4th, 11th and 19th; c, 6th and 8th.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1787.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet, (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Smithville	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Hatteras	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.	49.6	72.8	10	21.6	27	51.2	17.4	26.8	..	7 0	...	5	11	12	16	6.67	S. W.
Charlotte	48.9	70.8	11	25.7	13	45.1	17.4	27.5	...	5.3	...	3	12	13	16	4 81	S. W.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	43.7	72.2	11	20.0	14	52.2	18.7	29.1	...	5.5	...	2	12	14	11	3.51	S. W.
Wake Forest	49.8	74.7	1	20.2	14	54.5	.....	.....	...	.....	...	....	....	...	12	4.39	S. W.
Kitty Hawk	50.6	75.4	11	29.1	28	46.2	.....	34.5	12	5.9	1	...	..	....	10	4.08	S. W.
Wilmington	54.7	75.0	9	27.2	14	47.8	19 1	31.3	27	7 1	23	8	11	9	13	1.61	S. W.
Chapel Hill	48.1	79.0	1	22.0	14	57.0	20.8	36.0	1	6 0	21	8	3	17	13	4.62	S. W.
Averag...e	49.3	74.3	...	23.7	...	50.7	18.7	30.9	...	6.1	...	10	10	13	13	4.24	S. W.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR MARCH, 1887.

STATIONS.	TEPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Smithville	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Hatteras	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Knoxville, Tenn	47.9	75 6	26	21.6	29	54 0	20.2	37.2	...	7.'	....	12	8	11	11	3.97	S. W.
Charlotte	47.7	79.7	2	26 8	18	52 9	22.3	36.4	...	6.0	...	12	11	8	8	2.93	S. W.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	43.5	80.6	2	23.5	30	57.1	20.1	47.6	...	3.9	...	8	15	8	9	2.58	N.W.
Wake Forest	47.9	80.0	2	20.3	30	59.7	.....	....	...	4.6	...	...	...	...	7	4.45	N.W.
Kitty Hawk	49.3	74.2	2	26.0	30	48.2	22.4	36 5	2	4.6	26	..	...	..	11	4.60	N. E.
Wilmington	52.1	81.9	3	27.7	30	54.2	22.4	33.6	1	10.3	5	15	11	5	6	1.48	S. W.
Chapel Hill	43.7	83.0	2	26 0	30	57.0	22.4	40.0	2	3.0	5	16	8	7	7	3.93	W.
Average	47.4	79.3	...	24.6	...	54.7	21.5	38.5	...	5.8	...	13	10	8	8	3.42	S. W.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR APRIL, 1887.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including rain, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Statesville	56.9	87.0	...	30.	...	.....	.....	.....	...	....	...	...	...	...	9	2.72	N.W.
Smithville	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Hatteras	57.0	75.6	23	36.7	2	38.9	14.1	23.3	19	7.2	14	12	14	4	9	2.71	N. E.
Knoxville, Tenn	59.0	88.7	13	29.1	6	59.6	24.4	39.0	12	11.5	29	14	12	4	10	4.33	S. W.
Charlotte	59.3	89.3	13	32.1	2	57.2	23.4	36.3	3	6.6	1	15	11	4	9	1.84	S. W.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	53.5	85.4	12	30.9	3	54.5	22.7	41.2	..	5.0	...	8	15	7	12	3.29	S. W.
Wake Forest	56.4	87.0	19	27.3	6	59 7	.....	.....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	8	1.85	S. W.
Kitty Hawk	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington	59.9	85.7	12	32.9	2	52.8	20.5	33.6	13	13.3	23	18	8	4	11	3.96	S.
Chapel Hill	58.3	91.0	12	28.0	6	63.0	26.3	41.0	4	6.0	1	18	6	6	4	2.56	S. W.
Average	57.5	86.2	...	30.9	...	55.1	21.9	35.7	...	8.3	...	14	11	5	9	2.91	S. W.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR MAY, 1887.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet, (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	69.1	78.2	13	55.3	18	22.9	10 0	20.1	18	6.2	16	16	10	5	10	2.58	S.
Knoxville, Tenn	70.2	87.9	a	52.3	1	35.6	22.4	35.5	1	10.8	6	11	16	4	12	4.79	S. W.
Charlotte	70.6	90.6	18	50.4	15	40.5	19.8	30.3	2	8.1	31	6	17	8	16	3.64	E.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington	71.1	87.5	18	47.0	15	40.5	18.2	38.5	17	7.4	23	11	14	6	14	5.62	S. W.
Chapel Hill	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Wake Forest	70.7	90.2	18	43.2	15	47.0	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	13	2.58	S. E.
Average	70.3	87.3	...	49.6	...	37.3	17.6	28.6	...	8.1	...	11	14	6	13	3.84	S.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR JUNE, 1887.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Meau monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet, (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Knoxville, Tenn	72.4	82 8	19	60 5	12	22.3	8.3	13.1	10	4 4	25	11	11	8	9	3.41	N.
Charlotte	74.0	96.0	20	51.4	2	44.6	22.4	30.1	13	10.5	22	16	14	...	6	3 07	S. W.
Fort Macon	75.0	101.9	20	52.8	12	49.1	21.9	28.5	19	14.4	11	9	15	6	10	4.44	E.
Lynchburg, Va	72.8	97.7	20	49.3	12	48.4	22.3	33.3	3	10.0	...	11	13	6	11	3.65	N. E.
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	72.7	97 2	17	56.3	2	44.9	17.2	34.2	17	6.0	12	9	8	11	6	4.31	.....
Wilmington	75.6	97.9	20	53.0	13	44.9	17.5	31.0	14	7.7	23	11	11	8	13	6.41	S. W.
Chapel Hill	70.7	93.0	a	45.0	b	48.0	24.6	39.0	1	6.0	31	12	10	8	9	6.59	W
Average	73.3	95.2	...	52.6	...	42.6	19.2	29.9	...	8.4	...	13	11	8	9	4.55	.....

a, 18th and 19th; b, 1st and 15th.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR JULY, 1887.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean Monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	72 4	82.8	19	60.5	12	22.3	8.3	13.1	10	4.4	25	11	11	8	9	3.42	N.
Knoxville, Tenn.	74.0	96 0	20	51.4	2	44 6	22.4	30,1	13	10.5	22	16	14	..	6	3.07	S.W.
Charlotte	75.0	101.9	20	52.8	12	49.1	21.9	28.5	19	14.4	11	9	15	6	10	4.44	E.
Lynchburg	72 8	97.7	20	49 3	12	48.4	22.3	33.3	3	10.0	...	11	13	6	11	3.65	N. E.
Kitty Hawk	72.7	97.2	17	56.3	2	44.9	17.2	34.2	17	6.0	12	9	8	11	6	4.31	.....
Wilmington	75.6	97.9	20	53.0	13	44.9	17.5	31.0	14	7.7	23	11	11	8	13	6.41	S, W.
Chapel Hill.	70.7	93.0	a	45.0	b	48.0	24.6	39.0	1	6.0	31	12	10	8	9	6.50	W.
Smithville	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Fort Macon..	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average..	73.5	95.2	...	52.6	...	42.6	19.2	29.9	...	8.4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1887.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean Monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Knoxville, Tenn.	75.0	94.1	5	53.9	31	40.2	19.2	25.4	12	6.8	1	13	14	4	13	4.48	N. E.
Charlotte	74.7	95.1	6	52.8	31	42.3	19.4	27.3	12	7.2	27	8	11	12	16	9.02	N. E.
Lynchburg, Va.	74.0	95.2	11	49.8	30	45.4	19.8	29.3	10	7.3	2	12	11	8	13	4.73	S.
Wilmington	77.4	95.0	13	55.6	30	39.4	14.4	22.0	31	5.6	24	11	16	4	14	9.88	S. W.
Southport	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Hatteras	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Chapel Hill	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	75.3	94.8	...	53.0	...	41.8	18.2	26.0	...	6.7	...	11	13	7	14	7.03	S.&N

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1887.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	70.9	84.4	14	53.3	25	31.1	10.1	16.8	27	4.8	15	19	9	2	.....	.80	N. E.
Knoxville, Tenn	69 9	94.0	14	37.8	25	56.2	22.8	31.2	...	7.4	...	15	10	5	.....	.....	S. W.
Charlotte	69.1	98.0	14	36.0	25	62.0	27.6	38.0	3	1.2	30	16	9	5	4	1.39	W SW
Lynchburg, Va	66.7	96.9	14	36.8	25	60.1	21.4	34 7	10	7.1	28	9	11	10	9	3.11	N. E.
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	70 4	94.1	13	43.6	26	50.5	18.1	32.2	4	6.4	14	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington	71.2	91.0	14	42.3	25	48.7	17.9	23.3	10	11.0	28	12	15	3	7	1.43	S. W.
Chapel Hill	.....	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	....	.....	.....
Average	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	....	.....	.....

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1887.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	37.5	79.6	10	42.1	31	37.5	11.0	24.8	31	5.3	27	16	3	12	12	11.07	N.
Knoxville, Tenn	54.1	82.0	9	27 9	31	35.7	22.4	35.7	....	4.6	...	15	9	7	8	2.70	S. W.
Charlotte	38.0	83.9	10	35.5	30	48.4	18.5	30.6	...	5.8	...	15	5	11	14	8.04	N. E.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	50.2	88.2	10	30.0	16	58.2	21.0	36.2	8	7.1	26	13	8	10	10	3.31	W.
Chapel Hill	57.0	90.0	10	34.0	16	58.0	19.9	40.0	13	4.0	27	16	3	12	12	11.21	W.
Kitty Hawk	63.4	87.6	3	45.5	12	42.1	18.1	30.3	...	8.1	...	...	...	...	8	4.37	.....
Wilmington	62.7	85.3	3	34.8	31	50.5	18.6	29.2	16	5.4	29	14	5	12	10	6 53	N.W.
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1887.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.				TOTAL RAINFALL, INCLUDING HAIL, SNOW AND SLEET (IN INCHES).	PREVAILING WIND.
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.		
Hatteras	54.2	72.8	26	38 6	22	34.2	14.7	25.3	28	7.8	9	15	7	8	8	2.87	N.
Knoxville, Tenn.	47.5	73.0	26	14.7	21	58.3	23.0	36.0	...	7.4	...	14	12	...	12	.93	N. E.
Charlotte	50.1	73.9	26	21.5	21	52.4	21 5	34.2	16	7.9	18	16	10	4	3	.51	S. W.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	46.3	75.3	4	22.4	30	52.9	22 4	40.9	3	4.7	16	14	11	5	6	1.01	S. W.
Chapel Hill	47.9	76.0	27	25 0	21	51.0	24.3	38.0	3	6.0	19	17	5	8	2	.85	W SW
Kitty Hawk	51.8	72.5	18	31.2	22	46.3	21 1	28.6	24	10.1	9	...	...	...	3	1.03	.....
Wilmington	47.8	73.8	27	26.0	21	47.8	21,9	32.5	24	13.2	20	19	9	2	6	1.04	N.
Wake Forest	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....		...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1887.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.				TOTAL RAINFALL, INCLUDING HAIL, SNOW AND SLEET (IN INCHES).	PREVAILING WIND.
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean monthly range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.		
Hatteras	47.9	64.9	11	23.8	30	31.1	14.0	29.7	31	7.2	10	6	13	12	15	6.96	N.
Knoxville, Tenn	39.0	64.0	4	13.6	29	50.4	14.6	27.7	...	4.8	...	6	9	16	18	3.49	.....
Charlotte	42.1	62.8	4	16.3	30	46.5	15.8	26.5	...	6.5	...	5	14	12	13	4.94	W.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	37.9	62.4	11	12.9	30	49.5	15.4	31.4	7	5.3	28	8	12	11	14	4 28	N.W.
Chapel Hill	42 0	68.0	4	14 0	30	54.0	18 6	36.0	7	4.0	8	5	14	12	6	6.19	W.
Kitty Hawk	46.6	66 0	15	18.7	30	47.3	18.2	33.8	18	5 9	25	...	...	...	....	4.14	.....
Wilmington	48.1	67.0	15	19.0	30	48.0	17.5	28.6	3	5.3	10	9	11	11	13	4.41	N. E.
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean Monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain-fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	44.7	69.0	2	22.5	28	46.5	14.8	28 8	2	7.0	*	8	12	11	13	4.85	N.
Knoxville, Tenn.	40.0	70.0	6	12.0	19	58.0	15.0	29.0	...	3.0	...	3	17	11	17	6.61	W.
Charlotte	42.0	72.8	7	17.2	19	55.6	19.8	34.7	1	8.1	17	8	12	11	14	4.38	S. W.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	35 6	73.7	7	14.0	12	59 7	17.5	33.1	30	8.6	23	8	15	8	10	2.99	**
Chapel Hill	39.4	75.0	†	16.0	19	59.0	18.5	34.0	1	6.0	3	9	8	14	7	3.37	†
Kitty Hawk	44.6	70.5	8	17.3	28	53.2	18.5	30.4	16	4.3	22	...	...	...	10	5.65	N.
Wilmington	46.5	75.1	7	20.0	19	55.1	19.5	32.5	30	8.5	17	13	9	9	17	2.21	N. W
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

*7 and 22. †7 and 8. **N. W. and S. W. ‡W, and S. W.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean Monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain-fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	46.3	65 5	20	26.8	16	38.7	12.5	21.3	17	4.3	23	9	14	6	11	3.83	N.
Knoxville, Tenn.	45.3	67.0	18	9.1	28	57.9	17.0	34.3	...	6.0	...	6	9	14	13	3.75	W.
Charlotte	46.1	70.0	18	15.5	28	54.5	18.2	32.6	17	10.0	5	6	13	10	10	4.26	‡
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	40.5	66.0	18	11.3	28	54.7	18.4	38.7	14	5.5	4	7	10	12	12	3.59	**
Chapel Hill	47.2	72.0	18	14.0	28	58.0	20.1	39.0	29	5.0	12	11	5	13	7	4.01	.....
Kitty Hawk	46.1	72.1	25	22.5	28	49.6	17.2	30.9	29	7.2	11	...	...	...	....	4.54	W.
Wilmington	49.6	72.0	18	24.6	*	47.4	19.0	33.3	††	5.1	21	10	13	6	12	6.22	N. E.
Wake Forest	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	... ..	...	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	.....	....	...	....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

*16 and 28. ††14 and 17. ‡S. W. and S. **N. E. and N. W.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR MARCH, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet, (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	48.0	69.0	29	25.8	23	43.2	13.1	20.2	29	2 3	28	12	12	7	10	5.07	N. E.
Knoxville, Tenn.	46.9	76.4	20	19.0	23	57.4	20.2	37.5	...	7.5	...	9	9	13	10	4.22	N.
Charlotte	49.3	79.3	31	20,0	23	59.3	22.4	35.3	...	5.2	...	11	12	8	11	6.22	S. W. N,W.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	12	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va.	42.7	80.1	31	16.5	23	63.6	21.6	37.1	16	6.4	25	11	11	9	11	5.25	N.W.
Chapel Hill	47.3	78 0	31	20.0	23	58 0	21.3	36 0	15	9.0	a	10	8	13	8	8.73	S. W.
Kitty Hawk	48.5	75.8	31	21.6	14	54.2	20.5	32.9	29	10.1	21	...	...	...	10	6.75	.....
Wilmington	51.4	76,5	29	24.0	23	51.1	19.7	29.5	1	8.2	27	13	10	8	11	4.74	S. W.
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

a, 5th, 7th and 26th.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR APRIL, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet, (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	57.3	74.8	29	41.6	13	33.8	14.2	24.3	29	6 0	2	19	9	2	6	.77	S.
Knoxville, Tenn.	61.3	84.8	29	35.5	21	49.3	23.9	36.0	15	13.0	9	19	7	4	9	4.00	N.
Charlotte	63.2	91.0	29	38.3	25	52.7	24.4	34.9	...	13.2	...	13	13	4	7	2.36	S. W.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	50.3	88.9	9	31.3	25	57.6	25.8	43.8	27	11.2	23	17	9	4	7	1.67	N.W.
Chapel Hill	.....	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	57.5	92.0	30	39.4	21	52.6	21.3	39.3	29	9.2	12	...	...	...	12	1.17	.....
Wilmington	61.7	87.5	31	37.3	26	50 2	20·8	32.2	29	12.2	10	15	9	6	6	1.10	S. W.
Wake Forest	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	.....	....	...	.....	...	.	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR MAY, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	67.7	76.6	30	48.8	3	27.8	10.8	18.7	4	4.2	11	6	16	9	11	7.27	S.
Knoxville, Tenn	66.7	87.0	27	36.0	15	51.0	18.8	32.0	...	7.0	...	6	12	13	16	6.30	S. W.
Charlotte	65.2	94 0	28	40.0	15	54.0	21.0	30.5	18	6.7	10	2	15	14	19	5.64	S. W.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	64.0	89.5	28	41.2	3	48 3	18.1	29.8	6	8.0	25	3	11	17	19	5.75	N. E.
Chapel Hill	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	68.6	93.3	28	46.0	22	52.3	19.5	37.9	...	7.6	...	...	...	...	.....	5.80	.....
Wilmington	69.9	85.5	26	50.7	14	34.8	14.2	26,3	14	5.6	21	6	16	9	9	4.41	S. W.
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	... ..	.....	...	... .	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR JUNE, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	73.1	83.0	29	59.0	5	24.0	9.6	16.5	10	5.5	a	13	13	4	8	4.39	S. W.
Knoxville, Tenn	73 3	95.0	19	49.7	4	45.3	19.8	28 4	...	9.1	.	13	13	4	11	4.18	S. W.
Charlotte	77.0	98 0	21	55 3	4	42.7	21.5	30.1	...	9.7	...	2	22	6	10	1.66	S. W.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	74.1	96.5	21	49 7	4	46.8	21.7	33.7	5	9.2	27	8	16	6	5	2.24	N. E.
Chapel Hill	....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	....	.....	...	.....	...	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	75.8	98.5	23	57.5	5	41.0	18.5	30.6	10	7.6	3	...	...	...	6	4.65	S. W.
Wilmington	75.8	93.8	26	52.8	4	41.0	16.9	26.0	7	10.3	b	10	13	7	10	3 56	S. W.
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	... ..	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	74.8	94.1	...	54.	...	4.01	18.0	27.5	...	8.6	...	9	16	5	8	3.41	S. W.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR JULY, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain-fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	74.6	85.4	12	62.0	4	23.4	10.1	20.9	...	4.4	...	...	...	...	6	6.24	N. E.
Knoxville, Tenn..	75.6	93 0	7	60.4	14	32.6	20.2	25.1	...	7.7	...	14	14	3	9	3.45	E.
Charlotte	77.5	99.6	12	60.0	16	39.6	22.2	30.8	12	14.0	20	3	15	13	11	1.68	N. E.
Fort Macon	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	73.4	95.0	7	55.4	15	39.6	22.5	30.5	...	9.8	...	...	...	...	11	2.59	*
Chapel Hill	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	76.5	1002	10	59.3	4	40.9	13.8	30.8	13	8.3	22	...	...	...	9	3.92	.....
Wilmington	75.9	95.9	12	59.8	3	36.1	17.1	25.4	12	5.5	29	11	11	9	11	5.87	E.
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	75.7	94.8	...	59.5	...	35.4	17.6	27.2	...	8.3	...	...	..	..	9	3.96	N. E.

*N. E. S. E.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Hatteras	77.4	87.8	9	66.2	24	25.6	8.8	13.6	30	6.0	13	17	11	3	13	2.36	S.
Knoxville, Tenn..	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Fort Macon	.....	.....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Chapel Hill	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington	76.9	95 2	7	58.8	24	36.4	16.4	23.0	27	4.1	13	11	11	9	13	4.61	S. W.
Wake Forest	. ...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	75.5	90.4	...	60.4	...	30.2	10.0	19.4	...	5.0	...	...	...	...	.....	3.40	S.

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Southport	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Hatteras	72.6	83.8	1	50.2	30	33.6	8.2	12.8	26	6.6	28	10	12	8	14	6.63	S.
Knoxville, Tenn	64 3	85.0	14	35.0	30	.....	17.0	29.0	12	3.0	15	12	7	11	13	6.55	E.
Charlotte	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Chapel Hill	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	71 6	97.0	1	38.9	30	.....	17.1	27.1	30	8.1	25	...	...	...	15	9.40	.....
Wilmington	71.1	87.5	4	43.9	30	.....	14.9	24.4	...	4.8	25	6	8	16	16	8.28	.....
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	69 2	88 5	...	44.7	..	33.6	13.7	18.7	...	4.6	...	...	...	...	.....	7.28	.....

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range	Date	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Southport	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Hatteras	60.8	76.0	11	48.2	22	27.8	10.3	.23	11	4.6	7	17	8	6	8	3.99	N.
Knoxville, Tenn	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Chapel Hill	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	60.2	78.6	2	42.9	21	35.7	17.5	26.6	1	6 3	26	...	...	...	11	5.42	.....
Wilmington	59 7	79 2	6	44.7	18	.....	16.5	25.7	19	6.8	25	13	7	11	13	5.65	.....
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...		...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	60.0	78.7	...	45.6	...	30 1	14.1	24.9	...	5.7	...	...	...	...	.....	4.78	.....

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches.)	Prevailing wind.
Southport	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Hatteras	56.8	74.2	2	37.7	26	36.5	8.5	17.4	2	4 0	22	12	6	12	12	5.52	N. E.
Knoxville, Tenn	47.8	77.0	7	26.0	27	31.0	.....	15.0	1	3.0	30	6	9	15	17	3.19	N. E.
Charlotte	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lynchburg, Va	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Chapel Hill	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	57.9	79.5	5	34.3	29	45.2	15.8	31.0	...	5.2	...	...	...	...	.....	3.16	.....
Wilmington	54.2	79.3	3	35.8	27	22.0	13.9	22.0	...	4.0	...	11	5	14	14	5.50	N. E.
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	.....	... .	...	.....	...	...	..	...	....	.....	.....
Average	50.7	76.7	...	29.7	...	30.6	12.7	19.8	...	4.0	...	...	..	...	.....	4.60	N. E

TEMPERATURE REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1888.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE.											NO. DAYS.					
	Mean monthly.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range.	Mean daily range.	Greatest daily range.	Date.	Least daily range.	Date.	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	On which rain fell, including hail, snow and sleet.	Total rain-fall, including hail, snow and sleet (in inches).	Prevailing wind.
Southport	46.3	62.4	9	23.0	21	29.4	.....	24.2	21	5.0	10	...	...	...	6	3.20	N.W.
Hatteras	45.3	65.4	26	28.3	22	37.1	10.6	24.7	16	4 4	6	18	5	8	6	5.81	N.W.
Knoxville, Tenn	37.2	60.0	16	22.0	*	36.0	26.0	26.0	16	3.0	13	15	5	11	8	1.90	N. E.
Charlotte	39.8	65.5	26	20.2	21	39.8	18.2	30.8	24	6.5	17	18	5	8	9	3.67	N.W.
Lynchburg, Va	.....	....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Chapel Hill	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kitty Hawk	46.5	72.0	9	25.0	14	40.0	19.0	30.0	19	5.2	11	...	...	...	8	7.06	N.W.
Wilmington	43.6	67.7	27	25.8	21	.....	16.4	28.0	...	4 0	...	16	8	7	11	2.92	N.
Wake Forest	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Average	41.5	64.7	...	24.8	...	30.9	18.2	25.4	...	4.8	...	...	...	...	.....	4.70	.....

*20 and 21.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF JAILS FOR YEAR 1887, IN THE COUNTIES REPORTING TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

COUNTIES.	Number of Prisoners confined during												Average number			Cubic feet space allotted to each.	GENERAL REMARKS ON SANITARY CONDITION.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Confin'd dur'ng the year.	Vaccinated.	Which can read and write		
Alamance	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	6	4	6	4	2	2	742	As good as the building will permit.
Alexander	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	0	1	629	Better.
Ashe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	165	Building a jail.
Beaufort	10	4	5	7	...	4	3	6	10	...	...	...	6	...	.....	.....	No report.
Brunswick	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	.....	.....	Not good.
Buncombe	13	12	8	6	6	16	18	13	16	10	11	25	13	7	7	1,491	Good.
Burke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	...	...	4	...	.....	.....	No report.
Cabarrus	2	4	5	5	3	2	2	5	4	...	2	4	3	4	5	1,256	Good.
Catawba	8	0	3	2	1	2	2	5	2	3	...	...	3	4	1	1,555	Good.
Chatham	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	9,450	Very good.
Cherokee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	2,854	No improvement.
Cleveland	10	12	18	16	18	6	6	...	6	7	9	10	10	3	42	585	Good.
Columbus	9	6	5	12	12	8	4	...	5	5	5	7	7	5	3	2,497	Clean and properly disinfected.
Cumberland	...	5	5	6	6	7	3	2	6	6	6	2	5	2	3	800	First-class order.
Davidson	3	4	4	17	7	14	11	7	2	9	8	11	8	0	0	1,835	Good.
Duplin	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	3	7	3	2	2	2	0	0	588	Good.
Durham	4	11	15	5	6	6	7	13	12	15	3	5	8	5	12	1,115	Good.
Edgecombe	20	8	...	...	...	...	13	29	16	17	17	20	17	...	36	440	Not good.
Forsyth	...	...	13	0	0	18	12	15	24	34	20	16	19	4	4	1,086	Very good.
Franklin	6	2	7	7	3	6	6	4	5	8	9	1	5	8	14	1,780	Good as can be obt'd.
Gaston	7	7	16	12	0	6	6	0	5	9	4	5	7	17	4	842	Good.
Greene	3	3	3	6	2	2	1	2	3	4	4	6	3	5	4	637	Very good.
Henderson	...	...	4	4	7	9	16	14	8	0	8	15	8	0	4	781	Very good.
Guilford	20	0	25	0	0	36	...	...	...	...	22	...	25	8	3	.....	Fair.
Iredell	...	...	15	12	19	30	17	12	30	32	0	26	21	0	7	585	Very fair.
Johnston	13	12	1	5	9	10	9	..	16	...	...	...	9	2	6	904	Very good indeed.
Jones	2	4	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	10	10	3	11	4	10	2,093	Good.
Lenoir	6	8	6	2	4	5	6	6	4	6	6	4	5	1	4	287	Good.
Lincoln	5	5	10	16	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	6	0	0	1,473	About as usual.
Macon	5	3	4	5	3	3	3	5	6	0	2	0	4	2	3	502	Good.
Madison	5	1	5	2	0	3	0	2	2	2	2	2	.....	8	.....	544	Good.
McDowell	6	7	4	4	5	1	1	1	0	2	1	9	4	3	7	627	Good.
Montgomery	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	600	Fair.
New Hanover	5	11	17	31	18	11	17	24	38	20	18	18	17	5	9	531	Excellent.
Northampton	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	4	0	2	2	4	1,160	Good.
Pender	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	6	...	5	...	.....	.....	Not yet completed.
Pitt	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	9	...	10	24	11	...	.....	.....	Not good.
Richmond	15	5	3	5	11	13	8	4	10	7	11	12	8	3	2	1,414	Good.
Robeson	12	20	9	4	4	12	15	19	11	19	0	10	12	3	5	694	Fair.
Rowan	6	4	3	5	11	7	10	13	22	15	13	14	10	1	3	1,235	Pretty good.
Rutherford	5	7	7	7	3	4	5	5	...	...	7	4	15	...	1	856	Very good condition.
Sampson	3	2	1	0	2	1	1	5	0	7	2	2	2	1	2	1,220	Good.
Stanly	3	3	0	0	8	3	2	...	...	2	...	7	4	1	2	1,100	Pretty good.
Swain	2	1	2	3	1	0	8	1	2	2	3	...	2	2	4	559	Not very good.
Tyrrell	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	...	1	1	...	1	0	1	1,100	Good.
Transylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	4	...	2	2	2	.....	Excellent.
Union	6	7	5	5	6	10	7	15	25	4	...	3	9	2	1	1,368	Bad.
Vance	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	...	3	3	2	2	.....	Good.
Wake	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	14	20	40	8	9	18	...	.....	2,152	Needs a more unifom heat.
Warren	8	0	3	3	0	7	5	2	4	4	...	1	4	0	5	2,152	Very good.
Washington	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	.....	950	Ordinary.
Watauga	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	2	2	..	..	...	2	...	.....	.....	Bad.
Wayne	...	...	...	...	12	10	10	10	9	3	8	14	9	5	11	400	No report.
Yancey	2	0	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	.....	Not good.

TABLE.—SHOWING CONDITION OF JAILS FOR THE YEAR 1888, IN COUNTIES REPORTING TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

COUNTIES.	NO. OF PRISONERS CONFINED DURING												AVERAGE NUMBER				GENERAL REMARKS ON SANITARY CONDITION—DECEMBER 31, 1888.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Confined during the year.	Vaccinat'd.	Which read and write.	Cubic feet space allotted to each.	
Alamance	6	6	7	1	1	4	4	3	3	1	3	6	3	2	2	722	Good.
Alexander	.....	3	2	4	1	1	1	5	3	3	.....	5	2	.....	2	1,087	Fair.
Ashe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	4	.....	3	2	1	.....	338	Rebuilding the jail.
Beaufort	10	10	4	5	7	4	4	3	6	10	12	20	5	3	4	910	Good.
Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Buncombe	26	24	.....	15	.....	25	25	9	.....	14	.....	20	19	8	10	846	Very good.
Camden	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Very good.
Caldwell	1	.....	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	5	1	2	4	2	1,191	In a dilapidated condition.
Cabarrus	.....	2	2	3	2	.....	4	9	11	.....	22	.....	4	4	4	1,688	Good.
Caswell	5	6	5	6	6	9	9	14	7	7	5	3	7	.....	2	380	Fair.
Catawba	.....	3	5	2	4	2	7	10	2	1	2	6	4	2	33	2,784	In as good condition as its nature will allow.
Chatham	2	4	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	3,332	Clean and nice.
Carteret	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	1	1,778	Good.
Cherokee	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	In ordinary condition.
Cleveland	10	10	10	11	12	6	6	4	12	9	8	16	8	.....	5	657	Too cold—has been improved with a stove.
Columbus	8	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	3	8	1	7,714	Not sufficiently heated for comfort.
Cumberland	.....	6	12	18	18	8	8	6	8	6	.....	19	10	.....	7	800	Good.
Currituck	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	800	Good.
Davidson	16	12	12	5	9	12	12	9	9	.....	.....	9	10	.....	2	1,166	Bad.
Duplin	2	.....	.....	.....	2	6	6	.....	8	9	2	1	5	.....	.....	683	Fair.
Durham	14	6	8	2	7	8	8	19	18	18	21	18	11	.....	6	911	Good.
Edgecombe	16	15	12	17	10	16	16	.....	4	7	4	12	12	1	2	841	Jail completed.
Forsyth	18	36	35	30	28	21	21	24	24	22	.....	24	29	10	6	1,008	Very good.
Franklin	5	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	11	2	2	8	4	4	.....	1	4,371	Very good.
Gaston	6	6	8	4	4	10	10	.....	13	17	5	5	8	2	3	1,175	Want of proper ventilation.
Granville	.....	10	9	8	10	12	12	17	18	3	.....	5	11	3	4	2,500	Good.
Greene	6	6	7	9	15	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	.....	1	522	Deficient both in light and air.
Guilford	12	16	20	16	21	19	19	15	14	24	.....	14	16	8	10	566	Very good.
Haywood	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	520	Small and ill-arranged.
Henderson	12	5	8	5	1	3	3	4	4	14	4	4	8	.....	4	1,155	Construction of building bad.
Iredell	15	14	13	20	20	11	11	9	15	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	1,530	Fairly good condition.

TABLE.—SHOWING CONDITION OF JAILS FOR THE YEAR 1888, &C.—(CONTINUED.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Prisoners Confined during												Average Number				General Remarks on Sanitary Condition—December 31, 1888.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Confined during the year.	Vaccinated.	Which can read & write.	Cubic feet space allotted to each.	
Johnston	.....	5	2	3	6	7	7	8	8	4	6	7	5	2	4	3,844	No effort at improvement.
Jones	2	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	1	4,335	Good.
Lenoir	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	263	No report.
Lincoln	4	.....	.....	.....	3	4	4	5	5	3	.....	5	4	.....	.....	1,657	Old fashioned and poorly heated.
McDowell	9	5	5	7	5	4	4	3	2	2	4	2	4	1	2	599	Good.
Macon	.....	2	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	2	3	2	1	.....	Good.
Madison	1	2	2	4	1	4	4	1	2	2	.....	4	2	.....	6	927	Good.
Martin	.....	.....	8	6	8	7	7	16	14	.....	5	7	9	2	4	744	Good.
Montgomery	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	800	Good enough.
New Hanover	45	11	19	27	22	.....	.....	28	23	31	24	10	26	11	13	580	Good condition.
Northampton	4	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	8	2	1	2	900	Good.
Onslow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	5	7	.....	5	.....	.....	1,097	Good.
Pitt	23	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	....	.....	1,717	Not good—no effort at improvement.
Pender	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	480	Good.
Person	.....	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	5	3	.....	2	3	3	.....	2	2,021	Jail not finished.
Richmond	12	.....	.....	10	.....	8	8	12	12	.....	.....	.....	11	2	3	547	Good.
Robeson	13	9	3	6	.....	6	6	11	9	13	10	13	8	.....	.....	967	Good.
Rowan	14	17	8	11	14	9	9	.....	4	2	4	8	9	2	4	1,200	Good.
Rutherford	3	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	.....	2	10	4	.....	3	1,872	All right and well kept.
Sampson	.....	1	6	9	10	5	5	4	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	985	Need of a new jail.
Stanly	2	2	1	1	4	3	3	3	5	.....	3	3	2	.....	1	1,500	Fair.
Swain	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Good.
Transylvania	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	1,440	Excellent.
Tyrrell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	1,100	Good.
Union	2	2	1	2	.....	4	4	9	9	.....	2	6	4	.....	.....	6,100	Inferior.
Vance	7	11	1	6	7	9	9	12	12	10	7	7	8	4	4	1,140	Good.
Wake	20	7	13	14	4	11	11	40	7	51	57	18	18	.....	.....	2,905	Prisoners lodge in farm houses.
Warren	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	3	3	2	.....	2	4,687	In splendid condition.
Watauga	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	300	Bad.
Watauga	8	20	8	.....	3	.....	.....	5	9	6	5	9	8	2	2	735	Good.
Wayne	.....	11	5	5	10	6	6	8	7	11	12	7	8	2	2	1,776	Good.
Yancey	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	3,240	Tolerably good.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF POOR-HOUSES FOR YEAR 1887, IN THE COUNTIES REPORTING TO STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF INMATES DURING												AVERAGE NUMBER			Space in cubic feet allotted to each inmate.†	General Remarks on Sanitary Condition of Poor-House.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	For the Year.	Vaccinated.	Which can read and write		
Alamance	----	----	----	----	----	----	19	19	19	19	19	20	19	6	3	1,000	As good as building will permit.
Alexander	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	6	6	4	5	5	----	1	600	Better.
Ashe	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11	----	----	---	10	10	1	2	200	Good.
Brunswick	----	8	7	----	6	----	6	4	----	----	---	----	6	----	2	------	Not good.
Buncombe	26	26	26	25	25	25	25	27	25	26	26	26	25	25	19	775	Good.
Cabarrus	15	19	19	20	21	20	20	18	21	24	20	20	18	7	8	1,665	Good.
Camden	----	----	----	6	6	----	----	6	----	----	6	6	6	----	3	900	Good.
Caswell	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	29	29	----	----	600	In fine condition.
Catawba	18	----	19	18	17	20	21	23	21	----	----	23	18	7	10	1,000	Repairs going on.
Chatham	30	30	30	30	30	30	----	----	24	25	24	----	26	10	7	700	Good.
Cherokee	6	4	4	6	----	6	5	----	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	800	No improvement.
Cleveland	36	32	34	34	31	31	32	----	33	34	35	38	32	----	7	550	Good.
Columbus	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	----	5	4	4	4	5	----	----	729	Very good.
Cumberland	----	20	20	18	14	14	14	22	16	20	16	10	16	11	9	800	In first-class order.
Davidson	15	15	16	18	18	18	17	16	16	14	14	14	16	5	5	720	Good.
Duplin	8	8	9	10	11	11	13	13	11	16	11	13	11	----	----	------	Good.
Durham	5	*17	*20	*22	*19	*17	*19	*17	*19	*10	10	9	17	3	6	700	Good.
Edgecombe	23	----	25	---	----	----	19	20	22	21	25	16	21	----	2	3,168	Good.
Forsyth	----	----	17	----	----	22	28	24	22	26	27	26	24	9	2	-----	Very good.
Franklin	12	11	13	14	14	16	14	16	16	16	15	18	15	12	1	750	Good.
Gaston	12	11	11	10	----	13	12	----	13	13	13	15	11	3	4	2,244	Excellent condition.

*Including House of Correction.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF POOR-HOUSES, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1887—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF INMATES DURING.												AVERAGE NUMBER			Space in cubic feet allotted to each inmate.†	General Remarks on Sanitary Condition of Poor-House.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	For the Year.	Vaccinated.	Which can read and write		
Greene	6	6	6	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	1	1,000	Excellent condition.
Guilford	34	----	38	----	----	31	----	37	----	----	26	----	31	6	12	------	Moderately good.
Henderson	----	----	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	----	5	5	5	----	----	900	Very good.
Iredell	----	----	16	21	23	20	20	20	15	----	20	23	13	----	4	482	Good condition.
Johnston	16	17	15	----	10	12	14	----	15	----	----	----	14	2	1	700	Very good indeed.
Jones	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	----	490	Good.
Lincoln	14	15	14	17	14	18	18	16	16	20	20	19	17	----	----	518	Frail and not large enough.
McDowell	11	12	12	12	9	12	12	10	10	8	11	10	10	3	2	425	Good.
Madison	6	6	6	6	----	12	----	6	6	6	6	6	6	----	1	2,100	Sanitary condition good.
Montgomery	12	12	10	12	12	11	11	----	10	11	12	12	10	----	2	500	Fair.
New Hanover	31	*40	*41	*35	*33	*38	*26	*28	*31	*32	*28	*24	27	25	24	600	Well kept, clean and well aired.
Northampton	----	36	36	36	34	36	36	35	30	38	38	----	34	15	9	465	Good.
Onslow	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	7	7	----	1	1,250	Unplastered.
Pender	7	----	7	7	----	8	----	7	6	6	----	6	6	2	1	200	Not suited for the purpose.
Person	----	22	20	----	9	20	----	----	23	----	----	----	20	2	5	630	No report.
Pitt	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	20	----	----	----	19	19	----	----	------	Good.
Richmond	12	12	13	12	12	15	14	15	14	14	----	13	13	3	3	575	Good.
Robeson	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	----	9	9	4	1	600	Fair.
Rowan	30	33	33	32	21	21	21	23	16	16	----	13	21	4	3	400	Pretty good condition.
Rutherford	24	24	24	24	34	35	40	----	----	----	----	27	22	8	12	648	Excellent.
Sampson	10	11	3	18	19	19	21	20	20	17	----	17	16	2	1	1,319	Good.
Stanly	7	7	----	----	7	7	8	----	----	7	----	7	7	----	----	800	Good.

Tyrrell	3	3	----	4	4	4	----	5	3	3	----	3	3	----	----	1,100	Good.
Union	16	13	15	22	18	18	15	16	16	----	----	14	14	----	----	800	Good.
Wake	----	----	----	*70	----	----	----	55	*16	63	----	58	52	----	----	304	Good.
Warren	11	11	13	12	----	12	15	12	9	9	----	13	10	----	----	1,572	Very good.
Washington	----	5	5	----	----	4	----	3	----	----	----	----	4	1	1	950	No report.
Watauga	8	8	8	----	----	9	8	----	8	8	----	----	8	----	----	----	Good.
Wayne	----	----	----	----	7	7	12	8	13	10	----	12	10	----	----	1,650	Good.

*Including House of Correction. †Smallest space reported during the year is given.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF POOR-HOUSES FOR THE YEAR 1888, IN THE COUNTIES REPORTING TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

COUNTIES.	No. of Inmates During												Average Number			Cubic feet space alloted to each.	General Remarks on Sanitary Condition of the Buildings.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Confined during the year.	Vaccinated.	Which can read and write		
Alamance	22	24	26	24	26	23	19	24	24	24	24	36	24	6	3	500	Good.
Alexander	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	4	5	..	6	5	5	1	873	Good.
Ashe	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	..	7	7	7	7	10	1	1	454	Good.
Beaufort	12	12	12	10	11	15	17	15	13	12	..	14	12	3	2	1,000	Good.
Buncombe	25	26	..	22	..	23	23	21	..	20	..	21	23	16	15	200	Very good.
Brunswick	..	6	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	11	6	No	report.		No report.
Cabarrus	..	14	14	14	14	16	14	14	16	..	14	..	14	12	9	1,272	Good.
Caldwell	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	.....	2	591	Fair.
Camden	7	7	8	8	8	..	8	7	7	7	8	7	7	Not	reported.		Good.
Carteret														Not	reported.		Clean and comfortable.
Caswell	28	29	26	28	28	27	29	24	21	22	24	27	26	.....	9	1,000	Very good.
Catawba	..	28	30	25	23	23	23	24	25	28	28	30	24	7	9	738	Good.
Chatham	24	24	23	23	23	20	30	21	20	20	20	18	23	10	10	1,220	Good.
Cherokee	4	6	4	4	4	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	800	Good.
Cleveland	40	45	49	50	45	40	45	40	39	42	46	45	44	.....	7	757	Very good condition.
Columbus	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	5	.....	.....	617	Good.
Cumberland	..	15	16	14	14	16	14	16	14	18	16	16	15	11	8	1,000	Good.
Currituck	15	*															
Davidson	14	14	21	21	21	20	20	21	20	20	21	20	18	.....	5	720	Good.
Duplin	13	17	15	32	21	22	21	..	18	30	18	13	20	.....	5	520	Not good.
Durham	10	11	13	13	10	11	29	12	12	12	12	17	13	.....	3	1,000	Good.
Edgecombe	26	35	40	40	37	39	39	..	35	39	36	34	35	.....	2	1,980	Good.

Forsyth	28	37	25	29	17	20	22	22	18	16	16	18	23	6	3	Not reported	Very good.
Franklin	14	18	17	14	17	17	16	11	17	17	17	17	15	------	1	3,000	Very good.
Gaston	14	15	12	10	12	14	14	11	11	11	11	12	12	4	4	2,244	Excellent.
Granville	..	25	20	20	28	23	24	28	25	23	23	23	24	4	6	3,000	Good condition.
Greene	8	8	..	8	9	8	..	11	11	10	10	10	9	------	------	1,000	Large and airy.
Guilford	30	25	26	38	27	28	39	39	39	36	40	32	32	12	15	1,150	Well kept and in fine sanitary condition.
Haywood	..	..	..	6	8	..	...	..	..	8	..	..	7	------	1	300	Very comfortable.
Henderson	4	4	3	4	8	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	------	1	1,500	As good as could be expected.
Hyde	..	..		4	..	4	...	..	..	..	..		4	Not	reported.		Good condition and kept in good order.
Iredell	29	28	25	25	28	25	25	25	25	..	..	23	26	Not reported.		382	Fairly good condition.
Johnston	..	18	18	18	19	18	18	17	16	19	17	17	18	8	6	450	Very good.
Jones	5	5	4	5	5	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	5	1	3	560	Good.
Lincoln	19	20	20	20	20	19	20	21	21	21	20	20	20	Not reported.		493	Cannot afford protection against extreme cold.
McDowell	9	11	9	9	9	6	7	8	8	8	6	5	8	2	2	425	Good.
Macon	..	1	.	1	..	.	...	..	1	..	..	.	1	1	------	500	Good.
Madison	6	6	6	6	6	8	6	8	6	8	8	8	6	------	------	1,544	Good.
Martin	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	10	10	10	9	13	6	------	3	700	Good.
Montgomery	12	13	12	18	18	18	18	12	12	11	11	12	14	------	2	500	Good enough.
New Hanover	23	18	21	21	24	24	19	19	19	18	19	19	20	13	6	600	Good; exterior repairs about to be made.
Northampton	38	36	30	30	28	28	29	30	36	36	37	37	31	14	9	465	Bad condition; defective privy arrangem'ts.
Onslow	..	7	7	7	..	..	...	7	7	6	7	..	7	1	1	428	Building inferior.
Pitt	19	20	21	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	20	Not reported.		700	Fair.
Pender	6	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	3	1	1	----------	Good.
Person	14	16	16	14	17	24	24	7	24	14	17	14	18	------	3	1,167	Good.
Richmond	13	13	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	..	..	..	14	3	3	210	Good condition, except cells for lunatics, which are too small and badly ventilated.
Robeson	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	6	1	720	Good.
Rowan	18	18	18	22	21	20	21	17	17	14	15	18	19	3	3	1,637	Good.
Rutherford	27	27	27	27	27	24	24	27	27	27	30	27	26	3	4	960	Well kept.
Sampson	20	22	22	18	16	16	16	18	18	17	7	..	18	1	2	1,460	Very good.
Stanley	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	9	7	------	------	2,000	Paupers kept by individuals.
Swain†																	
Transylvania	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	------	------	2,600	Excellent.
Tyrrell	..	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	..	3	3	..	3	------	------	1,100	Good order.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF POOR-HOUSES FOR THE YEAR 1888, &c.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. of Inmates During												Average Number			Cubic feet space allotted to each.	General Remarks on Sanitary Condition of the Buildings.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Confined during the year.	Vaccinated.	Which can read and write		
Union	12	12	13	12	12	12	15	15	15	15	13	15	13	------	2	600	Good.
Vance §																	
Wake	60	62	67	63	63	70	85‡	70	70	72	50	50	67	Not re	port'd	332	Good.
Warren	9	10	10	7	10	11	11	8	12	10	13	13	9	------	1	2,572	Splendid condition.
Watauga	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4	8	4	2	----------	Excellent.
Wayne	9	5	8	8	10	.	...	12	11	12	12	11	8	4	3	1,650	Good.
Wilson	18	18	19	19	21	16	21	20	20	18	18	18	19	3	2	932	Excellent.
Yancey	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	----	------	-----	----------	Tolerably good.

* In private families.
† No report.
‡ Includes House of Correction.
§ No Poor-House.

REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE WESTERN INSANE ASYLUM.

To the Board of Directors Western N. C. Insane Asylum,
Morganton, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, members of a committee from the N. C. Board of Health, appointed by President Jones, at the request of the Superintendent to visit your institution, would respectfully report. We reached Morganton July 28th, and spent part of that day and of the next at the Asylum, considering the following subjects, upon which Dr. Murphy desired our opinion:

1st. The amount of water supply.

2d. The dietary list, the amount, quality and mode of preparation of the food furnished to the patients.

3d. The propriety of using the sewage of the institution on its garden.

4th. The difference between painted and unpainted walls, looked at from a sanitary point of view.

1. THE AMOUNT OF WATER SUPPLY.

In regard to the facts, we were compelled to accept the statements of the Superintendent, but we have no hesitation in expressing our perfect confidence in their trustworthiness. We learned from him that the total amount of water delivered at the Asylum through the supply-pipe from the mountain in 24 hours, was about 275 gallons per patient, more than enough, but that owing to the fact that there was no provision for storing any part of it, for that purpose, only about half of it could be utilized, or so much of it as was delivered during the waking hours of the institution. In consequence, during certain hours of the morning, when the

draught upon the supply was greatest, the pressure was so much diminished that water could not be obtained above the second floor.

We regard water in the greatest abundance easily accessible at all points and at all hours as of the highest importance in the proper management of all hospitals, more especially those whose patients, on account of the nature of their complaints, are unusually filthy. We would, therefore, respectfully recommend that as soon as it can be arranged, storage for the water, at present running to waste, sufficient to keeping full pressure in the pipes at all times, be provided.

2. THE DIETARY LIST, &C.

We inspected the list, catechised the Steward on the subject, visited the kitchen, examined the dinner, the cooking, and talked with the housekeeper. In our opinion, the diet is sufficiently varied, excellent in quality, well prepared, and so far as we could judge (without a residence in the institution for a considerable time), ample in quantity.

3. THE PROPRIETY OF USING THE SEWAGE ON THE GARDEN.

We think it inadvisable. Dr. C. W. Chancellor, "Secretary of the Maryland Board of Health," in his admirable report on Improved Methods of Sewage Disposal, &c., 1887, says: "The saturation of the soil in or near a town, by crude sewage matters, is a constant concomitant of epidemic diseases; while a proportionate exemption from such maladies has followed the removal of this source of ærial pollution." * * "The sewage, cleared of its solid matter by deodorizing and precipitating agents, may be used for fertilizing purposes, but even this purified liquid, if allowed to stagnate in large quantities on the surface, would, as in common

irrigation, be likely to engender disease." Another reason against such an application of the sewage, which occurs to us, is that the appetites of nearly all invalids, more especially the insane, to whom the digestion and assimilation of a sufficiency of good food is of peculiar importance, is notoriously capricious and uncertain, and should it come to the knowledge of your patients, as it would of course, that their vegetables were largely the product of their own excrement, their appetites would be still more impaired. Finally, owing to its very great dilution, its profitable use would be exceedingly problematical.

4. THE HYGIENIC DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PAINTED AND UNPAINTED WALLS.

It is always desirable that hospital walls, or those of any apartment habitually occupied by sick people, should be of such a character as to absorb as little as possible of the effluvia constantly emanating from the patient. As painted walls have less power of absorption than hard finished, we think them preferable; but we can see no necessity for painting the walls of the Asylum, which are unusually good at present, though we would recommend that paint be applied when they need overhauling.

In conclusion, we desire to express our appreciation of the kindness and hospitality of Superintendent Murphy.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.
HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D.

REPORT ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE EASTERN N. C. INSANE ASYLUM,

BY DR. J. H. TUCKER, AND J. L. LUDLOW, C. E., M. S., COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH AT THE INVITATION OF THE EASTERN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21, 1888.

To the Superintendent and Board of Directors,
Eastern Insane Asylum:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with your invitation, and under instructions from the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, we would respectfully state, that on the 27th of June we made a careful sanitary inspection of the Institution over which you preside, and beg to submit herewith the following report:

We note with pleasure the present excellent health of the Asylum, and its exemption from epidemic diseases of all kinds for the past twelve months. When it is remembered that dysentery and diarrhœa have prevailed in epidemic forms throughout Eastern Carolina, and to some extent in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum, we are obliged to believe that the immunity enjoyed is the result of constant, vigilant and intelligent enforcement of the sanitary rules and regulations which seem to prevail in every department of this Institution.

The wards, dormitories, mess-halls, closets and pantries were found in good order and scrupulously clean, everywhere showing the effects of soap and water properly and vigorously applied. The air space in the dormitories is abundant (750 cubic feet space *per capita* being the allowance),

and, with the exception noted under the head of ventilation there was an absence of all unpleasant and disagreeable odors. The beds, bedding, sheets and coverlets were neat, tidy and admirably adapted to the purpose for which they are designed.

The grounds and yards are in a good sanitary condition The superficial drains are all open, no accumulation of garbage, no standing water, and the entire premises showed evidences of constant and systematic attention.

The patients were neatly and comfortably clad, and their appearance indicated clearly that all proper rules of personal hygiene were rigidly enforced. While it does not come properly within the scope of this report, we cannot forbear to say, that the health authorities of the State can render these poor, unfortunate people no greater service than to strongly impress upon the county authorities the importance of early hospital treatment for the insane. These people, especially, come from the poor and more dependent of our inhabitants; they are found in their own homes in conditions of utter destitution, often suffering for the bare necessities of life; or else they are found in work-houses, poor-houses or jails, without treatment of any kind, and are physical as well as mental wrecks.

It is confidently believed that earlier recognition of insanity, with prompter efforts at treatment, will enable this Institution to show a greatly diminished death rate and a much more gratifying percentage of recoveries. We would respectfully commend this matter to the serious consideration of all persons who are in any way connected with the management and care of the insane throughout the State.

The kitchen was found in fairly good condition, the utensils were in good order and clean, but showed evidences of wear. The range is also much worn and is too small to meet the requirements of an Institution of this size. We recommend its condemnation, and the substitution of one of larger capacity and more approved pattern. To this

should be added two or three large boilers of sufficient size to supply the Institution with soups and stews.

We were permitted to examine the bread (both corn and wheat), which was found to be of excellent quality, wholesome and palatable; indeed, the entire dietary, so far as we were advised, is sufficient in quality, quantity and variety, to meet all the requirements of health.

The ice supply seemed inadequate for the needs of the Institution, and there was no provision for preserving fresh meats, vegetables, fruits, butter and milk in warm weather. Both from an economic and health stand point, we would suggest the addition of a large refrigerator, with a sufficient number of compartments to meet these important ends. The cost of such an apparatus, when measured by the convenience and comfort afforded, would be trifling.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the Institution is from two sources, and obtained by two distinct systems. One supply is for drinking and culinary purposes; the other for general use and drainage purposes.

The supply for drinking and culinary use is rain water gathered from the roof and stored in cisterns. Such a supply is quite desirable and affords a very excellent quality of water—provided some precautions are taken in collecting it. This water should be collected and stored during the winter or rainy seasons. At various times during the year, the atmosphere is loaded with various impurities, which could not be safely introduced into our drinking water. During the summer or any dry period, the air may, and usually does, become very heavily laden with such impurities, from particles carried in dust from the streets and roads, from the gases of manufactories, from decomposition of various vegetable and animal substances and other sources. At such times the atmosphere may become contaminated to

such an extent, that an ordinary, or at times an extraordinary, rain would not sufficiently purify the air to pass any portion of the rain water without its absorbing more or less of its impurities. Further demonstration is not necessary to show that it would be injudicious to collect rain water at such times for drinking or culinary purposes.

In the autumn season also, when so much of nature is in a state of death and decay, great care and limitation should be placed upon the collection and use of rain water.

During the winter and spring when rains are much more frequent and copious, the atmosphere is little likely to become dangerously contaminated. It is then in its most pure condition, and there is little danger of collecting evil impurities with rain water stored at such times, hence these are the seasons when these supplies should be obtained. Before storing rain water at this time, however, one precaution is quite necessary, the rain should be allowed to continue for a few moments to wash the roof of all substances which might be collected and deposited there, before the water is turned into the cistern. It gives us pleasure to state that we were informed by the authorities that these observations have been and are largely practiced, and we therefore feel assured that the supply is a very wholesome one. A further and very desirable purification they also obtain by passing the water from the storage tanks through a charcoal filter before it is used.

The water which is used for general purposes and drainage, is pumped from the river flowing near by to elevated tanks, giving a sufficient head to distribute the water throughout the institution. Hose connections are maintained with these tanks for use in case of fire. This supply is seemingly adequate for all demands and is of very fair quality.

DRAINAGE.

The drainage system we do not find in such favorable condition as the water supply. In its design and construction various errors have been made, the results of which might reasonably be expected to prove serious. While the evils which will be mentioned have not as yet apparently caused any serious results, as far as we could learn, yet they are disease tempters, and should be remedied at once, ere the good record of the drainage system be completely destroyed.

The house drains of the sewerage system are located in ditches or tunnels excavated beneath the building. These tunnels are at right angles to each other, one extending the entire length of the building, the other intersecting this from one side. They are provided and used for carrying all the service pipe of the building to the various distributions. The ventilation of these tunnels is very defective, and will be discussed more fully under the general head of ventilation.

The sewer pipes in these tunnels are buried to a slight depth and located so that iron soil pipe extensions are made from these to serve the closets in the various wards in the institution. These iron soil pipes are of proper size and extend to the roof of the building; on each floor, pan closets are connected with them, as well as bath tubs and wash bowls; kitchen and pantry sinks are also connected with these pipes. These service connections are in many cases in very bad condition; some are not trapped at all, and others very imperfectly trapped. All these connections should have a thorough remodeling and be put in perfect condition, as well as be provided with ventilating facilities, which will be further spoken of in what follows.

The iron soil pipes from the bath rooms, closets, &c., are carried to a terra cotta pipe in the tunnel, spoken of above

this pipe continues to the outside of the building. From this point to the outfall at the river bank, there is a fourteen inch sewer pipe; at the outfall, provisions for carrying off the sewage rapidly had been neglected, but upon our recommendation, the Superintendent gave orders to have it remedied immediately.

The pipes are too large for the service required, and the system as a whole has very inadequate and imperfect ventilation, the evil effects of which itself is further aggravated by the excessive size of pipes.

Earthenware pipes should never be used in the construction of soil pipe in any drainage system, and in the case of these tunnels, though these pipes are buried, there is yet a possibility, and, indeed, a great probability, of sewer gas escaping from imperfectly made joints, and forcing its way through the slight covering of earth over them; such a case would be very much aggravated here on account of the slight air space in the tunnels and their imperfect ventilation; that there was such escaping sewer gas was too evident at the time of our visit by the odor of the air in the tunnels and in the corridor of the first floor above. These earthenware pipes beneath the building should at once be replaced by cast iron pipes, with carefully made lead joints, and frequently tested for leaks and imperfections. This is especially necessary when it is considered that the air from these tunnels is directly communicated to the wards and corridors of the building under the existing state of affairs; recommendations regarding the change of this will follow in this report.

The sewer from the building to the river is unnecessarily large, but it will not deserve serious criticism if frequently and copiously flushed, and the following provisions for ventilation are put in effect:

Thorough ventilation of the system should be provided, first, by constructing at least three (more would be better) ventilating shafts along the sewer from the building to the

outfall, one of which should be placed near the outfall, one about midway to the building, and one near the building where the fourteen-inch sewer begins. The first two may be simply a piece of pipe or brick chamber extended from the pipe to the surface or high water mark, and provided with open covers.

The ventilator near the building should be a brick and cemented chamber, with bottom concentric with the outflowing pipe. All soil pipes and waste pipes should be led to this chamber. It should be of itself sealed from the external air, except by a ventilating pipe of three-inch cast iron, which should be carried from the chamber to a few feet above the top of the building, remote from any window or chimney. All inflowing pipes of this chamber should be provided with a running trap, ventilated on house side to ventilating pipe, just before entering the chamber. This will provide for good ventilation of the sewer itself and prevent any gases which may accumulate therein from entering the pipes within the building.

For the ventilation of the soil pipes, further provision is also necessary. The soil pipes, extending as they do to the roof of the building, will, in some circumstances, serve as ventilators, as they were evidently designed to serve, but when they are filled with water in an upper story, ventilation is completely cut off for all floors below, and the solid column of water rushing down the pipe tends to force the traps on the lower floors, if not otherwise ventilated, rather than to permit the pipe to serve as a ventilator. It is during a rain, however, that the existing arrangement displays its weakness and inadequacy. At such a time when rain from the roof is running down the soil pipes, as we were informed it usually does, the air and gases in the pipes are under the greatest compression, hence the greatest need for an opportunity of its escape. But just at this time, the pipe is running full of water and there is no avenue of escape, except to force the weaker trap or traps along its path. In brief,

at the time ventilation is most needed, it is the least provided. To remedy this, there should be a two-inch cast iron pipe extended along but independent of the soil pipe to a few feet above the roof, this to serve as a ventilating pipe only, and all traps and connections should be ventilated through this pipe.

The pan closets in use are probably as good provision as can be made for people of this class, but their frequent flushing should never be neglected. In connection with these closets however, we found a great evil to exist in the floors of the rooms in which the closets, wash sinks, bath tubs, etc., are located. With this class of people especially, it is emphatically necessary that the floors should be made of some non-absorbing material, such as slate or tiles, as wood floors are apt to occasion much evil by absorbing various impurities consequent upon such places.

HEATING.

The building is heated by steam radiators distributed about the various corridors. While we do not approve of this method, it is yet one of the standard methods of heating, and we would reserve comment, except to say that we deem it urgently desirable that the steam conducting pipes which are suspended in the tunnels should be wrapped or covered, as very much heat is lost and unnecessary fuel consumed on account of the exposed portion of the pipes.

In suggesting the improvement of the heating system, we must preface our recommendations by observing that the present method serves only to heat and reheat and keep heated the same air, after being breathed and fouled and breathed over and over again, until it is laden with an enormous and extremely dangerous excess of carbonic acid gas; we cannot see how it can be otherwise in the cold season, when we were informed by the authorities that it is next to impossible to keep any windows open on account of

the inclinations of the patients to keep off every encroachment of cold air and the existing ventilation being insufficient to overcome this difficulty.

Our recommendation for the improvement of the heating method is that in addition to the existing steam system, a heated air system be adopted. Detail plans for such a system would embody, provision for drawing air from the external atmosphere remote from any possible contamination, heating this air by passing it through a suitable furnace, conducting it throughout the building by the existing flues and such other ducts as might be required, and finally, when this air has served its mission by warming and being breathed, that it be conducted by other flues to the top of the building and returned again to the external atmosphere at such a point or points that it will not again be returned to the furnace. This system would serve the double purpose of supplying fresh air as well as heat. The two systems could be operated in harmony after a little experimenting to determine the relative amounts of heat to be supplied by the hot air furnace and the steam boilers in order to furnish sufficient heat and pure air to the inmates of the Institution. The adoption of these plans would very greatly simplify and aid materially in the adoption of the recommendations under the following subject of ventilation.

VENTILATION.

The ventilation of the Institution is defective and to be condemned. It consists of a system of flues extending from the tunnels before spoken of to the attic of the building, with openings to the different wards and corridors along their course, and terminating in the attic instead of directly into the external air. The air of this attic is drawn out by ventilators above the roof. The fresh air supply is taken from the tunnels; these are insufficiently supplied from the external air by the openings at the ends and by several

small openings beneath the floor at the top of the tunnel. As stated before, the air of these tunnels is very foul and very unfit to be supplied to the building for fresh air, the case is quite similar to ventilating a dwelling house by taking the fresh air supply from the cellar, which is severely to be condemned.

To improve the ventilation, we recommend the following The air in the tunnels beneath the building should first be purified by furnishing a greater supply from the outside, and by replacing the terra cotta house drains by cast iron of sufficient weight and strength to admit of caulking the lead joints, so as to make them water and gas tight. The fresh air supply for the wards and corridors, should be obtained directly from the external atmosphere by some standard approved method, and the supply should be so adequate that it can at all times be mechanically regulated to suit the requirements for proper displacement. This air should be supplied directly to the inmates by one system of flues and carried away by flues entirely separate from these. The location of the openings to and from the flues would somewhat depend upon the system of heating which may be applied; with the present system of heating, however, and the problem simply one of supplying fresh air, we would recommend that the supply flue openings be placed near the ceiling, and the exhaust flues near the floor; this would give a desirable circulation to the air and more completely carry off the impurities or vitiated air, which, being heavier than the pure air, would be more generally collected near the floor.

In closing, we would state that some of the criticism may seem unjustly severe, and, in mitigation, we would also state that in this report we have not considered how other similar Institutions may be, but how this and all others should be, from a purely sanitary stand-point.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we beg to make due acknowledgment to the Superintendent and his staff for the valuable aid rendered in making the survey, and to return our thanks for the hospitality extended to us during our stay at the Asylum.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

J. H. TUCKER, M. D.,
J. L. LUDLOW, C. E.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA, AND SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE OF PREVENTION.

BY THOMAS F. WOOD, M. D.

Sanitary reformation, to be permanent, must be founded upon the conviction of insanitariness, and to convince a community of insanitary conditions we must have the figures and facts which have been carefully and honestly collected, intelligently recorded, digested, and interpreted. So then, we, at the very outset, meet with the difficulty, as regards our State at large, of a lack of sufficient information of vital statistics to make any but preliminary—but, we trust, practical—deductions.

Few towns in the State have kept records of death until since the State Board of Health was organized, with the exception of Wilmington; and death certificates were made compulsory there in 1873—since then Charlotte, Asheville, Durham, Fayetteville, New Berne, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Henderson, Oxford, Washington and Tarboro.

These towns have made their work regularly, and, I believe, conscientiously.

The county reports are deficient, and necessarily so, as the Superintendent of Health, who is required to collect certain items relating to disease and death, must rely upon the reports sent to him, and in very few counties have physicians been able to view the matter of reporting to the Superintendent of Health as of sufficient moment to take the small trouble necessary.

More education of the public, more harmony among the profession, and money to pay for the work, will one day bring about a system of vital statistics such as that of New Jersey, Michigan, Rhode Island, and other States. Although county reports are not founded on knowledge of actual numbers of deaths, still every Superintendent has means of knowing when any of the diseases dangerous to the public health exist, and, in general terms, to what extent. A few reports are mere perfunctory dashes of the pen, bearing upon their face, in the manner of chirography, a hurried guess of the state of things. In the main, though, one can get a pretty fair knowledge of the nature of diseases prevalent in the State by such information as we now possess.

For convenience, let us divide the State into natural sections—after the

plan marked out by Dr. M. A. Curtis, the late distinguished botanist of our State, in his* "Woody Plants of North Carolina"—into *Lower, Middle, and Upper:*

"A line drawn from Blakly, on the Roanoke, in the direction of Cheraw, on the Pee-Dee, will nearly indicate the western termination of the Lower district, although the actual boundary limit between these two is as irregular as a line of sea-coast, which, very probably, this once was."

"The Middle district reaches westward to the base of the Blue Ridge," and the Upper district all west of, and including, the Blue Ridge mountains. The Eastern section is distinguished as the region of the long-leaf pine; the Middle section as that of the oaks, and the Western, a flora, varying with every hundred feet of elevation, including firs and ferns and mosses and lichens. The difference of elevation between the mountains and the sea-coast, according to Dr. Curtis, "occasions a difference of vegetation equal to ten or twelve degrees of latitude." The influence of these divisions, making a varied topography, is easier to study than the habits of life of individuals, or farmers, or hamlets, villages and larger towns.

The study of all these influences on the career of a life must be left to the future, and will not be complete until after studying the drainage, ventilation, heating and water-supply, habits of cookery, indulgence in stimulants and tobacco, and the methods of labor and intervals of recreation, are patiently considered.

The population of this State is remarkable in many respects. The white population, now a homogenous whole, has not been varied by the influx of foreign inhabitants since the ante-revolutionary period (1775), the foreign population being about 5,000, according to the census of 1880, which is smaller than that of any State in the Union, except Florida. While large numbers of our population have emigrated to Southern States, the bulk of the population have little of that restless desire to go prospecting in the outside world, which marks the Northern and Western people. When the war broke out the bulk of our adult population in the army saw more of the outside world in their marches with the Army of Northern Virginia than they had ever seen before, and most of them, when they reached Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, were farther away from home than they had ever been before, or since. Unlike other States, we have no large city where the bulk of the population visit on business or pleasure, all their patronage being bestowed on the nearest village to them; no metropolitan ideas of fashion or manner of living enter into their daily life. The greatest change is in the manner of life of the negro. Emancipation virtually emptied a foreign population tino our towns; for the negro, cared for in the cabins of the master under

*Geological and Natural Survey of North Carolina: Part III.—Botany, &c. By Rev. M. A. Curtis, D. D.

rules of strict personal government, could be commanded to do for his well-being, while the emancipated negro considered that a home apart from the whites was the essence of personal and political freedom—to live in squalor, packed in small windowless rooms, to a degree that would nauseate a white man, and drive sleep away effectually, in a condition of perfect comfort; in sickness, trusting to any chance remedy brought to him, regarding his disease as matter of little concern to himself, but as a matter demanding service from the former white master or his present white employer—so firmly had this taken possession of his being while a slave. Personal cleanliness was utterly neglected, except as to the face and hands, and change of raiment; confined, in most cases, to the putting on of fine cast-off toggery for Sunday; rushing into contageous diseases with stolid indifference, and herding with each other during epidemics with helpless fatality. Small-pox is a disease which vaccination causes, in their belief, because they know that the white people vaccinate during the prevalence of small-pox, their blind deduction being that it was the cause. Syphilis, which was rare among negroes as slaves, became the most common of diseases. Promiscuous herding of the sexes spreads the disease with fearful rapidity. A negro man, applying for treatment for chancre, only desires (and he has not improved any to this day) to be relieved of the discomfort and inconvenience of the local sore, regarding it only as a barrier to further indulgence. In all essential respects, therefore, the negroes were, and are, a foreign population, below the people of any nation in decent instincts, and elevated from the condition of native Africans by the contact with the whites, entirely at the expense of the latter, and as burdensome, in many respects, as the old man of the sea was to Sinbad; the most patient and valuable of all laborers in a hot climate; the most tractable and easily influenced for good when segregated among the whites, but when herding among themselves, with no light but that of their own leaders, drifting always away from the good. A town, therefore, which has twenty thousand inhabitants, more than half of which are negroes, represents a lack of thrift and a lack of hygienic surroundings that really discounts the white population. In speaking of a town of this sort, as compared with one wholly of whites, numerical estimates are entirely misleading. These observations are preliminary to what we have to say of the prevalence of diseases by sections.

In general terms, we can say that malarial fever—that is, the paludal, or swamp fevers—abound in the Eastern sections, or region of the long-leaf pine—that is, less abundant in the Middle sections, finding its greatest intensity along the river and creek bottoms to the foot of the mountains, and that in the mountains malarial fever is not common. Almost the reverse of this applies to typhoid fever. Taking into account the difference in the density of the population—it being sparse in the mountain region, leaving out such centres as Asheville, and denser in the East,

except on the immediate coast-line—typhoid fever not only finds its highest intensity in the mountain regions as to numbers, but also as to the essential violence of the disease. In the West we have a type of fever that is generally regarded as contagious by the people, as well as by the doctor; in the East not regarded as contagious in any degree. In the West typhoid is *the fever*, in the common parlance of the people; in the East, *the fever* is bilious intermittent or remittent, and in the East—certainly I can speak of Wilmington—typhoid is the fever of acclimation of the young German population.

Pneumonia is general, but more marked in the Middle and Western sections.

Dipththeria is all-but universal, but, like typhoid fever, abounds most in the Middle and Western sections. According to the digest of the Tenth Census, as represented, after the graphic method by Dr. Billings, we give the following: In the *East* the *deaths from diphtheria, as compared with the total deaths from all causes*, was under twenty per thousand, while in the Middle and West, 40 to 59 per thousand.

Croup is also given, upon the same authority, in the East, under twenty per thousand; Middle, 20 to 29 per thousand; West, 60 and over per thousand.

Diphtheria, by groups of counties, may be best understood by the following:

Group composed of Guilford, Randolph, Chatham and Harnett, 100 and over per thousand.

Group composed of Pitt and Greene, respectively, 60 to 79 per thousand, and 80 to 90 per thousand.

Group composed of Lincoln, Gaston and Burke, respectively, 100 and over for the former, and for the latter 80 to 99.

Group composed of Cumberland and Moore, 40 to 59 per thousand.

Group composed of Surry, Stokes, Yadkin and Forsyth, 80 to 99 per thousand.

Group composed of Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Macon, Watauga, Jackson, Swain, Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Mitchell, Yancy, Caldwell, Alexander, Catawba, Iredell, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Stanly, Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Pender, Onslow, Jones and New Hanover, in some degree contiguous and representing largely a lower tier of counties, had a mortality of 20 to 39 per thousand.

Single counties—Davie, Catawba, and Union—and a group composed of Granville, Franklin, Nash, Wilson, Edgecombe, Johnston, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Beaufort, Lenoir and Craven, under 20 per thousand.

In these last-named counties occurred the minimum of diphtheria deaths. It will be observed that deaths from croup bore the same ratio to deaths from all causes, as in the case of diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever was not reported in any part of the State, and in the

last decade the cases which have occurred in 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, were mostly reported in Wilmington.

Enteric Fever.—In the East, 35 to 44 per thousand; 45 to 54 per thousand in the West.

Malarial Fever.—In the East, 50 to 69 per thousand; 30 to 49 per thousand in the West.

Consumption.—In the East deaths are 75 to 99 per thousand; in the West, under 75 per thousand.

Heart-Disease and Dropsy.—Seventy and over in the East and West, and in the Middle 60 to 69 per thousand.

Diarrhœa Diseases.—Twenty to 39 per thousand in the East; 40 to 59 per thousand in the Middle; 60 to 79 per thousand in the West.

The *Birth-Rate* per thousand living in all sections is the same—30 to 59 per thousand—and corresponding with Virginia, Tennessee and South Carolina. The birth-rate per one thousand women, between 15 and 50 years of age, is 150 to 169, which corresponds with the States above named.

Deaths in Child-Birth.—In the East and Middle the deaths in child-birth are 15 to 19 per thousand, and under 10 per thousand in the West.

Still-Born.—As compared with total from known causes, in East, 15 to 19 per thousand; West and Middle, 25 to 30 per thousand.

Cancer.—In the East and Middle, 10 to 15 per thousand; in the West, 15 to 20; and this item of the causes of deaths sinks into insignificance as compared with the New England States.

Old Age.—Distribution, as compared with total deaths from known causes: In the East, under 10 per thousand; in the Middle, 10 to 14 per thousand; in the West, 15 to 19 per thousand.

It would be useless to attempt to generalize upon the summary above given, as the record is not full, and the reports made were not always intelligently done, but the general drift of diseases can be observed more intelligently with the data in view.

The record of consumption by towns we can give for nine months only. Nine towns gave in nine months the relative mortality from consumption, 40 whites to 81 blacks.

By months: In May the highest mortality attained among the blacks was 16; highest among the whites in November, 8; blacks 13; December, 6 whites, 6 blacks; October, 4 whites, 10 blacks; June, 5 whites, 6 blacks; May, 3 whites, 16 blacks; July, 6 whites, 2 blacks; April, 2 whites, 10 blacks; August, 3 whites, 6 blacks; September, 3 whites, 8 blacks.

The study of the movement of our population, the conditions of life, and the causes of death, will, for all future time, be the important directions in which the energies of our work must be urged. The difficulties are great, because very few students are to be found capable for the work, and no considerable impression has been made upon

the people—certainly not upon the law-makers—as to the utility of it. This need in no way discourage us, for the road to success has been marked out by Chadwick in England, and all the followers of his lead in this country, and we must come to it, sooner or later. True education advances slowly, especially in our State, whose population is largely rural, and whose needs are far different from those denser communities where chiefly hygienic problems have been worked out at great cost. Thus, progress of time is bringing us face to face with some of the problems which have already been solved in older and denser communities, and at first thought we might believe that we would stand ready to adopt, with intense painstaking, the principles established by this well-earned experience. The signs of the times do not bear out this belief.

We observe in our towns that persons are trying the experiments with cess-pools, as though not a word of warning had ever been sounded on this subject. Persons building a new house, desirous of combining all the conveniences compactly to meet the requirements of our poor domestic service, catch at the idea of water-closets in the house, imitating the suggestion which has come to them in their travels, or being seduced by the ill-advice of some unwise architect or energetic plumber, never stopping to enquire how sewage is to be disposed of, finally accepting a veritable death-trap in a cess-pool. If this is bad in a country where they have freezing weather for three months in the year, what must it be where the temperature of river water goes up in the 80's, as in Wilmington, during July and August?

Hardly less fatal is the error of haphazard sewerage, which is undertaken in some of our towns. A town gets a water-supply; bath-rooms and water-closets multiply, and properly enough sewer pipes are laid to carry off the waste water and sewage. The sewer is undertaken by a few neighbors, the pipes are laid without ascertaining the correct levels, the pipes become choked, and the householder finds to his sorrow that he has got as good as a cess-pool at the end of his pipes, and then begins a series of expedients to obviate the difficulty, ending, if the householder be a man of common sense, in cutting off the abomination and returning to the primitive method of an old-fashioned privy out of doors. Rather than have a water-closet, with a cess-pool of faulty sewer as its receptacle, it would be better to do as they do in one of the mountain counties, where an old guide, well known in the Caney region, says that a privy, recently erected by Col. M., is the only one known to exist in that region, and there are no water-closets there either. These fatal mistakes are fast increasing in the State, and are far more serious than this sketch makes them.

This water-supply is fraught with many evils. Singularly enough, as I have many times pointed out, the necessity for a public water-supply does not come from the promptings of the needs of citizens, but from the trade pressure from without. It usually originates after some dis-

astrous fire, in the high rate of insurance, caused by the lack of sufficient water. Having entered this wedge, the convenience of a tap in the kitchen and house, wherefrom water can be drawn at will, the convenience and luxury of baths, and the great cleanliness and niceness of water-closets, are argued, until the plain, old-fashioned folks, to whom all such things are novelties, are found to fall in with the suggestion, which, if traced to its origin, came from the numerous speculators who are engaged in the manufacture of material used in the construction of such works, generally known as "Pipe Trusts."

The original idea of having a public water-supply, which has by this time taken full possession of a steady-going, old-fashioned town, has been turned into the best use that the various contractors can make of it, and the innocent public stand off to see a warm encounter between committees of Aldermen and rival supply companies, resulting finally in the victory of the sharpest contractor; and then what? Why, the source of water-supply is to be decided by a partisan encounter, regardless of scientific investigation, or experience as to quality and quantity, and, it may be, the final selection of a water so doubtful that nothing better can be devised for it than to filter it.

It is not worth while to multiply the dangers which beset us—enough of them are actually upon us to test the manner and spirit in which other questions will be met. So far, we are deliberately repeating the early errors of the past century, which can only be accounted for by the inference that our people are not informed.

Just let us see how we are going to fare in the next ten years. All these towns, getting a supply of water, will have, after disastrous losses of life and health, a system of sewage. Then will come into our towns swarms of tramp plumbers, who are driven out of the cities where license laws are in vogue, and the work done in our houses will be shabby, expensive, and exasperating. After suffering innumerable ills, patiently, as our Southern people have by long hardships learned to endure, the public will wake up to the facts in the case. This is no sensational picture, and, indeed, is but half drawn.

Is it not clear, then, that the whole population is interested in the future of sanitary work in our State? It is not the physicians alone who are to inform themselves and take active measures for the mitigation of disease, the prolongation of life, and the comforts of our surroundings, but every man, woman and child has some interest at stake. It must be almost of necessity that the doctors will take the lead in public and private sanitary matters, because, by their education, they are generally better fitted to advise, but it is just as great folly to leave it all for them to do as it would be for an intelligent community to entrust its religious duties to their pastors, ministers, or priests. It is a common cause, and involves principles of self-protection—so much so that when

one family neglects its hygienic duties, the errors do not fall alone upon the transgressors, but just as likely upon their unoffending neighbors.

It is proper, therefore, that efforts should be made to teach the principles of hygienics in our schools—not so much by text-books as orally, by the teachers who have studied and digested thorough systems of hygienics.

There is no time in our short public-school terms to take up a thoroughly good book, such as that by Dr. Ezra M. Hunt on "The Elements of Hygienics," so that the duty devolves upon the conscientious teacher to make his or her preparations to intersperse a lecture on hygienics into the monotonous curriculum. If these lectures do not degenerate into ill-judged temperance lectures, to the exclusion of sound doctrines on other points, it will be fruitful for good with some, at least, of the rising generation.

In conclusion, I would say that the future of preventive medicine or hygienics depends upon the education of the masses. If our mayors, for instance, happen to have no standard of cleanliness, and having only the example of their own town to measure their degree of sanitary duty by, and the masses of the people have no idea of hygienics, and have no good standard of cleanliness, there will be repeated, from century to century, the average condition of insanitariness so often seen in our towns—public places carefully policed, but the neighborhood of petty tax-payers on the suburbs made a dumping-ground for the garbage removed from these public places. How are these reforms to be complete?

I think we can foresee, in the not very distant future, the adoption of garbage furnaces. The people are going out in the world more and bringing back home ideas and impressions which they have gained by seeing the condition of other cities, and it will not be many years before they will demand more orderly streets, the destruction of garbage by burning, and the proper construction of sewerage, and the public functionary who is willing to go along repeating the errors of these hundred years past will be supplanted by more intelligent and progressive officers.

We must insist that public hygienics belongs to the people, and those of us who know the principles must make it our duty to impart them, and I can assure any one, be he citizen or citizen doctor, that the State Board of Health stands ready to aid any effort, however humble, to improve the sanitary condition of the people.

THE CONTAMINATION OF FOODS WITH METALLIC POISONS.

BY F. P. VENABLE, Ph. D., F. C. S., Chapel Hill, N. C.

[Read before the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, at Fayetteville, May 8, 1888.]

The purity and healthfulness of the food we eat is manifestly a question of paramount importance, yet comparatively little attention is paid to it. Liquid and solid foods are swallowed with a blind ignorance of, or a supreme indifference to, what they may contain. Unless the contamination is sufficient to make itself sensible to sight or smell or taste, we are apt to neglect it, forgetful how small an amount of some poisons can cause serious, if not fatal, results. Occasionally a newspaper account of some adulteration startles us from our equanamity, but the effect is not lasting, and we soon subside into our original condition of faith or recklessness.

It is true that our legislators sometimes try to turn the engine of the law upon the evil-doers who would tamper with food, but their wisdom is rarely sufficient to aim the legislation rightly, or properly to enforce it. Protection for the people cannot come by mere law-making alone, but by a general enlightenment as to food contamination, and by the establishment, at convenient points, of laboratories, manned by experts in inspection and analysis.

Many States have laws on adulteration of foods, some of which are laughably inefficient. Dr. Love makes the statement (Parke's Hygiene, Vol. II, p. 109) that "a majority of the acts aimed at the suppression of adulteration in particular articles make no provision for enforcing the law, and hence, nothing more is heard of them." This shows a lack of proper enlightenment on the subject. Our law-makers do not know, and cannot understand, what is needed.

Again, in several of the larger cities municipal laboratories have been established and have proved exceedingly valuable. Abundance of work has been found for them to do, and they have greatly aided in repressing fraud. For example, the Municipal Laboratory of Paris, capital city of the land of wine, examined, during ten months of 1881, 3,001 samples of wine, finding only 279 of them "good." The laboratories afforded a partial protection for the cities, but their multiplication must force those handling contaminated wares to dispose of them to the unsuspicious and unprotected farmers and dwellers in the small towns. It has seemed to me somewhat anomalous that fertilizer-control stations should be established all over the country, to analyze the food of the plants, whilst no one looks after the food of the farmer. Should there not be

board of health laboratories to examine our water, milk, vegetables and groceries?

I can but briefly speak of some of the more common, and hence more dangerous, forms of food contamination, without entering upon the subject of adulteration in general. In many cases, doubtless, I will but remind you of facts you already know, but by bringing them afresh to your attention something may be done to stay the dangers which beset the people.

Food may be contaminated with metallic poisons accidentally, through ignorance or carelessness, or, secondly, intentionally. Some little instruction in the chemistry of every-day life in our public schools would largely do away with the first source of danger. Analytical experts alone could antagonize the second, and we cannot include intentional adulteration within the scope of this paper.

The principal poisonous metals occurring in food are copper, lead and zinc, and as to the exact physiological action and degree of danger from these, a variety of opinions seem to exist. Hassall calls them all cumulative poisons. This can only be true of some of them by extending the word cumulative to the effects resulting from their action. The system, for instance, is apparently capable of eliminating a little of the zinc compounds, but the derangement caused by frequently repeated small doses may so aggravate as to cause serious trouble.

The contamination of water with lead from the conducting pipes has been the object of so much attention that this danger is generally well guarded against, and will need no special mention in this paper. But there is a great and growing danger with regard to zinc salts getting into our drinking and cooking water, and to this I have already adverted in the NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL JOURNAL, Vol. XIII, No. 5, p. 221. The use of zinc or zinc-lined vessels, for storing water, and of galvanized iron pipe in transporting it, is becoming more and more common. I have examined water thus brought through galvanized iron pipe a distance of 200 yards, and found 4.29 grains of zinc to the gallon.

Galvanized iron is iron coated over with zinc. It is well to state, also, that this zinc nearly always contains arsenic. In some localities milk is often kept in zinc or galvanized iron vessels. Such vessels are cheap, lasting, and, besides, have the effect of keeping the milk sweet a longer time than usual and adding about twelve per cent. to the amount of the cream. The explanation of these last actions is to be sought for in the neutralization of the acid, as fast as formed, by the zinc giving zinc lactate. From the presence of this acid such use of zinc is much more dangerous than in the storage of water.

If water and milk attack and dissolve zinc and lead when brought in contact with them, manifestly the solvent action is greatly increased in the case of distinctly acid foods, such as fruits and vegetables. We find in these especially acetic, tartaric, citric, malic and aspartic acids, some-

times uncombined, sometimes as partially saturated, and hence, still acid salts. These have strong solvent action on some metals, particularly if the process of oxidation is going on at the same time. Furthermore, meats which have been salted attack such metals, and where either the meat or the flavoring substance, as mustards or onions, contain sulphur, the action is increased.

Lastly, it must be borne in mind that fats are slowly saponified by these metals, glycerine being set free, and compounds called soaps or plasters formed between the metals and the acids of the fats.

Our ordinary articles of food may be contaminated during preparation or by storage. In preparing food in metallic vessels several agents aid in the solvent action. First, there is atmospheric oxygen, which is present in the water used in cooking; then we may mention acids such as vinegar and salt, soda and sugar. The metals are probably first attacked by the oxygen forming oxides, and these are brought into solution by the aid of the acids, salt, soda, (forming with lead, for instance, plumbate of soda,) or the sugar (forming saccharates). If cooking vessels, especially copper or brass, are scrupulously cleaned and brightened, freeing them from all oxide (or verdigris), just before using, and then the substances cooked in them removed as soon as the cooking is over, not allowing time for oxidation and solution, the danger of contamination is much lessened.

Copper and brass vessels are so convenient that their use is greatly extended, but it would be far better if the inside were freshly tinned every now and then. This precaution is taken by the Asiatics, who heat the copper above the melting point of tin, and then rub over the interior a piece of block-tin. Tin is attacked, but more slowly than the other metals, and forms less objectionable compounds. Unfortunately, much of the block-tin offered for sale is impure, having arsenic, antimony, lead and copper as its principal impurities, and cases of serious arsenical and lead poisoning have been noticed from the use of tin-lined vessels. Still, pure tin can be gotten, and even the impure is better than the unprotected copper or brass (which is an alloy of zinc and copper).

Metallic cooking vessels are often protected by a coating of glaze or enamel. The glazing generally employed is of two kinds—either it is composed of aluminium and potassium silicate, along with calcium phosphate or sulphate, or some similarly harmless materials that is glass enamel; or it is essentially lead-glass with a large proportion of lead. This lead-glass, as being easily fusible, very commonly forms the glaze on yellow and light-colored earthen-ware, which is used for baking-dishes, preserve-jars, milk-crocks, etc. Our ordinary glass table-ware is also lead-glass, generally, but contains less lead and is less easily attacked. It is maintained by some German authorities that even this is dangerous; so that the use of such glass is more common in England

and America than on the continent of Europe. Still, the food remains in contact with it so short a time that the danger can only be slight.

If the earthen-ware has not been properly baked the glaze is still more attacked. In "Muspratt's Chemistry" the statement is made that badly baked ware readily afforded indications of the presence of lead when digested with vinegar. Where these earthen-ware vessels are used for cooking, the lead-glaze becomes decidedly dangerous. Accum has written: "Pots of this kind of stone-ware are wholly unfit to contain jellies of fruits, marmalade and similar conserves. Pickles should in no case be deposited in cream-colored earthen-ware."

The reason for warning against this special color of earthen-ware is because it is usually made of materials which do not stand baking at a high temperature, and hence a more fusible glaze is applied to them.

Accum goes on to say: "The baking of fruit-tarts in cream-colored earthen-ware, and the salting and preserving of meat are no less objectionable. All kinds of food which contain free vegetable acids or saline preparations attack utensils covered with a glaze in the composition, of which lead enters as a component part."

The color in some of the enamels for metals has been mentioned as a source of danger. The cheaper colors that would probably be used, provided that lead-colors are excluded, would, I think, hardly be dangerous.

Frequently cooking vessels of tin-ware are used. Of the tin-ware itself I shall have more to say further on, but I wish now to mention the solder used on such vessels. This is made of lead and tin, and is sometimes present in considerable amounts in the joints of the tin-ware. The boiling of water alone in such vessels will cause the solution of some of the lead, and, of course, the acids of foods would dissolve still more. The ware should be formed of solid tin, without joints, when practicable. If solder must be there, the least amount necessary for the work should be used. Often it is possible so to turn the joint as to bring the solder on the outside. Of course this is much better.

Coming now to the storage of foods, we find occasionally zinc or galvanized iron used as for water and milk. The danger here has been pointed out. The use of glass jars is more common. These should be made not of flint or lead, but of ordinary soda or calcium glass (called "window" or "crown" glass). These should be also entirely of glass. Often we see them with zinc tops or covers which are screwed down upon the contents. In Parke's Hygiene, Vol. II, p. 514, a case is reported where serious sickness attended the use of cherries preserved in such a jar. It was found that these cherries contained a small amount of zinc, whereas the same amount of fruit preserved in jars with glass covers did not contain the metal. The sickness in this case may or may not have been due to the zinc, but the fact of the contamination, and, at least, probable danger from it, remains.

By far, the most common article used for storing food is tin. The use

of this in the cans for fruit, vegetables and meats, and the buckets for lard, oil, etc., is enormous. I have been unable to find out from the census reports the exact amount of tin-ware used in this way in the United States, but as the tin is mainly imported and bears a duty-tax of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 (which it has been proposed in the present Congress to double), the value of the ware must be many millions.

As each can has the value of a few cents only, their total number is something incredible. In the census of 1880 the value of fruits and vegetables alone, "canned and preserved," is given as $17,599,576; and the industry is growing rapidly. I see it announced in the papers that our Agent of Immigration is making arragements for the establishment of forty canneries in this State.

Tinware is made by dipping sheet-iron, or thin sheets of steel, into melted tin, securing thus a protective coating over the former metal. There are two grades of tin-ware—that in which the coating is of fairly pure tin; and, secondly, that in which, to cheapen the product, the tin has a large admixture of lead. This is known as terne-plate. The first has a bright appearance; the second is heavier and of a duller appearance. The same two grades are seen in tin-foil also.

If, as is required by the French Government, the tin cans are made of the first grade ware, and the soldering is done either with pure tin or on the outside, the only possible contamination must come from the tin itself. If terne-plate is used, and special care is not taken, tin and lead, from both can and solder, and zinc chloride from the latter, may be present in the contents of the can. A solution of zinc chloride is the common soldering fluid, and its detection in canned goods has been reported by Battershall. Even with pure tin, the careless and excessive use of solder is frequently a source of danger, as lumps of the solder break off and are taken into the stomach along with the food.

Battershall ("Food Adulteration and its Detection," p. 225,) records the examination of 109 samples of canned goods, 97 of which contained tin, 39 copper, 4 zinc, and 2 lead. The copper was introduced by the preparation, in copper vessels before canning, or was intentionally added as $CuSO_4$, to give a green color, as in peas, pickles, etc. The small number of samples found to contain lead showed that the terne-plate is not much used in making cans. Indeed, Hall (*American Chemical Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 440,) states that he has tested cans from various sources and not once did he find enough to show intentional adulteration. The leaded tin, or terne-plate is too heavy and dull-looking for ordinary use in cans, though it is largely used in roofing, and so can easily come in cistern water caught from such roofs. In the Michigan Board of Health Report for 1878 (page 19), however, analyses of tinware are given, in which lead in appreciable, and even considerable amount was always found.

Hall also gives some analyses of tin-foil, which is so much used as a covering for such food as chocolate, yeast, cheese, confections, and the like. Out of eight samples analyzed, four contained about 75 per cent. of lead. The high price of the article enclosed seemed by no means to insure a pure tin covering. Cheese, as it contains acid, or so easily forms it, should certainly not be enclosed in tin-foil.

Of course, other things being equal, the longer the vegetable or fruit acids are left in contact with the tin, the greater will be amount of metal dissolved. The contents of some cans examined have contained as much as four grains per quart. Now, while no injury seems to result from small doses of tin, and it does not seem to accumulate in the system, large doses must be prejudicial. It would be advisable, then, to have all cans stamped with the year in which they were put up. The assurance of the healthfulness of canned goods, after being kept a few years, is not great.

The canning of foods has formed one of our most important discoveries, and has greatly added to the comforts of modern life. I would by no means decry the use of canned goods; and tinware seems at present essential to their cheapness. But the people should be instructed as to the possible dangers in their use. Special warning should be given, however, against leaving fruit or vegetables in the opened cans, as the action on the metals is very rapid, after air is once admitted.

Within the limits of this paper it would be impracticable to give all the possible contaminations of foods with metals—the more usual have been recounted. The less common—as, for instance, the case of the baker, mentioned by Blyth (Poisons, page 565), who used old painted wood in the fire of his oven, and so covered his loaves with the dust of lead-oxide and poisoned sixty-six persons—must be passed by. Nor can we enter upon the fraudulent, intentional addition of metals to foods. Such are to be looked for wherever man's greed and dishonesty can find opportunity.

To the physiological chemist and the physician I leave the discussion of the degree of danger from the presence of these various metals in the ordinary articles of our food.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE ANALYSES OF QUININE, BISMUTH AND LAUDANUM, TO DETERMINE THE ADULTERATION OR IMPURITIES.

BY PROF. F. P. VENABLE, PH. D., F. C. S.

CITRATE OF IRON AND QUININE.

Should contain 12 per cent. quinine.

Sample No. 1 contained 6.0 p. c. quinine.
Sample No. 2 contained 13.5 p. c. quinine. Good.
Sample No. 3 contained 10.0 p. c. quinine.
Sample No. 4 contained 11.9 p. c. quinine. Good.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE.

Sample No. 1 contained slight trace of lead.

Sample No. 2 contained trace lead, carbonates in considerable amount, small amount chlorides and sulphates.

Sample No. 3 contained carbonates in considerable amount.

Sample No. 4 contained sulphates in trace. Good.

Sample No. 5 contained carbonates in small amount; sulphates considerable.

Sample No. 6 contained carbonates in small amount; sulphates considerable.

Sample No. 7 contained carbonates and sulphates in considerable amount, chlorides in small amount, arsenic in trace.

Sample No. 8 contained chlorides and sulphates in small amount. Good.

Sample No. 9 contained trace of lead.

Sample No. 10 contained carbonates and chlorides in considerable amount; sulphates small.

Sample No. 11 contained chlorides and sulphates in considerable amount; carbonates small.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

			Cinchonidine, etc.
Sample No. 1 contained p. c. H_2O,	12.96,	p. c. quin. sulph., 83.48,	3.56
Sample No. 2 contained p. c. H_2O,	7.30,	p. c. quin. sulph., 86.73,	5.97
Sample No. 3 contained p. c. H_2O,	11.40,	p. c. quin. sulph., 83.16,	5.44
Sample No. 4 contained p. c. H_2O,	14.22,	p. c. quin. sulph., 80.99,	4.79
Sample No. 5 contained p. c. H_2O,	8.15,	p. c. quin. sulph., 83.88,	7.97
Sample No. 6 contained p. c. H_2O,	6.34,	p. c. quin. sulph., 84.58,	9.08
Sample No. 7 contained p. c. H_2O,	7.50,	p. c. quin. sulph., 84.80,	7.70
Sample No. 8 contained p. c. H_2O,	6.12,	p. c. quin. sulph., 85.32,	8.56

Laudanum.	Alcohol by volume.	Extract in 100 c. c.	p. c. Morphia.
Sample No. 1 contained	45	4.53	.18
Sample No. 2 contained	18	1.71	.13
Sample No. 3 contained	47	3.91	.22
Sample No. 4 contained	46.	3.71	.18
Sample No. 5 contained	45.	4.27	.15
Sample No. 6 contained	33.	4.32	.19
Sample No. 7 contained	44.	4.87	.17
Analyses of English Laudanum in 1882, by Woodland, gave		5.01—3.21	.70—32.

In the above the p. c. alcohol should, according to Pharmacop., be about 45. The extract shows well in four cases out of seven. The morphine is very low. I have no American analyses with which to compare it.

GROCERS LAUDANUM.

Sample No. 1 contained 36. p. c. alcohol.
Sample No. 2 contained 43. p. c. alcohol.
Sample No. 3 contained 27. p. c. alcohol.
Sample No. 4 contained 38 p. c. alcohol.

These samples (*Grocers Laudanum*) were too small in amount for proper determination of anything more than alcohol. With one exception they were less than one ounce—¾ ounces at least should be provided for thorough work.

In the samples of *quinine sulphate* the first four would be classed as good; the last four are fair. The range of cinchonidine, etc., in pure quinine sulphate is about 6 per cent.

In the *bismuth subnitrate* samples traces of certain impurities are to be expected. Those reported as "in considerable amount" were in quantities too large for a good article. Even traces of lead and arsenic must be prejudicial.

[NOTE BY THE SECRETARY, ON THE ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.]

Very little attention has been paid by our people to the adulterations and impurities of drugs or food-substances, notwithstanding the fact that it is generally known that a provision was made by the General Assembly, some years ago, with a view of affording the opportunity. Prof. Venable kindly undertook to make analyses, as his time allowed, to inaugurate an inquiry into the adulteration or impurities of some of

the medicines in common use, and to continue the work as he could afford the time in the future. The number of analyses is small, but it was deemed of sufficient importance to publish. The names of the dealers and manufacturers are not given, the articles being duly numbered and recorded. This course was deemed the wisest, as the responsibility of dispensing impure drugs may not rest entirely with the druggist, the dealer himself many times being as anxious as any one to know what articles prepared for him by the chemist are not reliable.

Bismuth, quinine and laudanum being of such universal use, were selected, and it is very interesting to note how far they vary from the standard laid down by the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

With the light these few analyses now give us, doubtless the field is one which will yield good results, both for the dealers and the consumers. The Secretary desires to add, that these samples were purchased in the open market from Wilmington, Washington, Raleigh, Winston, Durham and Chapel Hill, and that he hopes to be able to get samples from all the larger towns in the State the coming year.

THE SEWERAGE OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

BY J. L. LUDLOW, C. E., M. S., Member N. C. Board of Health, Civil and Sanitary Engineer, Winston, N. C.

"We live or we die, live well or miserably; live our full term or perish prematurely—according as we shall wisely or otherwise determine."

Dr. Henry Maccormac has left this trueism as a monument to his superior intelligence, and to his studied appreciation of the perfect development of nature, as designed in Divine creation when it was given to mankind to enjoy or abuse, a free agency of the effects of creation and the natural laws thereof.

The various diseases by which humanity is enfeebled, both bodily and mentally—languishes in most intense suffering, and brought to premature death—are not our natural heritage, but the perversion of a glorious heritage by man's abuse and neglect of the laws and demands of nature.

Baldwin Latham, the eminent English sanitarian, says: "To those who have carefully studied the physiology of animal life, it will be clear that life and health depend upon rightly understanding and practicing those laws which constitute sanitary science." Hippocrates long ago formulated the cardinal principle of sanitary science and hygiene as the maintenance of "pure air, pure water and pure soil." It is for the preservation of these natural elements that a sewerage system, and other sanitary measures, become a necessity in cities, towns and villages where life and health are fully appreciated, and our natural heritage would be protected. This natural heritage may be described in the language of Dr. Stephen Smith: "Man is born to health and longevity; disease is abnormal, and death, except from old age, is accidental; and both are preventable by human agencies."

Diphtheria makes dark and desolate the former joyous and happy home by taking away the joy and boundless pleasure-producing jewels—the innocent children. Typhoid fever takes the life of a citizen in the prime of manhood, with all his wealth-producing powers fully developed. An epidemic of scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhoid, diphtheria, dysentery, or some other of the preventable diseases, multiplies desolate homes, intense suffering and premature deaths, and we raise our hands in horror and wonder how a kind and loving Providence can inflict such a calamity upon our religious and worshipful community. By thus relieving ourselves in sentimentality we may restore the equilibrium of a guilty conscience, but we utter the rankest blasphemy against the Divine Creator and His well defined laws. We are the cause of the epidemic. We are the guilty ones. It is the criminal disregard of the

laws of nature that causes this preventive sickness and premature death of our fellow man, and it is we, ourselves, who must carry the moral responsibility.

Self-preservation is the first desire of all life—from the lowest organism to the crowning monument of creating mankind. There is a universal longing and effort to this end, and there is much proof to demonstrate that this is likewise a *duty* imposed by the Creator. The Mosaic dispensation clearly illustrates this fact, and likewise demonstrates the universally proven and accepted maxim, that cleanliness of a community is the first law of self-preservation—the preservation of man's natural heritage of health and longevity.

With the advanced knowledge of the law of cause and effect, resulting from the sanitarian's scientific study and investigation, and with the results of sanitary measures before us, we cannot, as intelligent people, attribute the consequences of our own neglect and carelessness to a providential cause. We must recognize that a large proportion of the diseases which are inflicted upon humanity are the effects of preventable causes, and that it is possible, through the medium of sanitary measures, to so reduce the death-rate as to materially increase the average duration of life.

The alchemist of old expended his time in search of a hidden substance of nature, which he supposed to exist, and to be, in fact, an elixir of life, supposing, with much reason, that there existed some subtle force of nature which, if utilized, would prove to be a panacea for all the ills to which he reasoned that man was the natural heir. Had he reversed *his* law of nature, and followed the *true natural* law, he would have found that flesh is not heir to disease, but that disease is the heir to the violations of nature's laws in the flesh, and readily found his elixir of youth in these same sanitary measures which the student in sanitary science and the preservation of human life teaches us to observe and diligently practice.

The romantic Ponce de Leon, when he left the crowded metropolis of Spain and sailed across the ocean to an unknown and uninhabited country, in search of the fountain of perpetual youth, acted with some reason. From a city, where pure air, pure water and pure soil had been destroyed by the unnatural accumulations of filth and uncleanness—a very hot-bed of disease and death—to God's own free, fair and unpolluted country, where naught had yet come to destroy the life-giving and life-sustaining elements of pure air, water, and soil, was indeed to find a fountain of perpetual youth, for who can gainsay that fifteen years added to the average life is not at least as if to transform age to youth?

This same fountain of youth is ours but for the taking of it. Would we enjoy it in congregated communities of cities and towns, to which we are wont to repair? Then but remember that public filth is public dis-

grace, and that sickness and death is the natural consequence of the abuse of nature's laws ; but public cleanliness is public honor, and the practice of sanitary measures is to secure intellectuality, advanced civilization and achievements, health, happiness, and longevity. To maintain this public cleanliness, provision must be made for the preservation of the natural elements of pure air, pure water, and pure soil, by at once removing the effete substances of the body, and all other filth, to points remote from the community, by the construction of a sanitary system of sewerage, and practicing other sanitary measures in conjunction therewith. Without this provision, the natural soil will become foul and polluted, and, in time, totally unfit for human habitation.

Would you not leave to your posterity the city, town or village abounding in filth, disease and premature death, with all their train of unhappiness, pauperism, crime, enfeebled mind and body, and a degenerated civilization? Then have a care how you carry on the process of soil-pollution; for, when the soil becomes impure the air becomes likewise impure by the foul emanations from the soil; the water is also polluted by absorption from the air and transfusion from the soil; and you have flagrantly disregarded the cardinal principle of sanitary science and nature's laws, and sickness, epidemics and premature death is the natural result. But the soil, you say, is a purifier of filth. It is, but this property of the soil is limited. By constant absorption of impurities the soil is overloaded and itself becomes impure, and it is no longer a purifier, but a polluter, in the effort to purify itself. Behold and beware of the sad history of Rome, once the proud metropolis and centre of civilization of the world, but now a plague-stricken city for several months of each year.

Ancient Rome, under the rule of the Pagan Kings, had her Cloaca, Maxima and other sewers, which ramified the entire city. Massive baths, acqueducts and the accompanying sanitary measures maintained her cleanliness, and the observance of nature's laws, enabling her to be a grand metropolis of health, wealth and power. But, with the fall of Rome, we find the necessity of sanitary provisions lost sight of or unheeded, and the more modern Rome destroying the sewers, tearing down the massive baths and aqueducts to build churches and monasteries, totally disregarding the accumulated nastiness of the years during the fall and recuperation. Until to-day, christian Rome, with her glorious heritage of past achievements, having permitted these sanitary works to pass into decay, has many pages of her more modern history blackened by the most horrifying accounts of terrible scourges of plague and epidemics, paying the natural penalty of soil-pollution, as the most deadly and dangerous plague-spot that has ever blotted creation.

Under the present regime, Rome is again giving due attention to sanitary measures, and the death-rate is being gradually reduced, and the deadly Roman fever is being rapidly obliterated.

If we investigate any age or any people of which history records the advancement of civilization, art and science to any degree of refinement and excellence, we find that the importance of sanitary measures were fully appreciated and invariably adopted. Thus, in Alexandria, Carthage, Herculaneum, Jerusalem, Ninevah, all had their complete systems of sewerage and water-supply. Under the Mosaic dispensation, all sanitary laws then known were religiously observed, and we find that the Jews had a clear knowledge of the necessity of removing all effete substances and filth from within and about their habitations. The duty and necessity of observing and practising these laws of nature against soil-pollution was a prominent part of the inspiration to Moses, when pursuing the Divine task of leading the Hebrew tribes out of the wilderness of death and destruction. The devout adherence of the Jews to the practice of the sanitary laws prescribed by Moses has given to that race to enjoy greater health and vigor, even to the present day, than any other race of people on the face of the earth, in similar circumstances.

As we advance in history to the middle or dark ages, we find that the importance of sanitary measures, which had characterized the Jews and the Rome of the Pagan Kings, was entirely lost sight of, and the statute books bore no trace of these important laws, the first in importance for the preservation and promotion of advanced civilization and refinement. With this decline, there is recorded a parallel decline in art, science and civilization. Beyond question, enlightenment and sanitation are inseparable companions—the advancement of the one requires the advancement of the other.

For the thousand years preceding the protest of Luther, that cardinal law of christianity, that "cleanliness is next to godliness," was completely disregarded, and filth, by force of circumstances, was sanctioned by the influence of the Christian church. The Christian outlaws of Pagan Rome, to maintain their faith, were forced to seek refuge from their persecutors in the dark and filthy catacombs beneath the city, and filth and unclean personal appearance became a measure of the sanctity and personal sacrifice for their Christian faith. Through this cause the importance of cleanly surroundings was wholly lost sight of. But the laws of nature could not be defied, even for such a good cause, without impunity, and as this neglect extended from person to community, from community to city, there came, in due time, the inevitable result. Outraged nature aroused them from their insanitary neglect by the natural consequence of pestilence in various forms visited upon these disregardants of nature's laws. Epidemics of plague, typhus and cholera devastated Europe from the 14th to the 17th centuries, much more terrible in fatal results than was ever caused by the most bitter warfare in history. England in twenty-two (22) years of continuous warfare lost 79,700 lives, but in one (1) year alone cholera robbed her of 144,860 lives.

During the prevalence of the plague at York, in 1664, there was one

(1) death to every three (3) persons living, but during the cholera epidemic of 1832 there was one (1) death to each 142 persons living, an improvement directly traceable, by the resurrected city archives, to the improved sewerage and drainage of the city. In the year following the city of London is supposed to have lost 75,000 lives by her last visitation of the plague, Black Death, as it has been called.

The history of the town of Chester furnishes another lesson of the fearful results attending the utter neglect of sanitary precautions which characterized the degenerate civilization of the middle ages. Of this we have the following record:

"In 1507 sweating sickness was very severe in Chester for three days; ninety-one died. In 1517, great plague; grass a foot high in the streets. 1550, sweating sickness. 1603, great plague; sixty died weekly, in all 650 persons. 1604, plague; 812 deaths. 1605, plague still increasing; 1,303 deaths. In 1649, 2,099 persons died of the plague."

Such was the inevitable result of the disregard of nature's laws for self-preservation, "pure air, pure water and pure soil." These unfortunate people, in their blind ignorance, charged all their mysterious sickness and deaths to Divine Providence, as some are inclined to do even in this enlightened era, but forgot their garbage heaps, foul streets, dirty houses, personal uncleanness and their total lack of sanitary provisions. Ignorance cannot be plead in mitigation of violations of civil law, much less in physical laws of nature. Nature's laws were made unchangeable for all time, irradicable as creation itself. "God never breaks His laws; He never permits them to be violated with impunity. They operate in the material universe with inevitable accuracy."

Gladly do I turn from this sad history of the past to the more cheerful task of recording the benefits that have been derived from the practicing of sanitary measures, but this pleasure is checked by the thought that, even in the brilliant enlightenment of our present century, the lessons of the past have been but poorly learned. We have had—and even now are having—black spots in our own country; our New Orleans, our Memphis, our Jacksonville epidemics, and many others of greater or less magnitude. It behooves us, as a country and as a State of enlightened people, that these terrible lessons be not passed over lightly and unheeded. By the epidemics of New Orleans, in 1853, there were 5,122 deaths from yellow fever, with a total of 7,000 deaths from all diseases. In one day—August 22—the deaths from yellow fever numbered 239. This great number of deaths were recorded, and it is generally believed that there were many deaths, also, which were not recorded. Of the condition of the city at the time of the outbreak of the epidemic, we are told that the streets were reeking with filth, and miasmic odors prevailed throughout the city, caused by the decomposing animal and vegetable matter that had been scattered promiscuously throughout the city. Everything had, of custom, been thrown into the streets that the

inhabitants desired to be rid of, and lay there, seething and rotting. The canals and their tributaries, and the city drains as well, were covered with a green slime so completely that the water was entirely hidden from view. In the pools were dead animals floating about, with every other description of animal decomposition. It was by this wretched insanitary condition that the seeds of epidemic were united and developed, with such disastrous results in the loss of human life. Yellow fever, and kindred maladies, were more or less prevalent in the city till 1862, when active sanitary measures were put into effect. The drains were cleaned out; the streets were scraped, swept and washed of all deleterious matter; the canals and their tributaries were cleansed of their germ-festering scum; stringent orders were issued against throwing any filth, or decaying vegetable or animal matter, in the streets or open courts; all refuse matter was required to be placed in proper receptacles and was then promptly removed without the city and disinfected; every household was required to clean up its premises and keep them clean. The entire city was placed in as thorough sanitary condition as the location and local conditions would permit. The gratifying result of this was, that not one of the 160,000 inhabitants, or the many thousand of totally unacclimated troops, was stricken with yellow fever during that year. These sanitary measures had so improved the general healthfulness of the city that, for the summer of 1862, New Orleans is said to have shown a less rate of mortality than any other city in the country. These results were continuous, and, with this as a beginning, the city entered upon a new era of substantial freedom from epidemic and malarious diseases. They exchanged spoons for health. How can we appreciate the enormous, immeasurable benefits accruing to the city of these sanitary measures?

The financial loss by the yellow fever epidemic of 1853 may be closely approximated as follows: 5,122 lives, at $1,000 each (which is a minimum estimate), amounts to $5,122,000; estimating five cases of sickness to each death (the Jacksonville epidemic shows ten cases to each death), the cost of which, including loss of time, medical attendance and nursing at a low estimate, would be $40 each, or $1,024,400, making a total of $6,146,400.

The city of Memphis, Tennessee, disregarding the valuable lesson taught by this short page of the history of New Orleans, scrupulously neglected all sanitary measures. The streets had been allowed to become filth-channels. The soil of the city was permitted to become not unlike a vast compost heap, through the lack of a sewerage system to remove the filth, instead of carrying on the continued process of soil-pollution. The laws of nature had been totally diregarded and violated, with the consequences that we have been taught by the history of centuries, even from the time of Moses, to be inevitable.

In 1878 we see Memphis visited by a terrible epdemic of yellow fever,

with a fatality almost unparalleled. The commerce of the city was entirely suspended, thousands of the inhabitants were dead and dying, and many others making every effort to desert the city. The city government was bankrupted and disbanded, demoralization and panic were general throughout the city, until cold weather came and put a check upon the ravages of the dreaded yellow visitor. In the meantime, 5,022 persons had lost their lives by the criminal negligence of those in authority over the sanitary and general condition of the city.

Only after this costly lesson was the city induced to seek relief by complying with the lawful demands of nature through the practice of sanitary measures. A sanitary system of sewerage was adopted and executed with scientific skill and efficiency. Other sanitary reforms, made possible and efficient by the construction of sewers, were put into practice, with the gratifying results best told in the decreased mortality and absence of epidemics since these measures were executed. * * *

Under the former condition of the city, the annual death-rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 109, while under the present regime, as shown by the statistics of 1887, it has been reduced to 23.56 per 1,000. With the changed sanitary condition seemed to come a new confidence and interest in life. New vigor and energy characterized the inhabitants of the city, and its healthfulness attracted immigration, with a consequent great increase in industrial and commercial importance, and an increased population from 33,592 in 1880, to 65,000 in 1888.

The financial value of this increased prosperity can hardly be estimated, at least the proportion due to the changed sanitary condition. We can, however, demonstrate a great financial saving in human life and healthfulness alone, directly due to the sanitary measures put into practice.

The average population for the years from 1880 to 1888 has been in round numbers, 45,000. The average death-rate reduction may safely be placed at 50 per 1,000 inhabitants, or a total saving of 2,250 lives annually. At the least valuation placed upon a human life in the United States, this saving of life would amount to $2,250,000 annually. The number of cases of sickness likewise prevented may be safely estimated at eight to each death, making 18,000, the cost of which, including loss of time, medical attendance, and nursing at $50 each, would have been $900,000. These two items make a total annual saving of $3,150,000.

Estimating six per cent. upon the cost of the sewerage system, and adding the annual expense of carrying on the work of the very excellent city Board of Health, makes a total annual expenditure of $36,337.86 to effect this enormous annual saving of human life—in money value only.

The epidemic of yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fla., and other southern towns during the past year, is but further results of the lack of sanitary measures. In all the towns where this epidemic secured any foothold, it can safely be asserted that little or no attention had been previously

given to their sanitary condition. These communities were living amidst the accumulations of their own filth, with utter disregard to the natural law against air, water and soil pollution. The inevitable result was a severe epidemic, with all its train of moral, physical and financial loss. Hundreds were suffering the most intense agony, and premature deaths were numbered by the score before sanitary measures were apparently thought of. But, when such an epidemic has already settled upon a community, it is then too late to prevent the damages by any hygienic means. This should be effected before the outbreak to render a full return. Though it is happily conspicuous of the epidemic at Jacksonville, that, owing to the efforts of the Sanitary Committee and Board of Health, and the greater knowledge of its treatment by the medical profession, the rate of fatality has been reduced to one (1) death to ten (10) cases of sickness, and the extent of the epidemic has been comparatively very limited—the number of cases having been 4,700. But when the seeds of such epidemics have once found a suitable locality for development and growth, their destructive effect is beyond the control of human agency. From the history of New Orleans, Memphis and Jacksonville, it seems to be clearly deduced that a yellow fever epidemic, like every other, may be prevented by the practice of sanitary measures. But, when the prevention is not applied, and a foothold is obtained, cold weather alone can check its ravages.

Dr. Morris H. Henry, a prominent expert on the origin and treatment of yellow fever, recently speaking of the Florida epidemic, has this to say regarding the intimate relation of disease and death with insanitation and unclean surroundings: "The popular idea of yellow-fever is, that its presence is accidental. * * * Yellow fever is no more the result of accident than were the plagues of the East or the great plague of London. The plague of London was not a punishment from Divine Providence. It was a natural sequence of the absence of all sanitary laws, and the failure to adopt any prophylactic measures to prevent the spread of what are now known, in plain Anglo-Saxton, as *filth diseases.*"

BENEFICIAL RESULTS FROM SANITATION.

Illustrating the reduction of disease and mortality of towns and cities, due directly to the construction of efficient systems of sewerage, I will first quote Sir Douglass Galton, K. C. B., F. R. S., an eminent English sanitarian, in an address before the Sanitary Institute of Great Britian: "It may be accepted as certain that in every case where the sewerage of towns has been devised in sound principles, and where the works have been carried on under intelligent supervision, a largely reduced death-rate has invariably followed. The records of Newcastle afford evidence of this fact. The quinquennial period ending in 1881 showed a death-

rate of twenty-three per 1,000, whilst the death-rate of 1881, after the completion of the system of sewerage, was only twenty-one per 1,000."

"At Munich the typhoid fever mortality per 10,000 inhabitants per quinquennial period was as follows:

From 1860 to 1865, when there was no sewerage system.....16.8
From 1866 to 1873, when there was partial sewerage system.....13.3
From 1875 to 1880, when the sewerage system was complete..... 8.7

"Similarly, at Frankfort-on-Main, the deaths from typhoid fever per 10,000 inhabitants were:

From 1854 to 1859, when there was no sewerage system..... 8.7
From 1875 to 1887, when the sewerage system was complete..... 2.4

"At Dantzic the figures present some striking characteristics; the deaths from typhoid fever per 100,000 *living* was as follows:

From 1865 to 1869, when there was no sewerage or water-supply....108
From 1871 to 1875, after the introduction of water-supply..... 90
From 1876 to 1880, after the completion of a sewerage system..... 18

"At Hamburg, the deaths per 1,000 of total population were:

1838 to 1844, before the commencement of the construction of sewerage works.....48.5
1871 to 1880, after the completion of the sewerage works.....13.3

"During the time that the works were in progress, viz.: from 1872 to 1874, the mortality from typhoid was a follows:

In the unsewered districts 40.0
In the districts for the most part sewered.....32.0
In the fully-sewered districts 26.8

Dr. Buchanan, as "Medical Officer of the Privy Council" of England, in the ninth report, has shown the marked improvement to health following the introduction of systems of sewerage and water-supply in twenty-five cities and towns, with an aggregate population of 593,736 persons.

This report shows the effects of providing for the purity of the air, water and soil of towns, by providing water from an uncontaminated source, and by the prompt removal of all effete and refuse matter before putrefaction and soil-pollution could take place, by a reduction of 24 per cent. in the mortality of typhoid fever alone. Dr. C. W. Chancellor,

Secretary of the Maryland Board of Health, and a thorough sanitarian, states in his "Report on Improved Methods of Sewerage Disposal and Water-Supplies," (from which these quotations are taken), that it is fair to presume that diphtheria and other gymotic miasmatic fevers would be similarly affected.

Concerning the benefits derived in England, during the period from 1870 to 1880, from sanitary measures, the Local Government Board, in their report, speaks as follows:

"On the demonstration of various model instances, it may be held that the reduction of the general death-rate by 4½ per cent., as reported, satisfactory as this is, cannot be considered more than *one-third* of the results obtainable by advanced sanitary administrations and further sanitary works. The pain and misery and the social disorder occasioned by excessive sickness and premature mortality are greatly beyond pecuniary estimation."

Mr. Baldwin Latham, the eminent English engineer and sanitarian, in his work on "Sanitary Engineering," gives tabulated results, in the annual death-rate reduction per 1,000 inhabitants, following the introduction of systems of sewerage in various English towns and cities, from which the following list is taken:

Banbury—population	10,000;	death-rate reduction	23.4 to 20.5—12½	per ct.
Cardiff— "	33,000;	"	"	33.2 to 22.6—32	per ct.
Crayden— "	30,000;	"	"	23.7 to 18.6—22	per ct.
Ely— "	8,000;	"	"	23.9 to 20.5—14	per ct.
Wacclesfield—"	27,000;	"	"	29.8 to 23.7—20	per ct.
Newport— "	25,000;	"	"	31.8 to 21.6—32	per ct.
Salisbury— "	9,000;	"	"	27.5 to 21.9—20	per ct.

Unfortunately, the lack of statistical records of American towns and cities precludes the possibility of illustrating as fully the advantages of sanitation in our own country. Yet the fragmentary data that has been compiled shows equally or greater gratifying results than the above showing for European towns and cities. The statement will pass unchallenged, that in any American town or city, where any attention whatever has been given to sanitary measures, greatly reduced sickness and mortality among the inhabitants has been the result.

The city of St. Louis, Missouri, furnishes an average specimen of the benefits to be derived from the construction of sanitary works. In 1860, when the city had given little or no attention to sanitation, the annual death-rate was 32 per 1,000. This extreme rate of mortality continued until the year 1865. During 1865–'70, a proper sewerage system was constructed, and accompanying sanitary reforms were put in operation, with the result that the death-rate in 1870 was 20 per 1,000 inhabitants—a saving of twelve human lives and 120 cases of preventable

sickness in each thousand of the city's population. The population of St. Louis, in 1870, 310,864; in 1860, 160,773. The average population from 1865 to 1870 may be taken at 298,341. Thus we have, as the result of the sanitary works, the saving of 298.34+12, or 3,580 human lives and the prevention of 35,800 cases of sickness annually. The financial value to the city of these results is shown by the following estimate, based upon minimum values:

3,580 human lives at $1,000	$3,580,000
35,800 cases of prevented sickness at $50	1,790,000
Total annual saving of	$5,370,000

In the foregoing pages I have endeavored to clearly show the evil results of sanitary neglect, and the varied and positive benefits to be derived from the practice of sanitary measures. I have also endeavored to demonstrate that the essence of all sanitation is the maintenance of pure air, pure water, and pure soil in and about the habitations of man. Now, the question will naturally arise, How can these elements be preserved in their primeval purity, and what are the constituent features of sanitation as regards this object? Of these three elements, the one directly requiring the most of human agency is the soil.

It is but feebly realized what an important part the soil performs in providing health and happiness to our lives. Upon this very largely, if not wholly, depends the purity of the air and water. Polluted soil means polluted water and impure air. If we preserve the purity of the soil, the air and water will retain their purity.

The soil is the medium by which nature transforms the waste product of animal life into vegetable life. Nature has provided that when any of her agents, whether it be air, water or food, has once served the purpose of sustaining animal life, that it becomes totally unfit for its further promotion, without another transformation—becomes, in fact, destructive to animal existence; but, through this very process, these agents have lost that which is detrimental to vegetable life in furnishing the combustion of the animal kingdom; they are then prepared for the support of vegetable life, and by vegetable growth the chemical combinations are made which causes this inert matter to become again prepared for the nourishment of man and animals. The vegetable kingdom requires for its support that which forms the waste product of the animal kingdom. It utilizes these, and renders a product again suitable for the healthful use of the animal kingdom. Such is the cycle of the subtle forces of nature in a grand development. While the atmosphere plays quite an important part in this process, the first few feet of the soil is the grand laboratory where the chemical disintegrations and combinations are effected. Consequently, when the soil is polluted by accumu-

lations of filth, this transformation is carried on in order that the soil may again purify itself. This process of transformation of matter has, either as an agent or as a result, the development of low forms of microscopic life, known as bacteria, in direct proportion to the amount of filth with which the soil is charged. These minute organisms play a large part in the processes of the organic world, and have direct relation to many of the common diseases. And it has been clearly demonstrated that most all, if not every one, of the infectious and contagious diseases are directly produced by, and dependent upon specific forms of these micro-organisms; that these minute organisms, developed in the decomposition of filth, are the direct cause of what are known as filth diseases, viz.: typhoid, yellow and scarlet fevers, diphtheria, cholera, dysentery, etc.

The soil being very porous, is constantly laden with large quantities of water and air, and when these bacteria are present in the soil, the water and air in the soil become likewise their carriers and direct communicators to the human body. Ground-water is constantly flowing through the soil under the same hydrostatic laws which govern the flow in streams, always seeking a lower level, and the streams and wells are thus supplied. But when the water has become charged with bacteria, they are not arrested by its flowing through the soil. The soil will arrest coarse material, such as grease and slime, but the bacteria diffuse with ease and follow the flow wholly unobstructed; and by their own development and multiplicity, and their accumulating numbers, they derive an accelerated vigor in their power to destroy human life.

Hence, a privy-vault or cess-pool, leeching into the soil and developing bacteria, charges the surrounding soil with multitudes of disease-producing micro-organisms, which, in turn, pollute the ground-water and air-cells, the ground-water flowing on to supply the neighboring stream or well; and from there these disease-germs are directly introduced into the system by an innocent-looking, sparkling beverage which nature intends should be healthful and life-sustaining. But by this contamination it is transformed into a rank poison, and when once introduced into the system, the disease-germ finding suitable conditions for development, intense suffering and premature death is the result.

Water being the principal agent for conveying nutrition to every part of the human system, deleterious matter, with which it may be charged, is passed very rapidly and completely to the whole system by the natural absorption of the blood.

Directly from polluted soil we likewise have polluted air. Decomposing matter is invariably exposed on the surface of polluted soil. The gases evolved from this, as well as directly from the polluted soil, are absorbed into the atmosphere. The gases from animal decomposition are, like those from the soil, charged with bacteria. By the process of transfusion of gases the air we breathe is then contaminated with these

disease-germs. The air, when so polluted, makes an effort to oxidize and purify the deteriorating elements, with the result of lost vitality and unfitness to sustain animal life in health.

In the act of breathing, these noxious elements are introduced into the system, with the result of lowered natural vitality and great susceptibility of disease, and the blood becomes corrupted just as effectually as if it were inoculated by any known poison.

Pure air, pure water, and wholesome food are the three important agents for the healthful promotion of human life; they are likewise the weapons of defence against the ravishes of disease and premature death. These natural agents, provided in their normal purity, comfort, health, and longevity are the results; if, as is so sadly frequent, they are provided in an abnormal, polluted state, diseases, epidemics and premature deaths are the natural sequence. Popular sanitation, then, resolves itself into: 1st. The provision of wholesome food products, and the disuse of such food as has been rendered unwholesome by vicious adulterations, by improper cooking, by decomposition or decay; 2d. The provision for the constant exchange of breathed or vitiated air of the buildings in which we reside for a new supply from the atmosphere without; 3d. The maintenance of the purity of the soil in and about the habitations of mankind, and in the source of private and public water-supplies; and 4th. The prompt removal of the effete substances, which nature throws off from the human body, and all other filth common to a dwelling or community, to some point without where its contaminating influence cannot be exercised.

The sanitarian and scientist will continue to more clearly understand the specific nature of the propagating germs of different diseases, and, perhaps, discover the agent for their destruction. They will further teach many valuable lessons for the protection of man's natural heritage of health and longevity. But the four factors of sanitation given above compose a wide field of sanitation, and a thorough observance and practice of their teaching will lead to incalculable results for good. They are of such vital and imperative importance that they should constitute a popular study, and the knowledge of their effects and importance be not confined to but a few persons. All should study, understand and practice them. It is the latter two of these factors which leads directly to my subject. It is the necessity for the prompt removal of filth and the preservation of the purity of the soil, which makes a sanitary system of sewerage a positive necessity for towns and cities.

I have already shown that when the human excreta is permitted to accumulate upon the soil, or to leech through it, from privy-vaults or cess-pools, in any community, the result is, impure air, water, and soil. The same is true of bath-room slops, kitchen slops, waste water, cast promiscuously upon the surface of an undrained soil, to become a stagnant pool or hidden moat, and all the other various forms of filth com-

mon to the habitations of man in congregated communities. It seems, then, that there can be no further question as to the advisability and necessity of getting rid of these substances at all hazards. The question then arises: How can this best be accomplished?

Before proceeding to a discussion of the various expedients for the removal of filth, I desire to call further attention to the condition of things where no such provision is made, but where the deposition of excretal matters is made in cess-pools and midden pits. While such a practice was carried on by, and in harmony with, a primitive condition of society, it must be alluded to, as we need not go back to any remote period to find the people addicted to such a loathsome custom.

Repulsive as it is, we are forced to admit that it is a practice of our own time and of many of our own towns, and, in many cases, with little or no useful restrictions. It is not uncommon to find large sections of many of our towns, with the only place of easement a rough structure enclosing a heap upon the surface, or a shallow, open, unwalled cess-pool, within thirty or fifty feet of the kitchen-door or of the well which is supposed to furnish wholesome and pure water; that such a supply can be furnished is emphatically an anomaly. It seems, therefore, urgently proper that some evidence be given here of the dangerous condition engendered by such insanitary practices.

It has already been demonstrated that excrementitious matter leeching through the soil is fraught with great danger to life and health; that when it is accumulated upon, or within, the soil, it is thus conveyed to adjacent(?) wells is just as certain and just as plain as that the well renews its supply of water as fast as it is drawn out, the bacteria of putrefying human excrement passes, with water, through the soil with but little less retardation than the water itself. To give positive evidence of this, I will quote from reports and analyses given by Dr. W. H. Corfield, "Professor of Hygiene and Public Health at University College, London, ex-President of the Society of Medical Officers of Health," etc.:

"Thus, at Harpenden, Dr. Hunter reported, in 1864, that the wells were near to the cess-pools, and that the water was so execrable that it was actually abandoned by the people themselves. At Bridgport, where the cess-pools were often mere excavations in the soil, the well-water became turbid after rain, and it has been known to smell offensively, looking yellow, tasting strongly, with a pronounced drainy smell."

In the reports of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council (of England) are continually found such statements as that pumps and wells are "foul and unfit for use by infiltration from cess-pools; that the contents of wells are very foul, it being sometimes necessary to add chloride of lime to the water to destroy the offensive odor; the wells and cess-pools appeared to exchange with great facility."

At Rugby it has been physically demonstrated that the wells were fed

by the cess-pools, and in many cases "the fluid thrown into the cess-pool in the morning is pumped from the well at night," and yet the taint was only apparent at intervals, or when the water had been kept. Thus a rank poison was—and is—not infrequently innocently self-administered. Such subtle enemies of life do not warn us of their approach with a blowing of trumpets or ostentatious appearance, but they make their deadly march upon us in an obscurity in which only the trained expert can detect them, rendering popular protection from them only in the practice of preventive methods.

The source of pollution of well-water was pointed out in 1844 by the Health of Towns Commission (England):

"As houses are built, and neighborhoods become more crowded, the pollution of springs (and wells should be added) by the permeation of matter from cess-pools becomes greater." And though the cess-pools may be deepened, and even cemented, this pollution of soil and water cannot be wholly overcome.

The first report of the Rivers Pollution Commission (English), 1868, contains some analyses of such well-water. In the case of a very deep well, known as Bevington Bush Well, at Liverpool, in "100,000 parts of water there were 86.7 parts of solid impurities, containing 12.61 parts of chlorine and 8.721 parts of combined nitrogen, of which 8.678 parts were in the form of nitrates and nitrites," which is strong evidence of "previous sewage contamination." The amount of the pollution of this water is clearly given in the following statement made in the report:

"Since its descent to the earth as rain, 100,000 pounds of the water had been contaminated with refuse animal matter equivalent to that contained in 86,510 pounds of average London sewage."

The above example shows that even the great depth of a well does not prevent its being contaminated in this way; though it does tend to show that there is a greater chance for the oxidation of the organic matters in percolating to a depth than to a shallow well. The report gives, as a general conclusion about deep well-water, that "when the well is at a distance from thickly-inhabited places, the quality of the water is generally excellent, but as the population around it increases, the water gradually becomes mixed with a larger and increasing proportion of excremental soakage."

Several interesting examples of the pollution of well-water by excrementitious matters are given in the third report of the same commission. Such water is there described as "the bright and sparkling, but often dangerous, beverage drawn from shallow wells, sunk into ground, reeking with filth and excrementitious matters." Thus the water from a well at the Blue House School in Frome, "contained unoxidized sewage matters, besides exhibiting a very large anterior pollution of the same kind."

Of the water from a well in Durham (England), described as one of

the best, it is said that "this water, though clear and sparkling, is shown by our analysis to be little else but the percolations from sewers and cess-pits; 100,000 pounds of it contain the inorganic remains of as much excrementitious matter as is present in 62,360 pounds of London sewage, whilst the large proportion of chlorine, which it contains, shows that a good deal of urine mixes with it."

Of the water from the wells in Whitney, varying from a depth of six to fifteen feet, it is said that "the water from these wells is frightfully polluted and entirely unfit for human consumption; one of them which we have analytically examined, is supplied chiefly from percolations from sewers and cess-pools, and contains a large portion of unoxidized sewage matter, besides ammonia from urine." From these instances, it is very plain that well and spring water is dangerously polluted by storing excrementitious and other filth matters upon or in the adjacent soil. This could not be so unless the soil was first contaminated by these elements, since the water takes its foreign and impure substances from the soil as it percolates through it, having fallen to the earth in rain as a pure and wholesome beverage.

That impure soil makes impure air, there is no more question. We, therefore, have clear and positive proof that the deposition and accumulation of excremental and other domestic filth upon or within the soil about our dwellings, is fraught with great dangers, and it is a positive and infallible cause of diseases, epidemics and premature deaths, when produced in any congregation of dwellings, whether it be village, town or city. Such matters should be removed to points outside the community without any delay, regardless of cost. * * * *

The various methods by which excremental and other domestic filth is removed from within communities, has been classified under three (3) systems, viz.: 1st. Direct removal; 2d. Pneumatic; 3d. Water carriage. The first is generally applied to excremental matters only; the second to fæcal matters, and a minimum quantity of water; the third to excremental and all other liquid filth.

Under direct removal, are classed all the dry methods, such as the tub or pail systems—the "Eureka," "Goux," "Rochdale," "Manchester," etc. Dry closets—"Moule's," "Phillips'," "Taylor's," "Sanford's Carbon Closet," etc.

Of the pneumatic, the most important are the "Lieurnier," "Berlier," "LeMarquand," and the "Shone Pneumatic Ejector." The water carriage systems may be comprehensively classified as the combined and separate.

To effect a sanitary solution of the problem of filth removal, any system must comprehend a duty, which may be briefly stated, as follows: the immediate, rapid and complete removal of all domestic filth, such as waste water, water-closet, bath-room, bed-room, laundry and kitchen slops to some point or points without the town or city, where it cannot exercise a contaminating influence upon the health of the inhabitants.

In examining the various systems, I desire to determine to what extent they accomplish this object, and from which may be derived the greatest sanitary efficiency.

The Eureka tub plan was thoroughly experimented upon at Hyde, England. It consisted of the ordinary tub, containing a small quantity of disinfecting and deodorizing mixture, placed under the privy-seat for the reception of fæcal matters only, no slops being permitted to be added. The sizes of the tubs were adapted for several days' service; when becoming full, they were exchanged for a fresh tub. The full ones were covered by a tightly fitting lid and hauled in a close cart to a manure manufactory, where the contents were treated with more disinfectants, and ashes were added, making a manure of little value, containing only from one to two per cent. of ammonia.

The working of the plan was generally considered a very dangerous nuisance, and was soon abandoned. The plan did not embrace either of the three essentials of a sanitary plan, neither an immediate, rapid or complete removal of domestic filth.

The Goux system, otherwise known as the "Patent Absorbent Closet System," consisted of the ordinary tub or pail system, modified by lining the tubs with some sort of absorbent material.

The absorbent material was made from any sort of refuse animal or vegetable fibrous matters, mixed with a small percentage of sulphate of iron or lime sulphate. It is pressed closely to the bottom and sides of the tub by a suitable mould, leaving a cavity in the centre of the absorbent material. These tubs are designed as receptacles for excremental and bed-room slops only, and are to be removed weekly or twice a week. In practice, this plan has been found to be of but little use. The absorptive capacity is very soon exceeded, and the tub soon becomes the simple pail method, the only accomplishment being the *prevention* of soil pollution, with no regard for the purity of the air surrounding the tubs. The distinguishing feature of the Rochdale system is the provision of a receptacle for a disinfecting fluid, so that it can be applied to each deposition of fæces and urine. These tubs are to be emptied weekly or semi-weekly.

In the Manchester system, a receptacle for ashes is provided, so that the ashes can be immediately applied to the dejecta, acting as an absorbent and as an arrester of decomposition. The ashes must be applied by hand, after the style of the Hebrew children, with the paddle, under the Mosaic dispensation.

I have but simply described these modified pail systems, as I think a popular acquaintance with their details to be of little value. Wherever they are used, the natural tendency will be to harbor the filth in the community for a long time; at least, until the receptacles are full and running over, and as long as there is an absence of unpleasant odor. It

is so well determined that any method of retaining filth within the neighborhood, that it would seem a dangerous practice to thus encourage this retention.

I am rather of the opinion that the common pail or tub closet for the deposition of excremental matters is even preferable, as their infallible effect upon the olfactory nerves serves as a constant reminder of their danger and of the necessity for frequent removal. It may be freely asserted that any pail system, without embracing daily removal and thorough cleansing and disinfecting of the receptacles, is an extremely dangerous and remitigated nuisance. "Moreover, this very frequent collection of filth by hand from houses, and its removal almost necessarily under the eye and nose of the household, is universally condemned by our domestic habits as nasty and offensive." The pail system can never become any success, either from an economic or sanitary standpoint. It fails to accomplish either of the three requisites of a sanitary solution of the filth-removal problem. It is neither immediate, rapid nor complete.

DRY-CLOSET SYSTEMS.

While the dry-closet systems likewise fail as a sanitary solution of filth-removal, they are entitled to somewhat more consideration, since they, in a great measure, overcome the dangers of the pail or tub systems, and may be said to have a conditional adaptability of some value. That they do, in fact, serve as a very valuable method for villages and very small towns, I shall attempt to demonstrate.

The principle upon which these systems are operated, is that ashes, charcoal, and some sorts of dry, pulverized earth, have extensive properties as deodorants, disinfectants, and absorbents of excremental matters. It proposes to directly apply one of these substances immediately upon the excremental matters. As stated above, however, it disregards any disposal of "slops" and other household wastes. The systematic application of these properties of dry earth has been effected by some mechanical applications, introduced by Mr. Moule, and designated as the Moule system. All other systems are but modifications of the essential features contained in the Moule system, hence a description of this will quite comprehensively embrace the whole dry-closet system. Quoting from the prospectus of the Moule's Patent Earth Closet Company, we have this description of the system: "It is founded on the fact of the deodorizing power of earth, a given quantity of dry earth destroying all smell, and entirely preventing noxious vapors and other discomforts. The practical application of this power consists in a reservoir for containing dry earth, and an apparatus for measuring and delivering the requisite quantity, so as to deal with every operation in detail." The essential features of this system, then, would seem to be,

that the earth should be dry, and that each fæcal deposition should be at once covered with a sufficient quantity of dry earth. The application of the dry earth may be done mechanically or by the hand; the mechanical arrangements, however, seem never to have applied this to the dejecta in a completely satisfactory manner. It would seem likewise difficult to apply it by hand, so that the entire dejecta would be covered to the requisite depth, without a large quantity of soil is used, and as the supply of the soil, even in the necessary quantity, is the expensive part of the system, this becomes a formidable objection. The earth or ashes for this purpose is stored generally in a reservoir, built into the back part of the closet, and the requisite quantity is applied to each stool. By a chemical action of the dry earth, the complete disintegration of the fæcal matters takes place and no excremental matter can hardly be detected in the mixture, except by a slight odor that arises therefrom. An accumulation of several weeks is the general custom, and then the mixture is removed and dried and used again, and perhaps again as dry earth; while the substance still has great absorbent properties, it can hardly be considered a safe custom to repeat the use of the same soil without having first given it an opportunity of purifying itself by promoting vegetable growth.

The dry-earth system has been operated in many military camps, schools, colleges, hospitals and prisons with varied success. Wherever it has proved a failure, or caused any nuisance or disease, it may be safely asserted that it was due, not to the system, but to the improper workings of the system, such as a too limited supply of earth, or improper mechanical application. The great drawback to its use has been the enormous quantity of earth to be supplied, and the difficulty in obtaining earth suitable for this purpose. The most suitable soil is rich garden mold; following this in order of merit, is peaty soils, black cotton soils, clays, etc.; the poorest is sand.

The quantity of soil determined by practice to be sufficient to remove all smell from an average adult stool, varies from 1½ to 2½ pounds, according to the nature of the soil used, and 2¼ pounds of prepared proper soil is necessary for each use of the urinal. Provision should be made for three (3) uses of the urinal per twenty-four (24) hours, making a total per adult of 8¾ pounds daily. It would, therefore, require for a mixed population of adults and children, such as is found in a town or village, 6⅝ pounds per person per day, a total per 1,000 population of 6,375 pounds, or a total of 2,328,468 pounds, or 1,164 tons per year, and this, together with the ordure to be removed, would amount to 1,424 tons, making the total transportation per annum per 1,000 persons, 2,588 tons. The cost of this system may be estimated as follows: To dry, pulverize, haul, distribute, collect and haul away, could hardly cost less than $2.00 per ton, or $2,848; the resultant product, after being made into a poudrette, might be sold for 50 cents per ton, reducing the cost to

$2,136 per annum per 1,000 persons. Now, applying this to a town of 10,000 inhabitants, there would be required 11,640 tons of earth per annum, and a cost of $21,360, showing clearly the impracticability of operating the system in any but very small communities or detached public institutions.

In very small and sparsely populated communities, where each household could be induced to prepare its own dry earth, and utilize the resultant upon their garden, the cost would be reduced to a minimum, and give a service which would be a large improvement upon the cess-pool or pail methods.

Besides the impracticability of this system for larger towns, the service it gives is but trifling as compared with the water-carriage system. For every pound of human excreta treated by this dry-earth method, it is estimated that there is 190 pounds of other fluid refuse, of which it is likewise essential that it be removed, and which is removed by the water-carriage system. We have, then, when applied to large communities, a system at greatly increased cost, but giving only $\frac{1}{191}$ part of the service which is essential, and which is given by the water-carriage system; and yet, though this system lacks all the sanitary requirements of sewerage disposal, it is likely the best that can be adopted, when there cannot be obtained sufficient water for the water-carriage system.

To close the discussion of the conservancy systems, I will quote from an authority which must, indeed, carry conviction, it being probably the best authority that can be found—the Committee of the British Association on the Treatment and Utilization of Sewage: "All conservancy plans, including midden-heap and cess-pool systems, pail closets, dry-ash and dry-earth closets, etc., are quite incompetent, as the solution of the general questions of the removal of the refuse matters of a population. Such plans deal only with a small part of the liquid measure; towns which resort to one of them require, therefore, to be sewered. Such plans, moreover, all violate one of the most important of sanitary laws, which is, that all refuse matters which are liable to become injurious to health should be removed instantly and dealt with afterwards. With all these plans, it is an obvious advantage on the score of economy to keep the refuse about the premises as long as possible; and the use of deodorants of various sorts, or even of disinfectants, proves that this is the case, and that these systems all depend upon a fallacious principle. They should, therefore, be discouraged as much as possible, and only resorted to as temporary expedients, or with small populations, under exceptional circumstances."

PNEUMATIC SYSTEMS.

The Pneumatic systems which I have named above have been successfully operated in several cities abroad and have proved themselves

to be of good sanitary service and especially applicable to low-lying districts, and such places where sufficient grade for the water-carriage system cannot readily be obtained, and at places where the sewage must be pumped to be conveyed to a proper outfall.

The distinguishing feature of these systems is, that the sewage is transported by air instead of by water. The pipes of this system are sealed, air-tight, and may be laid regardless of grade (except in the Shone system). By a central pumping station the air is exhausted from them, causing a rapid flowing in of external air through the filth receptacles to which they are attached. This sudden influx of air carries the sewage before it at a great velocity until it is all collected and disposed of. The objections that may validly be made to this system are the excessive cost and the improbability of thorough cleansing of the pipes by the passage of air through them. Inasmuch as we have not a city in our State which would probably have to resort to this method, I will forego a more detailed description of it and pass on to the

WATER-CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

Water, being itself the great scavenger of nature, cleansing our bodies, our clothes, our homes, our food and cooking utensils, it is, in fact, the natural agent of all cleanliness. When it has performed this service then it becomes itself foul and loaded with various impurities, and is no longer in a condition fit for the uses of our homes, and is a great source of danger to health if permitted to remain about our habitations. Consequently, it should be gotten rid of at once in the most expeditious manner. In getting rid of this waste water, it is made, by the aid of gravity, the carrier of excrementitious matter and all domestic filth. We have, then, a method effecting the immediate, rapid and complete removal of domestic filth by an agency which, being itself an oxidizer, checks the putrefaction until it is removed beyond a point of contaminating influence. This agent being water, this method is very properly known as the water-carriage system.

By the proper application of the laws governing the flow of water in pipes, and by the proper regard for known features concerning the flow of sewage through pipes, this system is made to solve, in the greatest sanitary degree, the problem of filth-removal. In proof of this statement, we have the many cases of death-rate reduction—some mentioned but many others omitted in this paper—due to sanitary measures, all have been effected where the water-carriage system has been operated. Indeed, it could not be otherwise, for the principle is oviously the correct one, causing, as it does, the *immediate*, *rapid* and *complete* removal of all deleterious substances. It does not permit filth to be harbored and experimented with upon the premises, nor to remain and pollute the air, water and soil immediately surrounding our dwellings. It emphatically

should, and does, first remove the dangerous excretal and other effete substances, to a point beyond the power of exerting deleterious influences, and permit experimenting and utilization schemes to be practiced afterwards. I do not mean to say that the manurial properties of sewage should not be utilized and returned to the soil, but it is unquestionably the proper order that it should first be harmlessly removed and rendered itself harmless. The evil should certainly first be overcome, even should it cause the sacrifice of some good.

In the preceding pages I have shown that the tendency and the practice of all the conservancy or dry systems is to retain the filth about the premises for a long time after having simply deodorized it by dry earth or ashes; that it is thereby rendered harmless is only a presumption, and its correctness has not been borne out by any evidence whatever. Since we know so little of the effect of dry earth upon the disease-germs developed by putrefying excretal matters, but know so well the evil effect of these germs upon the health and life of man, it must be freely admitted that any system of conservancy is based upon an unsafe and wrong principle.

The only safety lies in getting rid of these obnoxious agencies in the most expeditious manner, and this is admirably done by the water-carriage system, in the cheapest manner possible, by the simple aid of gravity. It has been determined in practice that it costs but one-tenth to convey by water and gravity of the cost by cart removal.

It may be objected that a water-carriage system of sewerage, connecting as it does all parts of the town or city by a vast net-work of underground channels, has a tendency to freely circulate evil effects from accumulations in the sewer, and consequent generation of deleterious gases. But this is not a valid objection, as it can only occur from faulty construction, and is not a fault of the system itself. In constructing a system of sewers, it is not simply necessary to dig ditches and drop in the pipes, fit the joints with a little cement, and pass on. Such haphazard work in anything will surely prevent successful operation, and the evil results following such a course as this cannot justly be attributed to the fault of the principle. It is the abuse of the good principle that produces the evil.

In practice we have two water-carriage systems of sewage, the "Separate System," and the "Combined System." Under the "Separate System" the sewers are small and designed to carry only such substances as come properly under the head of sewage, which may be defined as the liquid and feculent refuse from dwellings and their appurtenances, leaving the storm-water and surface drainage to be treated separately.

Under the "Combined System," storm-water, surface and subsoil drainage is also included. Before discussing the relative merits of the two, I will briefly formulate the essential features for fulfilling the sanitary functions of a sewerage system. It should convey all sewage

immediately and rapidly to the outfall, so that there can be no time for decomposition or generation of gases while passing through the sewer; to effect this, it should be of proper size and gradient, of smooth bore, and laid to true allignment and gradient. It should be so well ventilated that there would be a constant interchange of air from within and without the sewer, so that what gas, if any, might be generated, would be so diluted as to be practically harmless. It should be occasionally flushed, so that no accumulations which might adhere to the sewer from irregular flow would become sufficiently decomposed to generate sewer gas. It should be impervious to water and sewage throughout its length, to preserve the soil from sewage pollution. To recapitulate, the prime essentials of a sanitary sewerage are:

1st. *Immediate*, *rapid* and *complete* removal of sewage beyond the point of danger.

2d. It should prevent the accumulation of noxious gases by sufficient ventilation and proper construction.

3d. It should be susceptible to effectual flushing.

4th. It should be impervious. Any sewer deficient in either of these requisites is a foe to humanity, and should be at once either reconstructed or its use discontinued.

For the "Combined System" the sewers are necessarily made very large; they are usually constructed of brick and of various shapes. The preferable shape is ovoidal, with the smaller end down, as this form provides maximum velocity to the minimum flow. The brick is likely to be more or less rough and porous, causing retardation of flow, accumulations of shiny substances, and organic matters, and soil pollution. In time of severe rain, when the sewer is running full, or nearly full, the excretal matters being in suspension, are left adhering to the sides of the sewer and in the crevices at the joints, and this filth must remain there, decomposing and giving off noxious gases until an equally severe storm comes again to wash this down and deposit a fresh supply of this antidote of health, as the flow recedes.

With each heavy rainfall, there are various substances which pass the catch-basin and form deposits on the bottom of the sewer, causing accumulating obstacles to the flow. By these obstructions, the sewage forms itself into innumerable cess-pools, which, in the dry-weather flow, is unmolested in its natural development of sewer gas and bacteria, jeopardizing the health and life of every inmate in each house with which the sewer is connected. It should be borne in mind that the native heath of bacteria is in just such dark and damp places as this affords. It is the great amount of sewer gas that is thus generated, which makes it next to impossible to sufficiently ventilate such sewers. They can be ventilated, and much external air introduced into the sewer, but not in sufficient quantity to overcome or purify the great volume of gas that accumulates in such sewers. A very great and

extremely popular objection to the combined system is, the great cost of providing such large sewers for carrying the storm-water to a distant point on account of its contamination when mixed with excrementitious matters, whereas, if it were not so polluted, it could, in most cases, at least, be readily turned into the natural channels and safely left to care for itself.

From what is above set forth, it may be reasonably claimed that neither of the essentials named above can be secured by the "Combined System."

On the other hand, each of these essential features can be secured and all these objections overcome by the "Separate System," when designed and constructed with proper engineering skill, under the guidance and direction of, and with due appreciation for, the sanitary requirements and the laws of sanitary science. There are many and divers objections to the "Combined System," both from an economic and a sanitary stand-point, which I might discuss, but I trust that enough is said to convince my readers that it is a radically wrong plan to turn excretal filth into the storm-water sewers. If storm sewers must be built, it will add but comparatively little to the expense to construct at the same time a system of impervious pipe sewers from the domestic filth only.

SEPARATE SYSTEM.

By a skillful application of the principles of the "Separate System," the solution of the filth-removal problem is greatly simplified. Instead of planning the sewers for the maximum of extremely variable flow, as in the "Combined System," with an enforced disregard for the dry-weather or sewage flow, we deal directly with this flow, with a comparative certainty as to its amount, which, as compared with the rain-water flow, is quite regular. It remains, then, but to determine the quantity of sewage which the system will be required to convey, and the proper adjustment of the size, form and kind of sewer proportionate to this service, to secure *immediate*, *rapid* and *complete* removal. Having secured this, each of the other sanitary requirements are but matters of proper design and construction. That the sanitary features and health-preserving efficiency of a system of sewers has been effected by the "Separate System" to a degree closely approximating perfection, has been in many cases demonstrated, both in this country and in Europe, where the system has been put into operation under a studied appreciation of the sanitary requirements and skilled direction.

The essential feature of this system is, that the sewers shall be small, or of a size just sufficient for the service which it is designed to perform. It has been determined that a small quantity of any fluid, when passing through a large channel or conduit, will have a sluggish flow and a total incapacity of removing obstacles in its path; but this same quantity,

when contracted in a small or suitable conduit, flows with a rapid and accelerated velocity, with effectual scouring properties, removing any ordinary obstacles that may be in its path. Hence it is that the small sewers of the "Separate System" give a service vastly superior to those of the "Combined."

To illustrate this: It has been determined that a six (6) inch pipe running half full of sewage, with a grade of 1 in 40, will give a velocity of 3 feet per second, while the same quantity of sewage passes through a twelve (12) inch pipe with the same grade, will have a velocity of but 2 feet per second. Again, a 12-inch sewer, flowing half full, with a grade of 1 in 200, will give a velocity of 3½ feet per second, a thoroughly self-cleansing velocity, while the same quantity of sewage, flowing through a 36-inch sewer, with the same grade, will give a velocity of 1¾ feet per second, which is not a self cleansing velocity.

The popular demand for large sewers is almost wholly founded upon fallacy. There has been, to some extent, a strong demand on the part of the laity and board of town commissioners that the sewers should be made "plenty big enough and some to spare," with the result that the sewer falls far short of fulfilling the sanitary demands, and the accumulations therein encouraged and effected make a serious item of expense in their removal. The popular demand regarding sewers should be that they be made *small enough* to perform the required service in an economic and sanitary manner. In a small sized, properly laid sewer, and properly adjusted to the required service, stoppages will rarely, if ever, occur, while, if it were replaced by a large sewer, stoppages will be constantly occurring, causing a large cost of maintenance and seriously interfering with the sanitary service which it is sought to obtain.

It has been so thoroughly demonstrated by actual experiment, that there can be no further question as to the efficiency of small-pipe sewers. A system of pipe sewers, properly adjusted and not too large for the work to perform, with proper grades and proper construction in all its parts, will *immediately*, *rapidly* and *completely* remove the domestic filth from without the town to a safe outfall, before any decomposition can take place, and while the sewage is comparatively innocuous and harmless. Not the least recommendation of the "Separate System" is the wide application to which it is adapted. Its cost being but one-fifth or one-sixth of the "Combined System," the smaller sized cities, such as we have in North Carolina, which would be debarred from the advantages of sewerage by the great cost of the "Combined System," can have all the benefits of the removal of domestic filth before the soil has become saturated and polluted by its habitual accumulation, by the application of the "Separate System," and at a comparatively small expenditure.

The scope of this paper will not permit going into the details of sewerage plans and construction. But I desire to briefly notice certain

general principles, features and facts connected with sanitary design and construction of a sewerage system, which should be well known and practiced, especially by boards of city commissioners, when the subject of sewerage is brought up for discussion.

PLANS.

Whether it is intended to construct a system of sewerage for the entire town or city, or to construct sewers only for the most thickly populated districts or streets, the first thing to be done is to have a complete system designed, embracing the entire municipality and the natural drainage area contiguous thereto. Having the design for the system as a whole, such parts as are desired may be constructed at once without interfering with the future construction. This section, being a part of a final whole, is perfectly adjusted to the future demands upon, and the future extensions from it. It is a permanent fixture, and unlike sewers which are so frequently built by piecemeal, and without any order as to harmonious connections, it will not have to be torn up and reconstructed when it is desired to sewer the remaining portions of the town or city. But the system may be extended as required, and from the inception to the completion the system will be adapted to all its parts, and continually serve as a properly adjusted part of the development into an harmonious whole, each part being properly adapted to the service which it is intended to perform in securing the sanitary benefits of a properly constructed system of sewerage.

The importance of this point cannot be overestimated, for it must be clearly seen that in a comprehensive system, all the parts must be in intimate relation to each other, and in fact they will be largely interdependent for thorough and successful service of the system, and unless it is designed as a whole, this regulation of the parts cannot afterward be obtained.

MATERIAL AND FORM OF SEWERS.

The material to be used in the construction of sewers should be vitrified salt-glazed earthenware pipe, up to a size sufficient to discharge 5,000 gallons of sewage per minute, viz.: an egg-shaped sewer with diameters of 2 and 3 feet with a grade of 1 inch in 500.

This material being subjected to an intense heat to take the salt glaze, is very hard, durable, and impervious; the glazing protects the sewer from the disintegrating action of the acids common to sewage, and secures a smooth surface for the sewage flow, aiding the cleansing properties of the sewer. The form of these pipe sewers should be circular up to a diameter of eighteen (18) inches, and with some qualities

of pipe to twenty-four (24) inches. Circular form is preferable, as it better resists the resultant of the external and internal forces acting upon it, and because, in the manufacture of sewer pipe, it is the most economic and the truest in form.

The elliptical or egg-shaped sewers have much in their favor in that they secure the greatest cross-section of flow for the wetted perimeter or frictional surface, and for their greater ability to resist the vertical pressure upon them which is the greatest of the external forces. So, that for sewers laid at a great depth, they are preferable to the circular form. In the larger sizes especially, where the volume of flow is likely to be subject to great fluctuations, they are likewise preferable. Their form should be made by compounding circular arcs of three different radii: the smallest radius for the bottom, a larger one for the top and a still larger radius for the two sides. The relative lengths of the vertical and horizontal diameters varies in the practice of different authorities, but a safe preference is the vertical equal to 1½ times the horizontal diameter.

SIZE OF SEWERS.

The size of the sewers in any system is dependent upon two factors, the volume of sewage and the grades obtainable. The chief objects to be obtained in regulating the size of sewers are, that they shall readily carry the maximum volume and secure a self-cleansing velocity. The velocity of flow is dependent upon the volume and rate of inclination. A small sized sewer must have a greater rate of inclination than a larger one to secure the same velocity, but the larger sewer must in turn have the same relative volume of sewage to its carrying capacity. Thus a ten (10) inch sewer flowing half full, to give a velocity of 4 feet per second must have a grade of 1 in 130, while a twelve (12) inch sewer will give the same velocity at a grade of 1 in 160, but it must be likewise flowing one-half full, *i. e.*, the volume of discharge must be 1410 gallons per minute, almost one and one-half (1½) times the volume necessary to secure the same velocity in the 10-inch sewer, which is 952 gallons per minute. Thus we see the need of the conscientious and painstaking performance of duty by the engineer in properly adjusting the size of the sewers of a system to the obtainable grades. The velocity necessary to secure self-cleansing properties has been determined by experiment and practice to be not less than 3 feet per second in sewer pipes of less than 12 inches diameter and not less than 2½ feet per second in pipes of 12 inches or greater diameter.

The minimum rates of inclination to secure this velocity is given by Latham as follows: a 4-inch house drain 1 in 90; a 6-inch sewer 1 in 140; a 10-inch sewer 1 in 230; a 12-inch sewer 1 in 450; a 15-inch sewer 1 in 550. But these figures presuppose the sewer to be flowing

one-half (½) full, but it is so frequent that the flow will be somewhat less than this, that it is desirable when working to minimum grades to figure for a greater velocity when flowing one-half (½) full in order to secure a self-cleansing velocity for the minimum flow. This velocity is taken at 4 feet per second for sewers of less than 12 inches diameter and at 3¼ feet for 12 inches and greater diameter in determining the following *desirable minimum gradients:*

Diameter	4	inches,	gradient	1	in	53
"	6	"	"	1	"	80
"	8	"	"	1	"	105
"	10	"	"	1	"	133
"	12	"	"	1	"	238
"	15	"	"	1	"	300
"	18	"	"	1	"	350

I have already referred to the fallacious popular demand for large sewers, so I deem it proper to show the actual carrying capacity of various size pipe sewers, when properly constructed, believing that the municipal authorities who would intelligently act upon a sewerage project will find the information of great value and assistance. In preparing the following tabulated statements I will assume a quantity of 60 gallons of sewage per capita per diem, one-half to flow off in eight (8) hours, the sewers to flow one-half full, which is a liberal assumption. I will assume also the above minimum gradients and deduce the following data of the *actual carrying capacity of properly constructed pipe sewers:*

Diameter of Sewer.	Rate of Inclination.	Gallons discharged per hour.	Equivalent Population.
4 inches.	1 in 53	4,716	1,258
6 "	1 " 80	10,539	2,812
8 "	1 " 105	19,003	5,068
10 "	1 " 133	29,385	7,836
12 "	1 " 238	34,402	9,174
15 "	1 " 300	52,280	13,941
18 "	1 " 350	77,917	20,778

Thus we see that a four (4) inch drain is amply sufficient for dwellings and good sized hotels, boarding houses, schools, and public institutions, and an eight (8) inch pipe is proper for many street mains.

Sewers that are unnecessarily large are not only a useless expenditure of money, but they seriously deteriorate the sanitary service. Ill-planned sewers of excessive size frequently serve to *carry off* the sewage when

the poor construction would cause stoppages in sewers of the proper size. But such *carry off* of the sewage is not the service that is contemplated in this paper; it is insanitary and extremely dangerous. It cannot be too often repeated that ill-planned and improperly constructed sewers are dangerous things to have about, and, in most cases, become worse than no sewers at all. "Eternal vigilance," both in design and construction, is the price of the full measure of sanitary service of a sewerage system.

FLUSHING AND VENTILATION.

These are classed together, as the object to be attained by each is the same, viz.: to prevent the generation and dangerous accumulation of sewer gas. There would be but little or no danger of this, in a well constructed system, removing the sewage rapidly to the outfall, if the sewers were always carrying the same volume. But as the flow is quite variable for different days and for different hours of the same day, there is a possibility of slight generation of sewer gas by the small particles and slimy matters adhering to the sides of the pipes, which would probably accumulate to dangerous proportions were no provision made to check this accumulation. This danger is, however, very effectually overcome by *flushing* and *ventilation*.

By flushing is obtained a periodic washing of the sewer of any particles that may be held in check from any cause. It is effected best by *flush tanks*, which discharge automatically at regular intervals with a great velocity and consequent cleansing power.

In a well designed and constructed system the periods of flushing may safely be from 24 to 36 hours apart, but in other cases it may become necessary to flush once or twice each day.

The quantity of the flush should be sufficient to secure a depth of flow slightly greater than that of the maximum volume of sewage.

A flushing apparatus should be placed at the head of each main and lateral sewer, and in some cases, at intervals along long lines of mains. Extensive systems of sewers should be divided into *flushing districts*, the districts to be flushed consecutively, beginning at the head of the system.

It will be evident that by such systematic and thorough cleansing the generation or accumulation of any great volume of sewer gas is prevented. The slight quantity which is in practice generally found to exist in sewers is innoccuously disposed of by proper provision for *ventilation*.

This consists of open shafts, connecting the sewer with the external air, causing a constant interchange and circulation between the atmospheric and sewer air. The sewer air is thereby diluted to a harmless degree and left free to maintain a uniform tension, whether the flow of

sewage be warm or cold, great or small, thereby preventing its power to force the trap connections of houses with which the sewer may be connected.

It is desirable that means of access to and inspection of all the parts of a sewer be provided by the construction of *man-holes* and *lamp-holes* at short intervals along its course, and they may be constructed so as to serve in a dual capacity, and act as ventilating shafts, thereby greatly assisting to obtain the desired ventilation.

DEPTH TO WHICH SEWERS SHOULD BE LAID.

This is a local consideration, dependent upon the nature of the soil and other characteristics of the locality to be sewered. They should, in all cases, be at sufficient depth to secure the proper gradient of house drains to the rear of the dwellings along their course, so that for sites of great irregularity of contour they should be laid at a greater depth than for localities of a gently rolling or level surface.

Since no branch from a sewer should be made by a vertical connection, it will be seen that an unnecessary depth of the sewers is a useless additional cost, both to the main sewers and to the house connections, so that the minimum allowable depth of sewers should be carefully determined according to the surrounding conditions.

Upon this subject there is a paragraph contained in my report upon the sewerage of the city of Raleigh, which, I think, will bear repetition here, as follows:

"In determining the minimum depth to which the sewers shall be laid, I have departed from the general custom of laying the sewers to such depth as to drain cellars, and have no provision for cellar service. The advantages to be derived from cellar service in sewer pipes is the drainage of wet or flooded cellars in wet weather, and permitting the placing of hopper-closets in damp, dark, out-of-the-way places in cellars. While these may be advantages, the first, at least, they are attended by very great disadvantages and objections. The sewers, in many cases, must be laid to nearly twice the depth to provide cellar service—more than doubling the cost of construction. The limited extent to which cellars are liable to be flooded in this city, I do not think would justify such increased expenditure. The great objection, however, to such service—and I deem it a very serious one—is the provision and encouragement that it gives for placing hopper-closets in cellars. In such a climate as this, such a practice would be extremely dangerous. Closets, to be maintained healthfully, must have an abundance of the great purifying elements—sunlight and fresh air. In the dark corners of cellars they can have neither of these, and in the warm season (considering human carelessness) I see but little to prevent them from becoming very hot-beds of disease germs—a constant menace not only to those

persons immediately around them, but to the entire city. I have, therefore, designed that the minimum depth of the sewers should be just sufficient to be below all water and gas pipes, beyond a possibility of contaminating the water service. Such depth I consider to be six (6) feet below the street surface.

We might permit of cellar service by the sewers in the strictly business portion of the city, where first floor and cellar space is very valuable, in such cases as the Sewerage Committee should deem urgently desirable, but with the greatest restrictions thrown around their use, and the care of and frequent inspection of closet connections."

In a city or town where cellars are liable to be frequently flooded, provision should be made for overcoming it, as it is very detrimental to the health of the community. Rather than place the sewers to a great depth for cellar connections, however, it will be found more economic and of much greater sanitary service to lay a pervious subsoil drain beneath the sewers at sufficient depth to lower the water level of the soil below the deepest cellars. In localities where the water level is high, the soil retentive and wet, and where phthisis is a prevalent disease, a system of subsoil drains should be constructed in conjunction with the sewerage system. The drains may be either beneath or beside the sewers in the same trench, thus drying the subsoil, which has been found in every case to greatly decrease the prevalence of this sickness.

In the foregoing pages I have consumed as much space as the occasion of this paper will permit, and perhaps more than my readers may enjoy, yet much that should be said is but only imperfectly and incompletely alluded to.

I have, however, endeavored to demonstrate the advantages of practicing sanitary measures and the dangers arising from their disregard. I have shown that the essentials are the provisions for the maintenance of "*pure air, pure water and pure soil*" in and about our homes. It has also been made evident that the first provisions looking to this end are a pure and wholesome supply of water and the construction of a *sanitary system of sewerage*. Having these as a foundation, a complete and perfect system of sanitation easily becomes a reality; without these prime essentials no amount of raking and scraping and garbage-collection can be developed into an effectual sanitary service. With these provisions, other sanitary measures may be carried out to perfection and preventable sickness and premature death may be wholly eliminated from the list of the results of moral criminality.

That what has been said in this paper may conduce, to some extent, to the consummation of this greatly-to-be-desired end, has been the earnest wish of the writer throughout its preparation.

WINSTON, N. C., January 10, 1889.

THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY OF TOWNS AND CITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

BY H. T. BAHNSON, M. D., Salem, N. C.

For much of the matter of the following pages the writer does not desire to claim originality. It is largely a collation of the most pertinent facts established by the researches of eminent sanitary scientists.

The necessity of a wholesome water-supply for our growing towns is rapidly increasing in importance, and this paper is written with a view to point out imperfections, if any exist, in such supplies as are already instituted, and to furnish data which may serve to prevent similar and perhaps graver errors in future undertakings of this kind.

If we study the history of modern towns we will be struck by the fact that a public water supply has generally followed a more or less destructive conflagration. The resulting loss of property has induced property-owners to take precautions against such calamities in the future. The average man will freely tax himself to insure the safety of his house and worldly goods, while he intrusts the lives and health of himself and family to the mercy of Providence. If Providence will preserve from disease and death, why will He not protect from fire? Which is the worse misfortune, to have a house burned down, or to see wife and children die of a preventable disease?

Probably these questions have not been asked; at all events, the prime object of a water supply seems to be the protection of property from fire. A town pays out of its revenues a rental upon the fire hydrants and the householder stints his family in the use of water, with an anxious eye to his water-tax.

The old heathen did better, as is shown by the remains of their magnificent acqueducts and public fountains and baths. Their water was used for cleanliness and the preservation of health—not to gorge the insatiable maw of that modern municipal toy, the steam fire-engine. Perhaps they lost more buildings, but they saved more lives.

Greek and Roman civilization looked to the health and bodily development of the citizen. Their religion consisted of the deification of heroes and the apotheosis of superior physical attributes. In this religion ablutions for the purification and invigoration of the body of the worshippers bore a prominent part. In the revolt against Pagan rites, which was brought about by Christianity, water was put under the ban because of the importance attaching to it in the heathen ceremonial. Self-abnegation and mortifying of the flesh took the place of personal cleanliness and attention to physical culture. Personal nastiness became the step-

ping-stone to canonization, and the odor of sanctity was no figure of speech. To the mind of such devotees, disease was of Divine origin, and plagues and pestilences were submitted to with resignation. An effort to prevent such visitations would have been regarded sacrilegious.

Out of this quagmire of superstition and fanatical perversion of Christian tenets the civilized world only gradually emerged after the lapse of centuries. Dogmatism and cant have been relegated to the limbo of the Dark Ages, where they originated, and "pure religion and undefiled" again demands a clean body as the abode of a pure heart. Science, the handmaid of religion, has displaced empiricism in medicine, and inaugurated the warfare upon filth as the cause of disease, which is the crowning glory of this age of progress and enlightenment. Most diseases can be prevented, some alleviated, and only a few cured. The prevention, therefore, rather than the cure of disease, is the goal of modern medical ambition.

The laws of life and health are daily becoming more clearly known and easier to comprehend, and it is the duty of the physician and sanitarian to bring them to the knowledge of the authorities and the public. But alas! the traditions and the prejudices of centuries are hard to eradicate, and although the ear of this generation can be reached by the propaganda of sanitation, the truths of its teaching usually require severe lessons to impress them upon the hearts and lives of a people. In spite of discouragements from wilful ignorance, or worse still, fatalistic indifference, modern sanitary science preaches and fights its crusade for the preservation of health and the prolonging of life, with confidence inspired by a righteous cause and the assurance of a final victory.

Water, from the earliest times, has been regarded as the symbol of purity. The sparkling dew drop, the refreshing rain, the bubbling spring, the dancing rivulet, the pellucid stream or lake, the deep, cold well, the crystal snow, the glass-like ice, to the natural eye present the embodiment of purity and healthfulness. It may be transparent and sparkling, grateful and refreshing, and yet, this apparently pure, health-giving water has carried in ages past, and is to-day carrying, disease and death to myriads of the human race. Modern science, with ruthless hands, tears away the veil which hides from our unaided eye the workings of nature's laboratory, and dispels our fondest illusions. It teaches us that "the moss-covered bucket" is a euphemism for malaria-breeding algæ, and "the life-giving element" we so eagerly quaff may be foul with pollution from stable and privy and swarming with death-dealing microbes.

Absolutely pure water does not exist in nature. Even the vapor in the atmosphere which surrounds our earth is laden with impurities and rich in minute organic life. The germs of the latter, owing to their great volatility, are carried by the wind to high altitudes and long distances; and, entangled in the crystals of snow, or gathered by the

globules of rain, are precipitated upon the earth's surface. The red snow of Greenland, the wonder of our school days' geography, derives its color from microscopic vegetable spores, and the so-called "mountain fever" has been traced to a similar origin, viz.: vegetable spores from the melting snow, carried into the springs and other sources of water supply.

But it is upon the surface of the earth, and the few feet of loose soil which compose its crust, that we find the principal sources of water-pollution. Dead and decaying animal and vegetable matter give life and sustenance to innumerable minute organisms, which we call microbes. Some of these are poisonous in their influence, while others serve as scavengers by promoting fermentation and putrefaction, resolving organic matter into its chemical constituents and fitting it to be absorbed by the radicles of growing vegetation. Saturated with decaying organic matter and the products of its decomposition, the water not needed for vegetable growth either evaporates from the earth's surface or passes into an adjoining stream, or percolates into the deeper recesses of the earth, until it is arrested by some impermeable stratum, from the edge of (or a seam in) which it bursts forth again in the shape of a spring. During its course through the deeper layers of the earth, it is constantly undergoing chemical and biological influences. The products of decomposition are thereby further resolved or eliminated by filtration, and the water appears again at the surface of the earth, nearly or altogether free from organic matter. Its purity in this particular depends, of course, upon the depth and character of the filtering material through which it has percolated. During its passage it dissolves and carries with it more or less, according to solubility, of the earthy and mineral matters which it encounters. Springs not being always accessible or of sufficient capacity, it becomes necessary to utilize the water from running streams and lakes or sink wells to the water-bearing stratum.

A spring or well deriving its water from a wooded or grass-covered area, protected from surface drainage and not holding in solution an excess of mineral or earthy salts, affords a healthful and perfectly satisfactory water-supply. Except in periods of great drought, the small amount of its organic and mineral ingredients would be no disadvantage, but only serve to make the water refreshing and palatable. But these desirable sources of water-supply can only exist in uninhabited, or at most, sparsely settled sections of country.

Surface drainage from uncultivated ground, especially if this be of a marshy character, contains a large amount of vegetable matter, from the decomposition of which, under certain conditions of soil and temperature, is developed the malarial poison. It is positively demonstrated that this poison is eliminated from water by filtration through the soil, and no malarial disease can be traced to a well or spring untainted by a

direct inflow from the surface. Nature's process may be successfully imitated, and artificial filtration, properly conducted, affords protection against malarial poison in drinking water.

As a country is settled, however, we have other and more terrible foes to encounter, in the effort to maintain the wholesomeness of our water supply. The rotting garbage which litters our streets and yards, laundry and kitchen slops and waste, the pig-sty and barn-yard, and above all, the privy, furnish pabulum for the development of the germs of what are known as zomotic and filth diseases. Their germs once developed, permeate the soil, and it is only a question of time when, the earth's filtering power being incapable of arresting them, they invade our sources of water supply, and produce sickness and death. Amongst these diseases are the various forms of diarrhœa and dysentery.

Common diarrhœa, as distinguished from its specific forms, *e. g.*, cholera, occurs generally whenever drinking water is sufficiently laden with impurities to cause irritation of the alimentary mucous tract. In periods of drought and consequent supersaturation with impurities of the scanty water supply, diarrhœa and dysentery are especially prevalent and attended with great mortality amongst children and the aged and infirm. That in most cases, diarrhœas, sporadic and epidemic, are due to a specific poison, acting otherwise than as a simple irritant, is settled beyond a doubt; but this poisonous principle, almost certainly a germ, has not yet been definitely determined. In many cases of diarrhœa, occurring from the use of water, the pollution of the latter has been so great that its excess of organic matter could be determined by microscopical and chemical analysis, and quite frequently its odor and taste sufficed to condemn it as unfit for use.

Cholera is a specific diarrhœa. Originating along the water courses in India, where it is always endemic, its germs are carried by travel and commerce to all parts of the world. We know that it is especially transmissible by water, and the latter may be contaminated either directly by choleraic excreta, or by the absorption of the exceedingly volatile germs from the atmosphere. So rapid is their dissemination that neither natural nor artificial filtration can be depended upon during the prevalence of this virulent disease. In an epidemic of cholera, no water should be drunk which has not been thoroughly boiled, passed through a reliable filter, and kept in an air-tight vessel. Boiling destroys the germs of the cholera by coagulating the albuminoids. Filtration deprives it of these coagulated albuminoids, and restores its sapidity by replacing the air expelled in boiling. If it were possible to adopt generally the same precautions at all times, the cases of sickness and death caused by unwholesome water would be reduced to a minimum. Under the influence of a cholera scare, no expense, no sacrifice of comfort or convenience is thought too great to be rendered as a free-will offering at the shrine of this awe-inspiring Moloch. But cholera rarely visits

our favored shores, and by a rigorous enforcement of quarantine regulations, we can entirely escape its ravages.

We read with horror of the desolation wrought by it a year ago in Italy and Spain; of cities decimated and abandoned by their terror-stricken inhabitants; of villages and whole districts depopulated, the living unable to care for the sick or bury the dead. We note with indignant amazement the squalor and filth, the unsanitary conditions which aided the dissemination and augmented the fatality of the pestilence, and, with Pharisaical complacency, we thank God that we are not as other men are.

We deliberately close our eyes to the fact that our country is constantly ravaged by diseases even more fatal, and quite as much due to filth as is cholera, for their origin and dissemination.

Foremost amongst these are diphtheria and typhoid fever. Both are produced by specific organic principles. Rotting garbage affords development to the germs of diphtheria, while the poison of typhoid fever has its origin in decomposing human excrement. The former is frequently, and the latter is almost invariably, conveyed into the system by drinking water. The deaths in this country every year from these two diseases outnumber by many times the severest epidemics of cholera or yellow fever. The latter, confined to a limited area, arrest the attention, while the former, on account of their widespread distribution, are regarded with equanimity, and submitted to as a matter of course. And yet, they are more easily prevented by us than either yellow fever or cholera. The latter diseases are of foreign importation, and a laxity of quarantine, for which we, as individuals or communities, are not responsible, may bring one or both of them upon us. Diphtheria and typhoid fever are home productions—the legitimate fruits of our own filth. The parent who throws his child into the fire, the husband who shoots his wife, the man who slays his neighbor, is justly condemned as a murderer. In what respect does he differ from him who breeds a pestilence that kills his wife, and child, and neighbor?

It is possible to evade or contravene human law, but the laws of nature are immutable and implacable; effect follows cause—crime brings punishment. The penalty may be delayed, but it is none the less certain. The foul drain, the reeking offal from kitchen and pig-sty, invite the waiting germ to breed the pestilence that throttles and suffocates our darling child, whose agonizing sufferings we are powerless to allay—whose piteous appeals for the help we cannot afford rend our bleeding hearts. The offending filth may be in our neighbor's premises, or on the public highway; this but shifts the responsibility, without mitigating the crime, or giving immunity from its penalty.

Diphtheria, as a distinct disease, was first described in 1835, as originating in the slums of Paris. Since that time, it has been recognized over the whole civilized world, and is justly regarded as the most fatal pesti-

lence of modern times. In the city of Brooklyn, the mortality during the past twelve months was nearly one thousand, and in other parts of the country it claims its victims in like or even greater proportion.

Its transmission by water-pollution is abundantly attested. There is no necessity to go outside of the State for evidence. In Winston and Salem not less than thirty sporadic cases have occurred during the past two years. All of these were in families using well water. The surroundings were most favorable for its development—garbage plentiful, and pig-sties numerous. In the houses of neighbors using water from the public supply not one case occurred. It frequently happens that diphtheria is prevalent on one ridge or water shed. In one case, under my observation, the disease in the course of years traveled about twenty miles along one ridge, taking the lives of over one hundred children, and, except by contagion, not affecting a single person on parallel ridges. The dreadful epidemics, ten to fifteen years ago, in Company Shops, Charlotte, Newbern and other places in the State, can only be accounted for by the general pollution of the wells.

Sanitary science teaches us that the virulence of diphtheria can be mitigated, and its germs prevented from propagation, by cleanliness in our premises and surroundings. In the city of Pullman, where sanitation is enforced by law, the disease is unknown. We know further, that it is highly contagious, spreading rapidly from the person and surroundings of the sick, and particularly from the body of the dead. Yet the dead body of the little victim is often left exposed to be gazed at by friends and kissed by relatives, the bedding and furniture of the sick-room placed in the yard to poison the atmosphere, and the sputa and dejecta of the patient thrown upon the ground to pollute the surrouding wells. Isolation of the sick, thorough disinfection, and prompt sealing up of the dead body will limit the contagion, and yet there is not a law on our statute books to enforce these simple and necessary regulations. Probably more than one thousand children in North Carolina are yearly sacrificed to this preventable disease by our indifference and stupidity. Shall the blood of these slaughtered innocents cry out from the ground in vain?

Typhoid fever is not a contagious disease like diphtheria. Its poison does not spread from the person and surroundings of the sick, and if several members of a family or community are stricken down by this disease, they do not contract it directly from one another. The poisonous germs are found only in the evacuations from the bowels of the sick. These, thrown upon the ground, or cast into the privy, multiply with amazing rapidity; and, washed by the rain into a stream, or percolating through the soil into a well or other source of water supply, spread the disease amongst those using the water. Water so polluted gives no evidence of its fatal properties. Neither by chemical nor by biological analysis can the presence of typhoid fever germs be detected with cer-

tainty. Natural filtration does not exclude them from a well, and it is unreasonable to hope that artificial filtration can do more. They resist the chemical and biological influences to which they are subjected in passing through the soil, are unaffected by frost, and retain their virulence indefinitely. The dejecta of a single patient, during the winter of 1884-85, were thrown out upon the frozen ground, and by the thaw in April were carried into the reservoir which supplied water to the village of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. In less than one month over seven hundred, and in less than three months twelve hundred people using the water were stricken down with the disease.

Typhoid fever respects neither age nor sex, and regards previous condition only in so far that the negro race is perhaps less liable than the white to its ravages. It flourishes alike in country and town. From the mountain to the sea-shore, wherever human excrement, directly or indirectly, finds access to drinking water, typhoid fever prevails. Exemption can be secured only by having passed through the disease—a second attack is very rarely observed. A neighborhood or community may for a long time escape a visitation, but sooner or later its time will come, unless the proper precautions are taken. An absentee returning home, a transient guest, a child from school, may at any time bring the disease from an infected locality. In these days of rapid and easy travel, such contingencies are of every-day occurrence.

In the absence of a registration law, we can only estimate the mortality from typhoid fever in North Carolina by a comparison with other States which have such registration. Giving ourselves the benefit of every advantage, we are forced to conclude that not less than five hundred of our citizens annually die from this disease. In the United States typhoid fever kills more than thirty thousand every year, and we suffer our share of the mortality. For each death we may count at least eight sick on an average eight weeks. The great majority of victims to typhoid fever are in beginning maturity—the most valuable and productive period of human life. Such a life is certainly worth $1,000. Eight sick for each death means four thousand sick eight weeks each year, or an average of six hundred sick every day in the year. A low estimate of the loss of productiveness and the general and incidental expenses of sickness would be $1 per day for each patient.

Let us summarize:—

Five hundred deaths at $1,000	$500,000
Six hundred dollars per day for sickness, 365 days	219,000
And we have a total of	$719,000

—a sum equal to the entire revenues of the State, ruthlessly squandered and literally wiped out of existence—taken from the resources of

our State and paid for the questionable privilege of mixing our own ordure with our drinking water.

These figures are appalling and may seem incredible, but let my reader examine his own family history and visit the neighboring grave-yards, and then make his own calculations. When he has accomplished this, I beg him to compute the anxiety, the sorrow and desolation—a task for which I confess myself entirely inadequate.

Other sources of water-pollution deserve more than the casual mention to which I limit myself. The blood and offal from slaughter-houses, the waste from manufacturing establishments, the refuse from saw and planing mills, should, for obvious reasons, not be allowed to rot upon the ground and be carried by storm-water into our streams. Sewage from paper-mills and tan-yards is especially objectionable, and the subsoil drainage from cemeteries is literally the draught of death.

Writers upon cholera in India ascribe its origin and virulence largely to the fact that the washing of clothes is carried on in the water which is used for drinking. How often do we see the washing of the family done at the well or on the bank of the spring? Need we wonder if such water is sometimes unwholesome?

The importance, nay, the vital necessity, for a pure water supply for our people, whether they are scattered over the country or aggregated in towns, must be conceded. As towns increase in population, the difficulty of procuring a wholesome water supply, and the dangers of its pollution, are correspondingly augmented.

It is asserted that a barrel of kerosene, poured into a hole ten feet in the ground, will contaminate all the wells in a radius of a quarter of a mile. Sooner or later, therefore, the poisonous products of decomposing filth must find their way into a well in proximity to a habitation and its out-houses. As population increases in a given area, so does the volume of garbage and filth and excrement. In addition to this, vegetation, which would otherwise assist in its disposal, decreases in inverse ratio to density of population. The bare ground of streets and yards becomes supersaturated with rotting refuse, which percolates through the subsoil into the wells. The germs of disease may not be in this pitcher full or that, but they will surely find us some day if we continue to use the water which contains them. A water-bed, or basin, cannot safely be used for concurrent purposes of water supply and the reception of offal. Sickness and death will follow as surely as the night succeeds the day. A new source of supply, therefore, must be sought, and this is the question that confronts every growing town.

It is fondly imagined by many that the purity of water can be determined by chemical or biological analysis. While water in which gross impurities are detected by either process is justly condemned as unfit for use, the reverse of this axiom by no means follows. There are many sources of error, and I will mention a few:

1st. Water analyzed to-day and found unobjectionable may easily become foul with pollution to-morrow. It is obviously impossible to analyze water every time we want a drink.

2d. Water purposely polluted with cholera and typhoid fever poison has been pronounced of good quality by chemical tests.

3d. Until we can recognize the germs of the various filth diseases, the biological analysis of water can give only negative results. There is every reason to hope that success will crown the painstaking efforts now being made to isolate and determine these poisonous germs: but even then their exclusion from our water supply must continue to be our only safeguard.

In the selection of a water supply, we should not be contented with an examination of the contour of the water-shed. It must be remembered that, in most sections of our State, the crust of the earth is of very recent formation—the result of denudation and atmospheric action upon the underlying rocks. These may, and, indeed, generally do, dip at a considerable angle to the surface. Surface drainage and subsoil drainage, therefore, are often in different or even opposite directions, and our calculations as to the area which supplies this or that water basin are frequently at fault. It must be evident, then, that we should have an accurate knowledge of the dip and strike of the water-bearing stratum. Nowhere could the services of a competent geologist or engineer be more profitably utilized than in the selection of a site for a water supply.

North Carolina is a well watered State, and our surface is not yet settled so thickly that a suitable area for a wholesome water supply cannot be found, in most cases, near a town. Such localities should be secured without delay, and zealously guarded against contamination. It needs no argument to convince a thinking man that this course is true economy. What ought to be done should, in all cases, be done at once. It is we who are interested in this matter, now in our own time and generation; for what does it avail us that our town is supplied with pure water ten years hence, if at that time it be remarked of us: "Ah, yes, I remember him well; he died of typhoid fever eight years ago." And it is an easy matter to so arrange the financial burden that part of it shall fall upon those who will hereafter participate in its benefits.

The purity of the water should be the first consideration. We must go to nature for this, and take advantage of her lavish generosity in this direction. In some cases springs may afford a sufficient supply, in others a large stream, in still others a neighboring lake. These failing, it may be there is an impervious stratum below our polluted water-shed, piercing which, we find an abundance of uncontaminated water. Such water is utilized in Brooklyn and Memphis, and is the hope of Newbern and Goldsboro in our own State.

Whatever the source, it cannot be too strongly emphasized, that it

must be pure, and must be kept pure. The drainage area of the supply must be kept under the closest supervision, and the health authorities empowered to protect the many against the careless or wanton encroachments of the few.

Next in importance to purity is abundance of water supply. It has been well said that the true test of civilization is the consumption of water for domestic purposes. Although custom sanctions the practice, it is manifestly unwise, as well as unjust, to levy a tax on water for domestic use, and, without money and without price to the owner, pour a hundred or a thousand times as much into a burning building. Such a tax bears unequally upon the people, and is, in the case of the very poor, prohibitory. The latter, if possible, avoid using the taxed water, and resort to suspicious, if not certainly polluted, private sources of supply. A revolution of the present system can hardly be brought about immediately, but such a reduction of charges as will enable even the poorest to make ample use of pure, wholesome water is a sanitary necessity, and deserves the earnest consideration of town authorities everywhere. Sickness is impoverishment, health is wealth; and not only is the good name of a town injured, but the lives and health of the better classes are imperilled if filth diseases prevail among the poor.

The introduction of a wholesome and abundant water supply into a town is simply a question of money—not what it costs to obtain, but what it costs to do without. The inhabitants of a town must be short-sighted indeed, if they hesitate at any outlay which will prevent disease, increase their health and longevity, correspondingly augment their productive activity, and lessen their death-rate.

Vienna, in one year, decreased her mortality by typhoid fever from 341 to 11 per 100,000 by introducing spring-water in place of that drawn from the Danube river. Baltimore, Brooklyn, Memphis and other American cities have done equally well. How long would it take such a saving of life and health to balance the cost of the most expensive water-works?

Bad water affords a valid pretext for the use of alcoholic liquors to prevent its poisonous effects. If our prohibition friends deprive the poor man of his tipple, they should certainly aid in providing something more wholesome to supply its place. Apart from the encouragement and quasi-justification for the use of intoxicating beverages which unwholesome water furnishes, it is an established fact that polluted water causes more deaths, more sickness, more sorrow, misery and destitution than all the stills in the State.

Sanitation prescribes temperance in all things, and positive avoidance of morbific agencies. Compared to it, prohibition is a rush-light to the sun, an episode, a side-show to a great caravan. Sanitation once established as a governing principle in State and family, prohibition

would naturally become a question of expediency to an elevated and enlightened public sentiment.

As has been mentioned above, the introduction of a public water supply has generally been with a view to protection from fire. Indeed, until within the past forty years, a connection between drinking-water and specific forms of disease was, at best, only suspected. Since sanitary science has positively demonstrated this causative relation, various expedients have been adopted in a futile effort to correct and remedy the impurities which are known to exist in established water supplies.

A brief mention of these expedients may prove interesting. The principal ones are sedimentation, æration, chemical precipitations, and various modifications and combinations of these processes. All of these are imitations of natural processes, and, of necessity, as imitations, fall short of the original.

Sedimentation takes place naturally in lakes and streams, and, on a smaller scale, in wells and springs. The particles of earthy matter, from their own weight, subside to the bottom, and along with them more or less of organic impurities. Storage reservoirs possess this advantage, and necessarily add much to the appearance and healthfulness of the water, their good effect being proportionate to their capacity and the length of time water is exposed to their influence. In seasons of unusual turbidity, no less than ten tons of earthy matter and one-half ton of decomposing organic substances are thus eliminated from the 20,000,000 gallons of lake-water which constitute the daily supply of Cleveland, Ohio. That the elimination of such a mass of putrescent filth is of the greatest advantage must be self-evident. Nevertheless, sedimentation is but a poor safeguard against disease. The infected water which prostrated twelve hundred of the eight thousand inhabitants of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and killed one hundred and thirty, passed through three storage reservoirs to accomplish its deadly mission. Sedimentation is limited in its value and adaptability, and care must be taken to prevent stagnation in storage reservoirs.

Every one has noticed the greenish scum which generally covers a stagnant pond. If we follow the effluent of such a pond, we notice that very speedily the water becomes clear and sparkling, especially if there is enough descent to cause ripples or falls in the stream. This process has been successfully imitated by forced æration in some storage reservoirs, notably at Brooklyn, New York, where stagnation produced such a scum, and the filthy water was restored to a potable condition. The decomposition and destruction of the vegetable matter composing the scum, was effected by the oxygen in the air forced through it.

Chemical precipitation by means of alum, various salts of iron, lime, etc., etc., is a useful adjumant to sedimentation and filtration. It is not necessary to inquire whether the action of these agents is strictly chemical, or in part mechanical. They undoubtedly hasten the subsi-

dence of the grosser organic and inorganic impurities suspended in water, but cannot be depended upon to eliminate the specific germs of disease. These are so tenacious of their vitality that their destruction could be accomplished only by an amount of purifying agents, which would be of itself dangerous to human life.

Artificial filtration consists of the passage of water through beds of gravel, charcoal, coke or other porous substances. Theoretically, it is the most promising means for purifying water, and the result of the process, if properly conducted, is most gratifying to the eye and taste of the consumer; a perfectly limpid, appetizing water. The defect in artificial filtration is that it undertakes a thousand or even a million fold as much as nature. It has neither the time nor the surface to effect percolation after nature's method. More water passes through a filtering bed under strong pressure in an hour than nature purifies, on the same area, in one or more years. Some filters are arranged for a reversal of current and a scouring of the filtering material, and it is claimed that they are thus thoroughly cleansed. But who can confidently assert that such reversed current and even scouring will remove all the minute impurities which have been forced against the surface or entangled in the interstices of the filtering material? It is not denied that some organic matter remains after filtration, and it is only a natural inference, that owing to their minute size and great vitality, the germs of disease shall longest and most successfully resist elimination. The guarantee of a patent filtering company is worthless from a scientific, sanitary standpoint. A crucial test would be the prolonged use, by themselves and families, of water impregnated with typhoid and diphtheritic germs, and passed through their filter. They ought to have at least as much faith in their assertions as is shown by the veterinarian in England, who declares that hydrophobia exists only in the imagination of its victims, and, up to last accounts, had allowed himself to be bitten by 147 rabid dogs.

Filtration will probably remove malarial poison, and suffice to purify for drinking purposes the water from lakes and rivers. If these are of large size, we might reasonably hope, that if pollution existed it would be so diluted in a vast body of water as to be innocuous. And yet, Chicago, which derives it water supply from Lake Michigan, through a tunnel opening two miles from the shore, is about to extend the tunnel three miles further out to insure exemption from pollution.

The sum of our knowledge on the subject of artificial purification of water is thus tersely expressed by the English Commissioners: "Of all the processes which have been proposed for the purification of water polluted by excrementitious matters, there is not one which is sufficiently effective to warrant the use, for dietetic purposes, of water which has been so contaminated."

We may add: Water to which sewage has access, directly or indi-

rectly, by surface or subsoil drainage, should, from that fact alone, be excluded from all consideration as a possible source of water supply for drinking purposes.

The sanitary requirements of a public water supply are only two in number, viz.:

First. *Purity—i. e.*, absolute freedom from apparent and possible, both present and future, contamination and pollution. This necessitates undisputed control and watchful supervision of the water-shed and the surface area supplying it.

Second. *Quantity—i. e.*, water in sufficient abundance and cheap enough to be used freely for domestic purposes by all classes. This requirement can only be met when the water works are owned by the town. Such ownership would result in the closing of private wells and springs, which are always liable to pollution.

Let us summarize the reports of the various public water supplies in the State, as furnished me by friendly correspondents, and see how these requirements are fulfilled.

Asheville.—Water taken from Swannanoa River, four miles above city. Stream is large, rising in the Black Mountains and flowing through a sparsely-settled and cultivated valley. Water occasionally turbid from rains. Filtered by Hyatt method, a combination of filtration with forced aeration and chemical sedimentation. Supply abundant. Works owned by the city. Meter rates, 25c. per 1,000 gallons. Average cost per year for a family of six persons, $10. Not yet in general use by poorer classes. Water introduced only a year ago, but since its introduction a marked decrease of typhoid fever and enteric diseases is noted.

Charlotte.—Water-works established 1881–'82. Owned by a company. Source of supply on outskirts of town, from several small streams and ponds; also surface water. Storage reservoirs of 16,000,000 gallons capacity. Water often muddy and liable to pollution, as company has control of only a small area of water-shed. Average consumption, 265,000 gallons per day—a little over one-fourth capacity. Water rates, 50c. per 1,000 gallons. Average cost per year for a family of six persons, $20. Not in general use by poorer classes, but increased healthfulness noticed among consumers.

Concord.—Supply taken from a remarkably pure spring near centre of town. No apparent connection with immediately surrounding area. Capacity, about thirty thousand gallons per day. Works owned by private individual. Water not in general use.

Durham.—Works owned by a company. Water introduced two years ago. Supply derived from several springs, six miles north of town, whose waters are impounded and collected into a reservoir. Surrounding country hilly and rocky, with sandy surface and clay subsoil. No habitations near. Reservoir closely fenced and whole works guarded. Water, after heavy rains, slightly turbid from clayey sediment. Capacity

four times greater than is demanded by present size of town. Water is pretty generally used--at least, by better classes. Meter rates, 40c. per 1,000 gallons. Average cost per year for family of six persons, $16.

Fayetteville.—Present system of water-works introduced in 1824. Belongs to town. Supply is from springs just outside corporate limits. Water collected in a brick reservoir and conveyed through bored logs, connected by iron couplings. Capacity about eighty-five thousand gallons per day. In limited use. Rates, ...

Goldsboro.—No public water supply. Contract entered into by city with a Northern company to supply 2,000,000 gallons per day at a price for family consumption of $5.50 per faucet, making average cost per year for a family of six persons at least $15.00. Supply to be taken, if possible, from driven wells sunk below underlying marl stratum. This would probably be unobjectionable, but if water is taken from Little River its wholesomeness is questionable.

Greensboro.—Works established during the past year and belong to a company. Supply taken from springs one and one-half miles from centre of town, and beyond a creek, so as to be free from town drainage. Area supplying springs belongs to a private individual, with no dwellings, and mostly covered with forest. Supply limited and not yet much used. Water often muddy, ascribed to newness of storage reservoir, but as company proposes putting in a filter, there is probably surface drainage. Meter rates not to exceed 25 cents per 1,000 gallons. Average cost per year for a family of six persons $10.00.

Raleigh.—Works owned by company. Supply taken from Walnut Creek, above any possible inflow of city drainage. Area of water-shed extensive, embracing both cultivated and woodland, and including part of the village of Cary. Special legislation has been obtained for the protection of stream and water-shed, but its great extent renders proper supervision difficult, if not impossible. Capacity ample for present needs. Direct service from pumps, with stand-pipe pressure for fire protection. Water filtered by Hyatt method. Storage reservoir for filtered water. Meter rates, 40 cents per 1,000 gallons. Average cost per year for family of six persons $16.00.

Salem.—Water-works first established over one hundred years ago. Supply taken from springs of limited capacity and distributed in cisterns throughout the village. Superseded by present system in 1878. Works owned by a company. Supply derived from shallow wells, alongside the course of a stream which drains a section of Winston and Salem. Water always clear and tests have failed to detect connection with stream, or surface drainage. Storage reservoir for fire protection; direct service for ordinary consumption. Rates, 50 cents per 1,000 gallons. Average cost per year for family of six persons $20.00. Absence of zymotic diseases noted among consumers.

Salisbury.—Works owned by a company. Supply taken from Cane

Creek, two miles southeast of town, away from town drainage. Area supplying creek, largely cultivated ground. Water muddy and not used for drinking purposes.

Wilmington.—Works owned by a company. Water taken from Northeast River at its junction with the Cape Fear. River 450 feet wide at site of pumping-station. Subject to tidal influences. Located one mile or less above docks, shipping and sewers, and receives drainage from several cemeteries, slaughter-houses and a large part of the city, through a creek emptying into Northeast River one quarter of a mile above works. Rice fields on opposite side of river, and large guano works one mile above on Cape Fear river. Water discolored from swamps (cypress water), as is the case with nearly all river and pond water in Eastern Carolina. Supply unlimited. In only limited use for drinking purposes, though doubtless far more wholesome than the water in private wells. Meter rates, 20 cents per 1,000 gallons. Average cost per year for family of six persons, $10.00.

Winston—Works owned by a company. Supply derived from shallow wells alongside of a stream draining mostly cultivated lands and old fields, and receiving surface water from the suburbs of Winston. A dam across the stream and above the wells arrests its flow and serves for pumping purposes. Water never muddy, and tests have failed to show any connection with adjoining stream. Supply more than equal to demand. Water not in general use by poorer classes. Absence of zymotic diseases noted amongst consumers. Meter rates, 50 cents per 1,000 gallons. Average cost per year for family of six persons, $20.00.

As a model for comparison, I wish to describe the water supply of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum. The water is taken from an impounded mountain stream, six miles from the asylum. The entire surface area of water-shed, which is covered with forest, is owned and guarded by the asylum authorities. Supply is ample for the present needs, and can be nearly doubled by erecting storage tanks in the upper part of the building. Service is direct, with a constant flow, and the water is free to the consumers.

Approaching nearest to the model set by the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, we must place the Asheville water supply. Until the valley of the Swannanoa is well settled, the risk of pollution may be excluded, and the naturally pure water has the advantage of æration afforded by the swift mountain stream. Durham and Greensboro* are next in the

*Since writing the above, I am informed that the impounding reservoir of the Greensboro water works is part of an old mill pond, from the main body of which, and the stream supplying it, it is separated only by a bank of muck and earth taken out for the purpose of deepening it. This reservoir is liable to overflow of back-water, and is partly supplied by seapage, from both pond and stream. Such being the case, Greensboro must be placed far down on the list of doubtful or dangerous water supplies.

list, their water-sheds only requiring watchful supervision to maintain their integrity. They are at present virtually under control of the water companies and need only to become actually their property to fulfill the first requirement demanded by sanitation. Raleigh's supply depends for its safety upon the permanency of the lively appreciation of danger at present evinced by its health authorities.

Leaving Concord and Fayetteville out of consideration, because their supply is too limited to be generally utilized, we are compelled to place Winston, Salem, Salisbury, Charlotte and Wilmington in the doubtful list of water supplies, their risk from pollution, and their inability to avert the danger, increasing in the order in which they are mentioned. Without legislation they are all powerless to protect their water supply, while the last mentioned is besides at the mercy of influences beyond human control.

How well the second requirement is met I leave my readers to decide. How many poor families in our North Carolina towns can afford to pay a yearly water tax of $15 or $20, especially when it is considered that a plumber's bill of at least equal amount must precede the introduction of water to their premises?

I would not detract an iota from the praise justly merited by the public-spirited citizens who, realizing the necessity of their towns, and impatient with the apathy of municipal authorities and the general population, have invested their private means in the laudable undertaking to provide better protection from fire and superior water facilities. It is only just that these public benefactors should reap some reward besides the approval of a good conscience, and no man can grudge them the small dividends that are usually returned by such investments.

I can only repeat, that to enable all classes to make sanitary use of our public water supplies, the cost must be very much cheapened from the present figures, and the only way to accomplish this result, without injury and loss to individuals, is to vest the ownership of public water-works in the town or city supplied by them.

If I have been followed, it must be evident that individual effort to preserve the purity of a water supply will not avail. Your well or spring may become polluted by your neighbor's privy or filthy premises, in spite of the strictest attention to cleanliness on your own domain. We have, to be sure, laws for the abatement of nuisances, and anything prejudicial to health may be complained of, and, if proved a nuisance, removed by process of law. The history of the expensive and prolonged litigations for the draining of mill-ponds in various localities in the State may be cited as instances of the cumbersome and inefficient action of the law. In practice, the law has become a prolific field for quarrels and feuds, and an effective means to exhibit spite and ill-will. It is often more honored in the breach than in the observance, and many a

man risks the lives and health of himself and family rather than complain of the filthy habits and practices of his neighbors.

Whether sanitary laws are disobeyed through ignorance, carelessness or perversity, by yourself or your neighbor, punishment comes, and is as apt to strike the innocent as the guilty. Indeed, in many instances, it is the innocent especially who suffer, for it seems that there is to some extent an immunity from filth diseases in individuals and families who do not know what it is to be clean. They become, as it were, acclimated to their surroundings, and thrive in a filth which would sicken and kill more sensitive and highly organized natures. To these they become producers and purveyors of diseases from which they may be themselves exempt.

Communities demand protection from such influences, and appoint sanitary inspectors and boards of health, but by limiting their expenditures and crippling their executive powers by restrictive legislation, the object and aim of their existence is thwarted, if not entirely abrogated.

For the successful conduct of any business, a knowledge of his duty, executive ability and responsibility are required of an employee. How much more are these necessary in the maintenance of life and health—the business of mankind in this world, next in importance only to the salvation of the soul? Yet, how often do we see in a community a health officer appointed, not for his knowledge and fitness for the duty, but because his services, such as they are, can be obtained for the least money? Some communities, indeed, have no health officer, but entrust their sanitation to the mercy of a sanitary policeman, usually an ignorant hireling, whose principal recommendation is, perhaps, his known disregard for the nuisances he is expected to abate.

That we may know what we are about, we should first ascertain the facts as to the existence and prevalence of disease in our State. While it may prove difficult, perhaps impossible, to carry out in the rural districts, a system of death records and burial certificates should be enforced in every incorporated community, and the presence of contagious and infectious disease immediately reported to the constituted authorities. The physician who attends a case of such disease should be held responsible for its isolation and the disinfection of the excreta and surroundings of the patient. In this way only can our atmosphere and soil and water be kept free from the germs which cause and propagate disease. The health officer must prevent the accumulation and superintend the removal of garbage and filth, including the contents of closets and cesspools, in private as well as public premises. To accomplish this, he must be clothed with indisputable authority, and penalties should attach to those who obstruct him in his work, as well as to his failure to carry out these essential sanitary regulations. Returns at stated intervals should be made to the State Board of Health, one of whose functions it should be to direct and control the enforcement of the sanitary laws and hold

to personal accountability its transgressors. As at present constituted, the State Board of Health is simply an advisory body, with no executive powers and only limited responsibility.

The public water supplies should be guarded with especial care by the local authorities, but in many instances these would be powerless without the co-operation of the authorities of the State. This is shown by the action of Raleigh in securing special legislation to prevent the pollution of its source of water supply. Without such legislation, every public water supply in the State, located outside the corporate limits of a town, is completely at the mercy of every ignorant or wanton trespasser. In Massachusetts, the law prohibits the drainage of any polluted substance into a stream within twenty miles above the place where it is used for a water supply, and gives the supervision of public water supplies to the State Board of Health. The approval of the board is a legal requirement for the introduction of every system of water supply or sewerage.

The report of the committee on the pollution of water supplies which was read at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 20th–23d, 1888, and from which I have made some extracts in this paper, concludes: "It is the well considered belief of this Association that it is an imperative necessity, that State Legislatures should give their boards of health that financial support which would enable them to act intelligently on all questions pertaining to the public water supply, investing them at the same time with the supervision of the said supplies, and with power to preserve these waters from contamination by sewage or other injurious matters."

It may be objected that a sanitary law, such as I have outlined, would be too costly. It may cost the one hundredth part of what is annually lost to the State by typhoid fever alone, and perhaps approximate or possibly slightly exceed the one four-hundredth part of the entire loss by preventable diseases. If it did not annually save one hundred times its cost, it would be a dismal failure.

If we look at what has been accomplished elsewhere, these statements will not seem unwarranted. In Michigan the saving of life from scarlet fever in the last eleven years amounted to 3,718; and in 1886 appropriate sanitary measures saved the lives of 298 persons, who, under the usual conditions, and according to former epidemics, would have died of diphtheria in a few localities. In Memphis, the death-rate has been reduced in six years from 35 per 1,000 to 23.8 per 1,000. In Chicago, the death-rate has been reduced in the last five years from 26 to 19.46 per 1,000, a saving of nearly 20,000 lives.

Let us take a lesson from Florida. Last winter a case ef yellow fever was smuggled into Key West. There was only a nominal board of health in the State, and the physician who attended the patient, just as is the case in our State, was under no responsibility to report the nature

of the disease. Other cases appeared in various parts of the State, and the facts were suppressed. It was nobody's business to let the truth be known. Need I recall the terror and panic of the people of Florida, the horrified amazement of the rest of the country when it learned that nearly the whole State was infected by the dreaded pestilence? Leaving out the deaths and sickness, the mere money loss to the State from the suspension of business and the depreciation of the value of property, can only be reckoned by millions, while the confidence of the civilized world received a shock from which it will take years to recover. A properly constituted board of health would have had timely notice of the first case, and stamped out the disease before it became epidemic. It is needless to say that the first care of the Florida Legislature will be the establishment of a model State board of health.

Until the year 1885 the Legislature of the great State of Pennsylvania entertained the quite prevalent opinion that sanitation was a local affair, and restricted their sanitary legislation to the larger cities. Then came the Plymouth epidemic, and, as a result, a State board of health. Do we in this State need a similar lesson?

The North Carolina Board of Health need the moral and financial support of the people of the State to carry out their mission. If these are given grudgingly, only niggardly returns can be expected. Give them enough to prosecute their noble work, and if they fail to fulfill their promise and your expectations, they will deserve to be cast out as unprofitable servants.

The moral aspect of sanitation has been incidentally touched upon. If I point a loaded pistol at a fellow-man, and pull the trigger, I commit a murder. If I knowingly allow that man to be exposed to a disease which takes his life, am I innocent of his death? Human law may enonerate me, but how can I plead at the bar of God and my own conscience? The laws of life and health are plain and simple. They are the laws of God; we know them; happy are we if we do them. The time has come in modern civilization when ignorance and indifference cannot be pleaded in excuse for neglecting the enactment and enforcement of sanitary laws.

In ghastly mockery of the words of hope and resignation graven on the tombstones of our loved ones, who have succumbed to preventable diseases, we see standing out in letters of fire, which should scorch and sear our consciences: "Strangled by filth!" "Killed by wilful ignorance and neglect!"

The deaths from preventable diseases in this State are simply murders, and we are left to decide in how far each of us is answerable to the just Judge of all for the crime.

The ignorance and indifference, the fatal blunders of the past, cannot be remedied; we cannot recall the dead; but if to-day we mend our ways and heed the sanitary demands of the living, our loved and lost ones will not have suffered and died in vain.

THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF HEALTH.

By J. L. TUCKER, M. D., Member of N. C. Board of Health.

Dr. Mapother, in his "Lectures on Public Health," defines "Hygiene or Sanitary Science" to be "an application of the laws of physiology and general pathology to the maintenance of the health and life of communities by means of those agencies which are in common and constant use." The law, recognizing the utility of a science thus defined, gives to the several counties in this State local boards of health, whose executive officers are to be chosen from the physicians legally qualified to practice, and are to be known as County Superintendents of Health. The "Duties and Responsibilities" appertaining to this office are subjects to which I would ask your brief attention.

The act regulating the duties of this important office may be briefly summarized:

It shall be his duty to collect vital statistics, to make medico-legal post-mortem examinations for coroners' inquests, to attend prisoners in jail, poor-house and house of correction, and to make examination of lunatics for commitment. He shall be the sanitary inspector of the jail and poor-house of his county, making monthly statements to the board of commissioners. The duties are further enlarged and the responsibilities increased so as to bring, with the advice of the local board of health, the important matter of inland quarantine under his control. Diseases dangerous to public health, viz.: Small-pox, scarlet fever, yellow fever, and cholera are to be quarantined and isolated at the expense of the county, town or city in which they occur. It shall be his duty to abate nuisances; and finally, the important matter of vaccination is committed to his care.

The field thus outlined is broad enough, and the soil sufficiently fertile to invite occupancy, with a promise of a rich harvest, not alone to the physician and sanitarian, but as well to the philanthropist and public-spirited citizen.

The system of medical and sanitary inspection, as applied to our jails, almshouses and houses of correction, has already yielded fruits of a most gratifying character, and the increased interest this matter is receiving at the hands of our Superintendents, in more detailed reports to the *Monthly Bulletin*, promises still greater results, which, from the very nature of the work, must commend it to the support of all good people throughout the State. But unfortunately, many of our counties are without health boards, and their public institutions are left without the care and superintendence of health officers.

It is almost incredible in this enlightened age, in which all the lines

of art and science are advanced—an age so prolific of good works—that there should be a penal institution or a house of alms in the State in which the inmates are denied the blessings of sunlight, pure air and wholesome food; and yet, sickening and revolting as the recital is, such enormities are being constantly brought to the notice of the medical profession, some of whose members have been prompt in language, caustic and eloquent, to expose and denounce these cruelties. It has been but a short while since a distinguished* President of the North Carolina Medical Society, in his annual message to that body, directed public attention to this matter. Describing his visit to a North Carolina city, where he found a singular blending of "wealth and religion," piety and sin, in a city partly noted for the culture, elegance and refinement of her citizens, he thus describes his visit to the jail: "Inside an encircling brick wall, pierced by two small windows, was an iron cage, twelve feet square and twelve feet high; the cage was divided by one iron floor into two stories; each of these was subdivided into two cells and a passage way. After my eyes had become accustomed to the dim light, I counted twenty-four human beings huddled in these confined quarters. They were clothed in rags, and a few tattered pieces of blankets and sacks constituted their bedding. Many of these poor wretches had laid there for many months awaiting trial for petty offences; the place was reeking with filth, and the stench was beyond description. Every sanitary necessity was absent."

Other gentlemen, in language no less pungent, have directed attention to these foul blots upon our civilization, and to our county superintendents of health belongs the duty of redressing the wrongs. Let it not for a moment be supposed that our superintendents will fail in their duty. Frequent inspections, with detailed statements to the county commissioners, and given to the public through the *Monthly Bulletin*, setting forth the sanitary need of each and every public building, with suggestions as to the hygienic needs of the inmates, will arouse a sentiment in the counties which officials dare not oppose. Failing in this, let us take the matter to our grand juries, and in official capacity deliver them homilies on public hygiene, setting forth the dangers of overcrowding, foul air, impure water, and unwholesome food, and in the name of a common civilization, demand an abatement of these nuisances. The need of greater oversight upon the one thousand resident insane in the several counties cannot be too strongly emphasized. A register setting forth age, residence, cause and type of insanity, with frequent reports to the county commissioners as regards conditions, wants and needs of these people, will go far towards securing for them the care and treatment which an enlightened and civilized people are expected to bestow on the ignorant, helpless and unfortunate. These questions involve grave

*Dr. H. T. Bahnson, meeting of Medical Society at Charlotte, 1888.

responsibilities, and are important enough to command the best executive ability and the profoundest medical and sanitary knowledge.

Let it not be said, as has been said recently by a distinguished alienist, that "those* under county care are daily passing downward, by steady stages, to the level of hopeless alienation in such accumulating numbers that humanity sickens at the conception, both at what they endure now and what life has in store for them, and all who hold them dear." Let us urge upon our county commissioners the need of better facilities at our almshouses for the care and treatment of the insane, especially for those who are awaiting commitment into the asylums of the State, and as far as possible, let us use our efforts to ameliorate their conditions. Earnest, intelligent and brave endeavor on the part of our superintendents will remove present evils.

There are other fields to which the labors of our health officers can be profitably carried. The subject of public school education, to which the masses of our people are looking with so much interest, and the impetus which this important work will receive by the passage of the Blair bill, now pending before the National Congress, must render the matter of school inspection, by competent and trained sanitarians, of paramount importance. We are fast getting away from the traditional log school house, with its open crevices, its large chimney and its roaring fire, and in its place we are substituting frame buildings, tightly ceiled, with all possible defects of ventilation, and heated by that greatest curse of the age—the modern stove. To-day, in many of the rural districts, we have a number of school buildings, twenty feet square and ten feet pitch giving a total air space of about 4,000 cubic feet, in which forty pupils are being taught—just a little over 100 feet per capita of air space, and, with no other method of air displacement, except through a raised window or open door, the temperature at one moment sending the mercury to the roasting point and in the next lowering it to freezing. What an admirable opportunity is here offered to the medical expert in the study of the causative effect of foul air, cold draughts, and varying temperature in the production of winter catarrhs, to say nothing of the more serious lesions of pleurisy and pneumonia; and what a volume of interesting facts might be gathered in the study of the personal history of each individual pupil, as regards the development of pulmonary consumption, or the long list of nervous ailments, which neurologists trace directly to such influence. It can scarcely be expected that a costly and cumbrous system of inspection should be given in the present development of our school system. But as physicians and sanitarians, we can properly and profitably advise as to the location, size and arrangement of these buildings, grounds, drainage and water supply; methods of supplying sunlight, so as to minimize dangers to the eyes;

*Eugene Grissom, M. D., LL. D., report Raleigh Insane Asylum.

furniture (seats and desks) adapted to all ages and sizes, and at the same time direct attention to the more salient points of danger to the health of the inmates.

In illustration of this point, I will mention that a few years ago, in the county of Vance, near the village of Townsville, an epidemic of typhoid fever occurred in the neighborhood school. There were more than ten cases (cannot be accurate as to numbers) in an enrolled school of about twenty-eight pupils. Dr. Wm. R. Wilson, a most competent and skillful physician and sanitarian, failing, after a most vigorous search, to find any possible cause for the epidemic, in the several homes of the pupils, carried his investigations to the school premises. Here he learned that many of the pupils had suffered during the year from diarrhœa, dysentery and other ailments, and that the session had been unprofitable to scholar and teacher alike. An examination of the surroundings disclosed a polluted spring as the source of contagion. The ground overlying the spring was covered with undergrowth, and had been used by the school for months as a "privy walk," and here we had soil saturation, or possibly excretal washings direct, water pollution, and as a necessary consequence, that disease of filth, typhoid fever. The nuisance was abated, a new supply of water secured, the epidemic stopped, and Dr. Wilson ever afterwards became a most active and zealous advocate of preventive medicine. It is a source of real regret that another State is to-day receiving the labor and teachings of this faithful and accomplished physician, whose first interest in public hygiene dates from this little incident. Doubtless, similar instances might be reported from other portions of the State, all calling more eloquently than words for medical and sanitary inspection.

Let us urge our superintendents to give to each and every school in their respective counties one careful and thorough inspection annually, and to file with the Superintendent of Instruction a report of the same, setting forth clearly whatever suggestions may appear necessary to promote the health and comfort of the school.

The subject of vaccination in our public schools should address itself more to our superintendents of health. I cannot, in the limits of this paper, recount the many arguments in favor of vaccination, and, indeed, to physicians such arguments are unnecessary, but as we are honored to-day by the presence of so many distinguished laymen, I hope I will be pardoned for recalling the well authenticated immunity enjoyed by the German army in the Franco-Prussian war.

The Germans never do things by halves. They believe in preventive medicine and practice it, in its highest and fullest sense, and in nothing is the strength of this proposition more beautifully exemplified than in the matter of vaccination. By statutory provision every infant is required to be vaccinated before it attains the age of one year; the child is revaccinated at twelve, and the subject who comes to discharge his

military obligation to the sovereign is again revaccinated, the operation being repeated until the surgeon is satisfied that the person is insusceptible to vaccinia. The German army may, therefore, be regarded as a thoroughly vaccinated body of men. In France, on the other hand, vaccination and revaccination is not compulsory; perhaps it is done or not, as the danger of an epidemic may determine. During the war small-pox prevailed to an alarming extent, and both armies were equally exposed to the contagion, with the following results: The French army, scarcely more than one-half the strength of the German, suffered the frightful mortality of 23,468 from small-pox, while the German army suffered the insignificant loss of 263 men.

Another instance, quite as convincing, may be cited of Zurich, Switzerland. With a compulsory vaccination law in force, small-pox was entirely stamped out and for years was unknown, and yet, in three years after the repeal of the law, the death-rate shows 85 from small-pox in 1,000 deaths from all causes, or about one-twelfth of all deaths were from small-pox. Can any sane person require stronger proof of the prophylactic power of vaccination against small-pox?

The immunity enjoyed by our State for the past two decades from small-pox epidemics has lulled the people into a state of security utterly unwarranted by the history of the disease. Of the nineteen hundred and fifteen persons committed to the jails, as reported to the *Bulletin* for the past six months, only three hundred and seventy-three give evidence of successful vaccination—about one in five. A conservative estimate would place more than four hundred thousand of our people without this great prophylactic, and it is high time the importance of this matter was being pressed upon the attention of health officer, physician and the general public.

The advancement of public hygiene in this country for the past twenty years, has been due largely to the increased attention given by the State and county boards of health to the collection, preservation, classification and publication of vital statistics.

The chief statistics bearing on public health are of deaths, births and marriages. With these reports should be bulletins announcing all diseases dangerous to public health—especially those of an epidemic character. There are few persons who will question the value of such statistics, not alone to physicians and sanitarians, but as well to politicians, legislators, business men, and the citizens at large. Without a knowledge of the number of persons dying, the locality and cause of such deaths, it is impossible to know when sanitary remedies are needed, or, indeed, what remedies are to be applied. Without a comparison of the death and birth rate, it is impossible to form an idea of the "ebb or flow of the tide of human life," or as Dr. Billings so strongly expresses it: "Protection to public health cannot be given wisely without a knowledge of the persons and places who stand most in need of it, and

this knowledge can only be obtained by a systematic, complete and continued registration of the births and deaths in every community of the State; such registration is, as it were, the eyes of the State Board of Health, and without it the board is like a blind man fighting a prairie fire." The statistics already collected in this State are suggestive, but are too meagre to admit of much valuable discussion. We are behind other States in this important matter, and few questions can engage your attention to-day more profitably.

Without suggesting a plan by which this important branch of the service can be perfected, I can express the belief "that where there is a will there is a way." Different States have different plans, some better than others, but none are perfect. No one at all acquainted with the workings of the North Carolina Health Board will, for a moment, doubt that the genius and wisdom of her executive officer will bring "order out of chaos," and in the near future unfold to us the details of a plan that will secure to us complete and accurate returns of births, deaths and marriages in every city, town and county in the State. With such statistics the board will demonstrate to you what sanitary science, practically applied, is capable of accomplishing, and that it is not, as has been said, "a mere jumble of unproved hypotheses."

The present law under which our statistics are collected displays its weakness in its great elasticity. An amendment here and there of a primitive character, to bear equally upon superintendents, county officials, doctors, midwives, undertakers, and the heads of families, will have a most salutary effect in removing existing evils. But the question may be pertinently asked: What are you going to give in return for such exactions from doctors, county officials, and the people at large? The answer is simple. If we were to apply the money test as to the value of the life of each citizen who dies from a preventable disease, as suggested by Dr. Farr, and corroborated by the veteran sanitarian, Edwin Shadwick, of England, it would make a sum so large that capitalists would be startled. It is enough for us to say that the amount saved to the State, as thus demonstrated, is so enormous that the most visionary dreams of speculation can offer nothing so alluring. But this is the weaker side of the question.

In return we promise diminished sickness, improved health, increased longevity, and the resultant blessings of happy and cheerful homes for every man, woman and child in North Carolina. "With decreasing mortality, there comes increasing longevity." Statisticians tell us that the duration of human life has been advanced from twenty-eight and below to forty-one years, under the ordinary workings of sanitary law, and that if mortality can be reduced to fifteen per thousand, and maintained at that figure, that the rate will be advanced to fifty-four years; and if we can reach eight per thousand, as suggested by the distinguished Dr. Richardson, in his beautiful picture of the ideal City of Hygeia, with

her broad streets, lovely courts and faultless drains, her extended parks and silvery lakes and pure water, it will carry it up towards ninety.

The application of sound sanitary laws, as applied to the military forces in England, notably to the Royal Guards, shows a reduction of twenty per thousand to six and five-tenths, and under more rigid enforcement in the German army, the rate has been lowered to only five per thousand, with almost a total exemption from dysentery, diarrhœa, typhus and typhoid fever. And so in England and Wales, statistics, as applied to the people at large, show a reduction of the death-rate from forty per thousand to twenty, and in localities where sanitary details are practically and systematically administered, even as low as fifteen per thousand. Similar results can be obtained in this country, in our own State and for our own people; and as guardians of the public health, charged with the sacred trust of saving human life and lessening human suffering, we should press the importance of these matters upon the people, and arouse a sentiment commensurate with the great interests involved.

Lord Derby, years ago, felt the need of popular aid in solving the problem of public hygiene, when he declared that "no sanitary improvement worth the name will be effective, whatever acts you pass, or whatever powers you confer on public officers, unless you create an intelligent interest in the matter among the people at large."

Let our county superintendents of health take this great lesson to heart, and in all matters affecting public health, let them assume leadership and teach the people the great benefits and blessings that follow when sanitary laws are wisely administered.

SOME GAINS FROM SANITATION.

By J. W. JONES, M. D., President N. C. Board of Health.

Advance in civilization is founded on enlightened self-interest. The people have a right to protest against any demands on them unless there be promise of profitable returns, and to demand of the government the protection of their lives, their health, and their fortunes.

The real health of a people is not counted by its gold, silver and acres. These are sources of material and physical greatness; above these, as high as the heaven is above the earth, as a simpler question of value, is the health of the people. Here is the manhood, the real civilization, the source of its content, happiness, and its good will to men.

The best interest of the State is absolutely dependent on the family relation, and these on the Godliness, good order, and cleanliness of the individual. The greater part of the health of a nation is that income which is the outcome of national health. Public health, then, should be, as Lord Beaconsfield years ago expressed it, of the first consideration to the State, and should have the first care of the statesman. The prosperity of the State is the aggregate of the average prosperity of its citizens, and every increase of individual prosperity, every dollar earned by the citizen, is so much earned for the State; or, every detraction from the individual prosperity, of his time, or his money, or even his life, is so much taken from the States' social capital. And equally true is it, that all a man earns over enough for his living is so much added to the public capital; or that his living cost more from any cause than his earnings, that deficit is that much loss to the commonwealth; so, then, in the case of the premature death of a productive individual, his death is a withdrawal of so much productive industry from the State; or in case of his sickness, the suspension of such income as that would come from his labors if he were in good health. And so it follows, that as to man's ability to make available the forces of nature and the resources of the country, will be the value of the lands, and that any detraction from the citizen's ability is that detraction from the land's value.

Mr. Farr estimates the value of a Norfolk agricultural laborer at £246, and that of a professional man at £300. In that of a minor it is the deferred annuity, which represents the probable earnings of his manhood minus the amount spent in his maintenance during his unproductive childhood. Taking the relations of the different ages, their occupations and conditions, he has undertaken the laborious task of averaging these various factors to reach the mean value of the individual. From the statistics furnished him by the English Government, he makes the approximate minimum inherent money value in the united kingdom of every man, woman and child at £159, or $795 a head. In the United

States, under conditions of higher interest and wages, on Mr. Farr's estimates, his money value is put at $1,000, but more than this by some.

Vital statistics are made up from the reports of deaths, births, marriages, diseases and any other matter that pertains to the health of a people. *The present value* of a person is his future earnings, minus his necessary outgo in realizing these earnings.

From a study of carefully kept vital statistics, and tables of present values of annuities, the health and wealth of a country can be calculated with great accuracy.

If the present value of a person is $500 a year, and that person dies twenty years sooner than the natural termination of the life of a healthy working life-time, the loss to the community is the present value of the annuity of $500, with the interest for twenty years; or, if he should be sick, the cost of the lost time is a withdrawal of so much from the public capital, together with the cost of his living, nursing, medical attention, and medicine during his illness.

The advances made in the arts and sciences, the incidents of war, and the destruction of life by disease in the great armies of the world, and the great epidemics, first lead the way to the study of sanitation. The appalling disaster by disease in the past Crimean campaign has been turned into a victory to military sanitary science. The ravages of typhus fever in badly ventilated shipholds and prisons attracted the attention of the philanthropist, John Howard, and lead sanitary physicians to look to the construction of buildings in regard to disease. The pale faces and unsteady walk of the operatives, doomed to live in the badly ventilated and badly lighted houses and factories, was everywhere seen. So much had the public mind become impressed by these conditions, that in 1802 England manifested her recognition of the needed sanitary reform by the passage of a series of legislative acts for the whole kingdom. This was the beginning of our present system of State medicine.

In 1847 Mr. Chadwick made his great report to the Government "on the sanitary condition of the laboring classes," and so great was the impression made by this report that it resulted in the revising of the old poor law which had been in existence ever since the reign of Elizabeth, and had grown to be a burden instead of a relief to the poor. This revision has served as a foundation and a guide, not only for England, but for all other enlightened nations as well, and from its date preventive medicine became a distinct branch of learning. To-day every enlightened government has its health department, nearly every State in our Union has its State and local boards of health, and in most of our schools and universities sanitary science is taught as a part of the course of instruction. Where sanitary science has been taught, and its regulations applied, there has been a corresponding lowering of the sick and death rate.

To the question, "*What are some of the gains by sanitation?*" we

shall pass a reference to the sentiments of grief for the dead that should not have died, and for the sick that should not have been sick, and the joys for the saved from death and sickness, and reply only to that part of the question that can be answered in the language of figures.

Before the flood the average length of life was between 700 and 800 years. After the flood it gradually fell till it went down to 18 or 20 years; as learning revived, length of life increased. At the time of the beginning of the sanitary reform it was about 27 in England. At this time it is about 45 years.

The length of life in the reign of Victoria has increased 10 per 1,000, from 35 to 45. The government of this great and good Queen has ever been a friend to the reform; her Prince Consort Albert was ever pleased to promote it.

Dr. McVail, in his presidential address before the Sanitary Association of Scotland, last year, said in substance, that the death-rate in England and Wales in 1861 was 22.595 per 1,000, and in 1885 it was 19.310 per 1,000, and that the reduction between the years of 1861 and 1885 would make an annual saving in England and Wales, with a population of 30,000,000, of 100.000 lives. In American money, estimating each life at $1,000, and 20 cases of serious sickness to the death, at a cost in lost time, medicine, doctor's bill, nursing, food and rent of $100, the saving was annually $300,000,000; and that the children in one year have now divided among them nearly two millions of years of life more than would have been the case 35 years ago.

In London within the last century the death-rate has been reduced from 50 to 22 per 1,000, a gain of 28; in 1884, that of her contagious diseases from the average of 5.25 to 3.4.

In France, within this century, the average length of life has been increased 10 years, an aggregate of four hundred millions of years for the whole population.

Mr. Chadwick, in a paper on military sanitation, gives the following rates of deaths and gains in the great armies of Europe:

In the guards a quarter of a century ago the death-rate was 20 per 1,000, now it is 6½; while that of the home army was 17 per 1,000, reduced to 8. The rate of the whole English army, home and abroad, is 17. Germany has the lowest death-rate of any nation, namely, 5 or 6 per 1,000. In France, it is 10 per 1,000. In Austria, it is 11 per 1,000; for the whole nation 32. In Italy, 11 per 1,000. In Russia, 18 per 1,000, three times heavier than Germany. In these United States, 9 per 1,000; the nation 19. The men in the army are healthier than the class at home from which they were drawn, due to strictly applied sanitary regulations.

The actual mortality of both armies in the late civil war from all causes, from May, 1861, to June, 1866, was 304,369; killed in battle and died of wounds, 143,969; died from sickness, 360,400, in both armies.

At this the whole civilized world stands amazed and appalled, and justly so. It was the work of the demon of war, and yet our annual loss of life by preventable sickness, taking our population at this time to be 60,000,000, is 120,000, almost equal annually to what it was by diseases, killed in battle, and died from wounds in our late civil war in both armies, which was 126,000 annually.

There has been the most extraordinary gains by antisepticism since 1880, when Pasteur first saw the microbe of puerperal fever. It is seen in every department of medicine, but more especially in obstetrics and surgery. One case will serve our purpose to-day. In La Maternite, Paris, there is a line on the wall showing the total death-rate of women confined in that hospital from 1792 to 1886. The record is divided into three periods; the first that of inaction, in which the mortality was from 9.3 to 20 per cent.; the second, the battle of hygiene against infection and contagion, with a mortality of 2.3; and third, the victory of antisepticism, with a mortality of less than 1 per cent.

The gains from vaccination have been accumulating since the day of Jenner. In Paris, where the laws requiring vaccination are feebly enforced, the mortality from small-pox is from 10 to 136 to the 1,000; while in the German cities, where vaccination laws are enforced, the death-rate is but 1.44; in London, under compulsory laws, it is but 6 to the 1,000; while in parts of Switzerland, it runs up to 8 and 10 to the 1,000. The possibility of protective inocculation in other diseases is yet unknown. There are promises that in the near future its triumphs will be as great in some other diseases as it has been in small-pox.

Some years ago Messrs. Simons and Chadwick made the estimate that England and Wales lost annually 200,000 lives from preventable causes; France, 250,000; and Spain, 190,000. Mr. Billings estimates the loss of the United States at 100,000 on the census of 1850. These figures mean, that the United States loses annually of her citizens who should be saved, 100,000, at a money loss in deaths and sickness of $300,000,000 on the census of 1850, counting the cost of the dead at $1,000 and each case of sickness at $100.

North Carolina, with an estimated population of one and one-half millions, has annually, from preventable sickness, 3,000 deaths and 60,000 cases of serious sickness, at a money loss of $3,000,000 for deaths and $6,000,000 for sickness. Total loss from deaths and sickness, $9,000,000—a loss of $6 a head for every man, woman and child. The present death-rate of Raleigh is 38.4. Suppose we reduce this death-rate just one in the 1,000 this year, we save 15 lives and prevent 300 cases of sickness, and save $45,000. These figures show that one in every 500 of our population of 50,000,000, or one-fifth of one per cent., die that should not die; and that one in every 25 of our population are sick who should not be sick.

Sir James Paget thinks, from estimates made from reliable data, from

reports of the benevolent and charitable institutions of England, that the annual loss of time in the United Kingdom is about one-fortieth of the working time, or nine days a year, for every man, woman and child between the ages of 16 and 65 years old.

We shall take it that two-fifths of the people of North Carolina are between the ages of 16 and 65 years old; then North Carolina, with a population of one and one-half millions, loses annually by sickness 9,000,000 days' work, and putting the cost of lost time, living and nursing during sickness, medicine and medical bills at $2 per day, $18,000,000. Raleigh, with an estimated population of 15,000, loses 9,000 days' work, in money value $18,000. The larger part of these losses could and should be prevented.

DOCUMENT NO. 21.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEARS 1887 AND 1888.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, January 22d, 1889.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit to you the report of the State Board of Education, and invite your attention to the suggestions therein contained.

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Governor.

RALEIGH, January 22, 1889.

HIS EXCELLENCY DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Gen'l W. G. Lewis, Agent and Engineer of the Board of Education. It covers not only his surveys for two years, and much information relative to swamp lands, but also the work of the convicts, so far as it was directed by the Board of Education.

The Board of Education were not able to get from the Penitentiary the full number of convicts contemplated for the work provided for in chap. 74, laws 1887. The Board

of Directors of the Penitentiary from time to time, as requisition for convicts was made, stated that owing to the small appropriation made for the support of convicts, it was necessary to hire many of them out for their support. However, about one hundred convicts were kept at work on the Plymouth Road until it was finished, and then transferred to the Broad Creek and Alligator River Canal, where they now are. The Board respectfully refers to the enclosed report of General Lewis for information about both the road to Plymouth and the canal, and calls attention to the desirability, if not necessity, of providing dredging machines for the accomplishment of this work.

The Board regrets their inability to make greater progress with the work with which they are charged by chap. 74, laws 1887, and beg leave earnestly to advise that this work be put solely under the control of the Penitentiary authorities, for the reason that it can be done with greater dispatch and more satisfactorily by *one* Board than by *two*.

The Board have directed the Attorney General to prepare a bill relative to the titles of the swamp lands, which bill has been introduced in the General Assembly, and which, it is hoped, will be passed. The Board finds it almost impossible to make sales of swamp lands according to requirements of section 2529 of The Code, and suggest that that section be repealed, and that the Board be empowered to sell, in their discretion, for not less than 12½ cents per acre.

No sales of swamp lands have been made since the last session of the Assembly, and very little money has come into the hands of the State Treasurer for schools—not enough to justify an apportionment among the counties.

For information relative to the workings of the public school system, reference is made to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which has already been communicated.

Respectfully submitted by

S. M. FINGER,

Secretary.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., December 1st, 1888.

To the Honorable State Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit to you a report of work done by me as your Agent and Engineer, since my last report of December 1st, 1886:

HYDE PARK LANDS—HYDE AND TYRRELL COUNTIES.

Since my last report, I have completed the surveys and established the lines and corners, as per instructions from you, of what is known as the "Hyde Park Lands." They extend from near the head of Pungo River to three miles to the eastward of Alligator Canal, and from Pungo River as far as Pungo Canal, to and including portions of Alligator Lake, Lake Phelps and all of Pungo Lake.

These lands contain in all 99,312 acres. The heirs of John Gray Blount claim 28,308 acres of this, as tenants in common, with the State Board of Education. All other claims, which I have been able to find, amount to 2,410 acres. Of these claims, 500 acres were, by act of last General Assembly, 1887, chapter 342, granted to the persons who had settled and improved the lands on which they reside, and have paid part of the purchase money, provided application was made for deeds for said land within two years of the ratification of the act. The names of the parties who are entitled to the benefit of this act are: Mrs. Ann Morrison, 300 acres; Edward Brady, 100 acres; and Mrs. Alexander Steel, 100 acres. They now reside on these lands and have paid a good portion of the purchase money—evidence of which I hold copies. A portion of this large tract of land, on its borders which are accessible, lying near county roads and navigable waters, is well timbered with pine, juniper and cypress. A portion is good arable land; but the principal value of this land is its superior adaptability to stock raising, more particularly cattle, sheep and swine. There is no tract of land in the United

States, in the opinion of the writer, which has more advantages as a game preserve, according to area, than this. Bear, deer, wild fowls and smaller game, valuable for their furs, abound in profusion. Large herds of wild cattle roam over this vast tract, and are in good order for market the year round, and have a peculiarly pleasant flavor and tenderness of meat, produced by feeding entirely, or almost entirely, on reeds. Reed beef is well known and appreciated in that section.

It is very accessible by navigable waters and good country roads. The lakes are abundantly supplied with the rarest and best of game fish.

The notes and maps of this tract are completed, and a deed can be, at any time, made, in case of sale.

THE JOSIAH COLLINS' GRANT, TYRRELL COUNTY.

This tract of land lying between the Alligator and Scuppernong Rivers, and extending from near Lake Phelps to the Little Alligator River, contains 62,056 acres. There are claims in the bounds of this tract amounting to about 10,000 acres. A large number of the claimants are unable to show a known corner. In consequence of which, I have not been able to connect many of the claims with my survey.

This tract has bodies of pine and juniper timber on it, but there is not much land on it, unclaimed, fit for cultivation. This tract is well adapted to the raising of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. It is very accessible by navigable waters and county roads running through it.

JOHN GRAY BLOUNT GRANT, TYRRELL COUNTY.

This tract of land is located on Alligator and Little Alligator Rivers, and contains by survey 58,193 acres. There are on this land claims, as far as I have been able to learn, 20,123 acres. Many of these claims cannot be located for

want of a known corner. Ten thousand acres of these claims are in one deed, and have been located, and lines and corners established. I have located all claims of which I could secure reliable data.

There are many bodies of juniper, cypress and pine timbers in the bounds of this tract, some of which have been worked over. The growth of juniper timber is so rapid, that within fifteen years after it is cut out, its yield is almost equal to the original growth.

Game of all kinds, and wild cattle in large numbers inhabit this entire tract, and it is a good grazing region.

DURANT'S ISLAND, DARE COUNTY.

This island, situated between the mouth of Alligator River and Albemarle Sound, has an area of 4,064 acres. Claims amount to 100 acres. Its value is in fishing beaches and adaptability to stock raising, and for game.

JOHN GRAY BLOUNT GRANT, DARE COUNTY.

This land, lying between Alligator River and Pamlico and Croatan Sounds, and extending from Long Shoal River to Albemarle Sound, has an area of 178,788 acres by my survey. The original grant calls for 90,000 acres. This constitutes the larger portion of Dare County. This survey was completed before the suit between the Eastern Land, Lumber and Manufacturing Company was decided. Claims, 10,000 acres.

ELI SMALLWOOD'S DEED TO LITERARY BOARD, HYDE COUNTY.

The Eli Smallwood land lies to the north of Lake Mattamuskeet and to the east of Alligator River, and extends to the head of Long Shoal River, and is partly bounded by

Pamlico Sound. It contains, by my survey, 53,288 acres. Claims are 200 acres.

There are about 6,000 acres, in one body, of cypress timber on this tract. It is conveniently located for market by way of Far Creek.

This is also a good game and grazing country, and a portion good arable land.

VACANT LAND BETWEEN LAKE MATTAMUSKEET AND ALLIGATOR RIVER.

This land lies between grants to John Gray Blount and John Hall, is not covered by either, or any other grant, as far as I have been able to ascertain. This is about of the same character as the Eli Smallwood tract, and contains, as per survey, 13,207 acres.

The total number of acres of land surveyed and established, as per your instructions, since last report, amount to 468,908. The E. C. L. L. and Manufacturing Company having gained their suit, I deduct their claim, which leaves to your Board 290,120 acres of the land surveyed, less 32,733 acres claimed by divers persons, which leaves net 257,387 acres.

All these lands are situated in Hyde, Washington, Tyrrell and Dare Counties, and are contiguous, except Durant's Island.

The lines of these surveys have been made, in great part, through thick undergrowth of bog, fetter bushes, reeds, vines, &c., in a wild, unsettled country. The work has been necessarily slow and tedious.

My Assistant Engineer, Mr. Henry A. Brown, deserves much credit for the energy, patience and intelligence he has shown on all this work. The difficulties of these surveys cannot be fully appreciated except from personal observation.

LANDS OF THE BOARD NOT SURVEYED.

As far as I have been able to ascertain from careful search, the following is a list of the unsurveyed lands belonging to your Board:

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Craven	15,000
Jones	15,000
Bladen and Sampson	12,000
Washington	10,000
Pender and Onslow	156,000
Carteret	122,866
Total	330,866

PLYMOUTH AND PUNGO RIVER TURNPIKE.

Work was completed on this road and the convict force moved on September 15th, 1888, to the Broad Creek and Alligator River Canal, in Hyde County. This road has been well and substantially constructed, and is now being utilized by a large section of country. There were many serious, unforeseen difficulties encountered in the building of this road. The ground through which the ditches were cut to procure material for the roadbed was a mass of logs, stumps and roots. It was with much difficulty sufficient material was obtained to make a good, substantial road. The convict force was worked without any appliances for removing the very heavy stumps and logs, using manual force unaided. The cause of delay in completing this work has been fully reported to you by me, and I deem it unnecessary to repeat it in this report

It is a good road, and a very valuable one to a large and thriving population, besides rendering your lands in that vicinity much more accessible.

BROAD CREEK AND ALLIGATOR RIVER CANAL.

This canal was authorized by chapter 74, section 6, laws of 1887. After all the necessary preliminary surveys, I located the line of the canal from head of navigation on Broad Creek to head of navigation on Alligator River. From Broad Creek the line of the canal is straight to within 2,000 feet of Alligator River; there it curves 200 feet on a 4 degree curve, then it is a tangent to the mouth of Fairfield Canal, which is recognized as the head of navigation on Alligator River.

The clearing of this canal is staked out 276 feet wide. The canal is 60 feet wide. The bermes are 8 feet on either side, and the waste way is 100 feet on either side. The elevation of the summit, or highest point on the line is 11.64 feet above tide water. This point is 5.3 miles from the point of beginning on Broad Creek. The entire length of the line is 13.11 miles. The first three miles from Broad Creek passes through a heavy growth of cypress, pine, gum, poplar, maple and other swamp hard wood. The remainder of the line passes almost entirely through open bay or pocosin, with small pine and bay growth.

The act of the General Assembly requires the canal to be cut only as deep as can be done by convicts, without the use of dredges. To make this an efficient, navigable ship canal for such craft as ply on the waters of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds and other waters of our inland navigation, it will require an excavation of 8 feet below the surface of medium tide water. This excavation will require the removal of 2,275,898.8 cubic yards of earth. My estimate of the cost of this work, including dredging, is fifteen cents per cubic yard, which is $341,384.82.

The convict force of about 100 commenced work on the canal about October 1st. This force has cleared about one mile of the right-of-way and thrown out 20,000 cubic yards canal way. The soil encountered so far has been white sand

and clay mixed, and the bottom, as far as the excavation has been made, is blue clay, which indicates marl within a foot or two. The greatest depth reached is within two feet of the bottom of the canal, and six feet below the surface of medium tide water in Broad Creek.

This canal, completed and extended seven and one-half miles down Alligator River, would add very much to the inland navigation of our Sounds and Rivers, and would be of very great benefit to the General Government in case of foreign war. The extension of seven and a half miles would save a difficult navigation of twenty miles on Alligator River. The excavations will not exceed two feet above the surface of tide water on Alligator River; but would have to be dredged almost entirely. The convict force could only remove the surface and probably one foot below.

All the notes and maps of the surveys will be ready to file in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction by early Spring. I am keeping a record book containing courses and distances and areas of each tract.

Hoping my work and this report of it will meet your approbation,

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

W. G. LEWIS,
Agent and Engineer.

DOCUMENT NO. 22.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

PETITION OF THE GUILFORD BATTLE GROUND COMPANY, ASKING FOR AN APPROPRIATION FROM THE LEGISLATURE TO CARRY OUT THE PATRIOTIC PURPOSES OF SAID COMPANY.

GREENSBORO, N. C., January 15, 1889.

To the Legislature of North Carolina:

The undersigned have been appointed by the "Guilford Battle Ground Company" a committee to humbly petition your honorable body to make an appropriation for the purpose of aiding in the development and completion of the laudable and patriotic purposes for which the above named company was chartered and organized.

The petitioners respectfully set forth the following facts as a basis to their claim for recognition and favor:

1. On fhe 7th day of March, 1887, the Legislature of North Carolina ratified an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Guilford Battle Ground Company," the first section of which sets out the purposes of the act in the following words:

"SECTION 1. That for the benevolent purposes of pre-"serving and adorning the grounds on and over which the "battle of 'Guilford Court House' was fought on the 15th "day of March, 1781, and the erection thereon of monu-"ments, tombstones or other memorials to commemorate

"the heroic deeds of the American patriots, who partici-"pated in this battle for liberty and independence, it is "enacted that J. W. Scott, Thomas B. Keogh, Julius A. "Gray, D. W. C. Benbow and David Schenck be and are "hereby declared to be a private corporation until their suc-"cessors are elected, by the name of the 'Guilford Battle "Ground Company.'"

2. That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said company, in the parlors of the Benbow Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., on the 5th day of May, 1887, a subscription list was opened, when the following shares, of twenty-five dollars each, were taken :

Col. Julius A. Gray, four shares; Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, two shares; Mr. J. W. Scott, two shares; D. Schenck, two shares; Col. Thomas B. Keogh, one share; Col. Fred H. Stith, one share; Hon. Charles Price, one share.

The following officers of the company were then elected, to-wit : D. Schenck, President; J. W. Scott, Treasurer, and Col. Thomas B. Keogh, Secretary.

The officers of the company began their work by issuing a circular containing the facts in regard to the battle ground, the organization and objects of the company and soliciting aid. The appeal met with a generous response, and we number among our subscribers the Governor of the State, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the Superintendent of the Asylum, Judges of the Superior Courts, eminent lawyers, merchants, bankers, mechanics, farmers, manufacturers, legislators. All respectable classes of men are represented in our company, and the city of Greensboro, as a corporation, has taken *eight* shares.

We have now sixty-five (65) shareholders, whose aggregate shares amount to twenty-three hundred dollars ($2,300).

In addition to the capital stock we have received a number of donations from individuals in money, and presents of articles useful to our enterprise.

3. With the funds thus raised from all sources, we have

purchased 70 acres of land, which embrace all the prominent points of the battle-field. About 20 acres of it, including the first and second lines of battle, is a primeval forest, just as it was when the battle was fought, the 15th day of March, 1781.

We have erected a handsome cottage on the lands for the keeper of the grounds.

We have placed in a bold, pure, free-stone spring, a marble basin, and covered it with a beautiful canopy, at a cost of $150. It is called "Clyde Spring," in honor of the man who furnished most of the means to adorn it.

We were also enabled, by the generosity of Mrs. Nanny McAdoo King, to fit up "Winston Spring" in most attractive style. It was called for Major Joseph Winston, of North Carolina, a hero of this battle.

Hon. A. M. Scales, Governor of the State, and the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, furnished to the company a number of blocks of North Carolina granite, out of which we erected a pyramid ten feet high in the centre of the battle-field near the cottage, and on the highway, and on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad, which run through the middle of the grounds.

To the patriotism and liberality of Messrs. McGalliard & Huske, of Kernersville, Forsyth county, N. C., we are indebted for a granite monument, on which is inscribed a suitable epitaph, and it now marks the spot where that "brave, undaunted officer," Col. Arthur Forbis, of Guilford county, fell.

To the public spirit of the Vermont Marble Company, and Maj. James W. Wilson, of Burke county, we are indebted,—to the former, for a white marble base and a blue marble plinth, and to the latter, for a pink marble shaft, from Red Marble Gap, Cherokee county, N. C., by which combination of the national colors we were enabled to erect a strikingly beautiful monument that marks the grave of three Continental soldiers who rest here,

"On Fame's eternal camping ground."

We have shrubbed out the forest, and removed the dead timber, so as to convert the forest into a lovely park.

We have erected a commodious, comfortable, substantial and neatly painted speakers' stand in the park, where we will hold our annual festival and celebration.

Every interesting and historical spot on the field is marked by a substantial and neat board, which indicates the event that took place there, so that a stranger may find any spot he desires. We have also purchased a spot, twelve feet square, embracing the large persimmon tree, now over a century old, under which the splendid gray horse of Lord Cornwallis was killed.

We have opened out the old New Garden road, along which the battle was fought, and restored it to its original condition. It had been abandoned for half a century, and was grown up in trees and briars.

We have collected, in a museum, numerous relics of the battle: swords, cannon-balls, musket and rifle balls, buttons, flint and steel locks, ramrods, gun-barrels, grape-shot, knee-buckles, &c., &c., which form a most interesting and attractive collection. None are received unless their history is well authenticated, and this is at once recorded.

The location is five miles Northwest of Greensboro on the highway leading to Summerfield, known in 1781 as "Bruce's Cross-Roads."

It is only a fifty minutes' drive in summer from Greensboro. We have improved the condition of the road very much in the past year.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad has a station and turnout on the grounds by the keeper's cottage. Visitors can go by rail to the spot in fifteen minutes, on a daily train, and return the same day.

Many distinguished persons and a number of artists have already visited this sacred shrine of liberty, and letters, making inquiries about our condition and progress, come to the company every day.

We have the gratification of stating also that the Hon. John S. Henderson, member of the House of Representatives of the United States, has introduced a bill in Congress asking for an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars to erect a monument on the grounds of the company, to General Nathaniel Greene, who commanded the American forces that day.

This bill was referred to the Library Committee, who have made a unanimous report recommending that the bill do pass. We are assured that it will soon become a law, and that it was only postponed by pressure of political affairs, during the last fall, on the attention of Congress.

The various demands made on the company to accomplish what it has already done has left us entirely without money, and it seems that private liberality has been exhausted. We have purchased the place and put it in respectable condition, but we are without any fund upon which we can draw for money to keep up the grounds and prevent them from relapsing again into briars and underbrush, and we estimate that it will take at least three hundred dollars a year to keep the battle field in decent, respectable order.

We therefore, as a suggestion to raise an endowment by the State, humbly petition the Legislature to make us a donation of five thousand dollars, to be suitably and permanently invested, so that the interest only can be used by the company, for preserving and improving the grounds.

Your petitioners respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the worthy precedents set by it on similar occasions.

On the 27th day of March, 1880, the Legislature of North Carolina, at its special session, passed a "Resolution relating to the Centennial of the battle of King's Mountain," by which 'a sum not exceeding *fifteen hundred dollars*' was appropriated 'to aid in the erection of a suitable monument on the battle ground of King's Mountain, and to defray other expenses in commemorating that event.' "

It may not be invidious to say that though Col. Charles McDowell, of Burke, planned the attack on Ferguson and organized the force that executed it, and though Major Joseph McDowell, of Quaker Meadows, brother of Charles McDowell, led the men of North Carolina up those bloody heights, neither name appears on the list of heroes engraven on that monument. Your petitioners can at least promise a more grateful and appreciative return for your appropriation than this.

On the 22d day of October, 1880, in special session, the Legislature also passed the following resolutions in relation to the Battle of Guilford Court House:

"WHEREAS, The citizens of Guilford have called upon the people of North Carolina to co-operate with them in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Guilford Court House, on the old battle field, the fifteenth of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and have called a preliminary meeting to be held in Greensboro on the sixth day of April, proximo, to perfect a proper organization, and make the necessary arrangements to that end; and, whereas, the said Battle of Guilford Court House was a prominent event in the history of the Revolutionary war, and contributed more, perhaps, to the overthrow of Cornwallis at Yorktown and the achievement of American independence than any other battle fought upon the southern soil; and, whereas, the celebration of these revolutionary events so intimately connected with the great struggle of our forefathers to throw off British domination and unite the Colonies into a Confederation of States, making a Federal Union capable of indefinite duration, has a tendency to revive in the hearts of the people a greater love of country and a higher appreciation of the great blessings of liberty regulated by law; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the General Assembly of North Carolina cordially endorse the proposed centennial celebration,

and will lend such aid and encouragement as it may be able to render the said celebration worthy of the State and the Union.

"*Resolved*, That our Senators and members in the Congress of the United States be requested to bring the matter before Congress, and secure such aid as they may be able, to carry out the proposed centennial.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be requested to transmit to each of our Senators and members in Congress, and the chairman of the meeting to be held in Greensboro on the 6th day of April, proximo, a copy of these resolutions.

"Ratified this the 29th day of March, A. D. 1880."

These resolutions can be found on pages 110, 111 and 112 of the acts of the special session of 1880.

We now wait with confidence for the legislators, now assembled, to redeem these patriotic promises and sentiments. We have not gone backward since 1880, but forward. The people of North Carolina have responded to the spirited resolutions of that day by redeeming the battle field of Guilford Court House from desolation without a dollar's appropriation from the State.

Fifteen thousand people assembled on that sacred spot on the 6th day of May, 1888, and with martial music, military displays, public addresses, festivities and games, celebrated the real victory achieved by the Americans on that spot. It was the largest assembly of people, outside of a city, that ever congregated in the State.

We have also sought out the truth of history and submit to your honorable body what we believe to be a truthful and full vindication of the North Carolina militia in this memorable battle. We bespeak for it a careful and candid consideration.

We also furnish herewith the annual reports of the President of the company, showing in detail the work and results which have been accomplished by the company.

Your petitioners do not deem it either necessary or appropriate to indulge in passionate appeal to the hearts or minds of the legislators of North Carolina. It needs no rhetoric nor oratory to arouse North Carolinians to a sense of duty, when the history of our liberty and independence is in question. North Carolina was foremost in her councils to demand the declaration of independence, the first armed resistance to British oppression was made in her borders, and while her sisters of South Carolina and Georgia were overrun and subdued by the armies of the crown, these armies were discomfited on our soil and sent bleeding and humiliated to the intrenchments of Yorktown, where they became the captives of Washington and LaFayette, and were the last of the hordes who dared to invade our blessed land.

Your petitioners believe that the Legislature will be as prompt and willing to give our company this needed relief as the company will be to receive it, and to devote their time and energies in using it for the noble purpose indicated in their charter.

D. SCHENCK, *Chairman.*
A. S. MERRIMON,
EUGENE GRISSOM,
THOMAS C. FULLER,
J. TURNER MOREHEAD,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
JULIUS A. GRAY,
THOMAS B. KEOGH,
JAMES T. MOREHEAD,
D. W. C. BENBOW,
GEORGE S. BRADSHAW,
CHARLES PRICE,
RUFUS BARRINGER,
FRANK COXE,
CHARLES M. STEDMAN,
J. W. COOPER,

Committee.

DOCUMENT NO. 23.] [Session 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR FOWLE, TRANSMITTING LETTER FROM GEN. W. G. LEWIS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, February 15, 1889.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the accompanying report of Engineer-in-Chief Gen. W. G. Lewis, made at the request of citizens of Wilmington.

I think it would be a wise expenditure upon the part of the State to appropriate a sufficient amount to establish a permanent encampment.

A sea-coast battery will be issued by the Government of the United States on the requisition of a Governor of a State bordering on the sea-coast, and the United States Government has already appropriated five thousand dollars with which to prepare the grounds and erect the sea-coast battery.

I therefore respectfully suggest that the encampment shall be located at or near Wrightsville, in New Hanover County.

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Governor.

OFFICE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF N. C. G.,
GOLDSBORO, N. C., February 1, 1889.

To His Excellency HON. DANIEL G. FOWLE, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

Derr Sir :—On request of a committee of citizens of Wilmington, I have recently examined Wrightsville and vicinity for a suitable site for a permanent encampment (annually) of the North Carolina State Guard. I found a site within four hundred yards of the depot, on the Sea Coast Railroad at Wrightsville, which, topographically, is well adapted to the purpose of a permanent encampment. It has six hundred yards front on the Sound, on a high bluff, directly in front of Morris Inlet. It has a most suitable site for the construction of the battery for heavy artillery and mortars, as provided by act of Congress. There are about sixty acres in this tract.

If the encampment shall be located at Wrightsville, as desired by the Guard, as per vote at last encampment, the citizens of Wilmington propose to donate this site to the State for a permanent encampment, and will agree to plant and cultivate trees, and to sod the entire tract, and to give all water facilities for drink, washing, sewerage, &c., build bath-houses, and put the site in first-class order for all purposes of the permanent encampment.

Mr. Lattimer, President of the Sea Coast Railroad, assures me he will construct a turnout to any point on this site which the Quartermaster-General may designate.

I respectfully submit, that, in my opinion, a permanent encampment of ten or more days each year will be of very great benefit to our State Guard, which, under existing circumstances, is an absolute necessity.

I enclose a copy of abstract of act of Congress.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

W. G. LEWIS,
Engineer-in-Chief.

[COPY.]

ABSTRACT OF ACT OF CONGRESS IN RELATION TO BATTERY OF HEAVY GUNS FOR PERMANENT ENCAMPMENT OF STATE GUARD.

SECTION 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorizcd, at his discretion, to issue on the requisition of the Governor of a State bordering on the sea or gulf coast, and having a permanent camping ground for the encampment of the militia, not less than six days annually, two heavy guns and four mortars, with carriages and platforms, if such can be spared, for the proper instruction and practice of the militia in heavy artillery drill, and for this purpose a suitable battery for these cannon will be constructed; and for said construction, and for the transportation of said cannon, and so forth, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for supplying each State that may so apply.

Approved May 19, 1882.

DOCUMENT NO. 24.] [Session 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer.

LETTER FROM GOV. FOWLE, TRANSMITTING LETTER FROM COL. W. L. SAUNDERS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, February 5, 1889.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

I have the honor to transmit for your information the report of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University in regard to the vacancies occasioned in said Board by death and expiration of the term of members of the Board.

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Governor.

To His Excallency GOVERNOR FOWLE :

SIR :—In obedience to the requirement of Section 2622 of The Code, I beg leave to report through your Excellency to the General Assembly that the terms of office of the following named Trustees will expire by limitation on 30th November, 1889: A. C. Avery, C. M. Cooke, Kerr Craige, J. J. Davis, G. A. Folk, Eugene Grissom, C. W. Hollowell, Neill McKay, W. L. Steele, J. L. Stewart, S. McD. Tate,

C. R. Thomas, R. B. Vance, Joseph Williams, H. D. Williamson and N. H. D. Wilson.

I beg leave also further to report that the terms of office of the following named "Additional Trustees to be chosen from points conveniently accessible to the seat of government and the University" will also expire by limitation on 30th November, 1889: J. A. Graham, Thomas J. Jarvis, Isaac R. Strayhorn and G. V. Strong.

I beg leave further to report that vacancies occasioned by death are to be filled as follows:

Joseph Williams, whose term will expire 30th November, 1889.

N. H. D. Wilson, whose term will expire 30th November, 1889.

R. R. Bridgers, whose term will expire 30th November, 1895.

James L. Robinson, whose term will expire 30th November, 1895.

W. J. Yates, whose term will expire 30th November, 1895.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Secretary of Board of Trustees
of the University of NorthCarolina.

DOCUMENT No. 25.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

MEMORIAL OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCES OF CHATHAM COUNTY TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, February 7th, 1889.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit to your honorable body a memorial prepared by a committee appointed by the County Alliance of Chatham County.

The gentlemen composing the committee are as high toned, honorable gentlemen as any in the State, and I commit it to your consideration.

(Signed) DANIEL G. FOWLE,

Governor.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina:

Your petitioners respectfully show:

That they were appointed by the County Alliance of Chatham County, held in Pittsboro, January 4th, 1889, to memorialize your honorable body and ask for the following legislation:

I. That the state and county governments be administered on the most economical basis, and that all useless offices be abolished.

II. That our charitable and penal institutions, so far as practical, be made self-sustaining.

III. That a just and equitable equalization be established by law between the wages of the laborer and the compensations of office-holders and professional men.

IV. That sheep-husbandry, stock-raising, diversified farming and all the industries be fostered by appropriate legislation.

Your petitioners show that they are true and loyal to the best interests of North Carolina, and that they would ask nothing in conflict with the greatest good to the greatest number of their fellow-citizens.

The fact that there are seven or eight hundred lots or tracts of land now advertised to be sold for taxes in Wake County, is suggestive. This they believe to be but a fair index of the condition of things in a large part of the State; and that even this does not show the full extent of financial depression.

The failure of the crops in this county last year necessitates the buying of almost our entire supplies to make another crop, and there is very little money in the hands of the farmers. Almost every farmer is depressed; many are disheartened; labor is unremunerative; the value of land is depreciating, and there is a growing disposition to abandon the farm and seek other employment. Unless something is done to bring relief, many will be compelled to give up their farms. The boasted progress and increase of wealth in North Carolina is not shared by the farmers. They are gradually but steadily becoming poorer and poorer every year.

Relying upon your wisdom and justice, the farmers of Chatham County, for themselves and for their brother farmers throughout the State, have outlined, as above set forth, the legislation which they believe will bring contentment to the people and prosperity to the State.

The first step towards relief is to put into effect in our state and county governments something of that rigid

economy which the farmers are compelled to practice, and thereby lessen the burdens of taxation.

Make the salaries of state and county officers as low as will be consistent with efficient service. Reduce, if possible, the costs and the delays of litigation, and devise some means of punishing crime and caring for criminals which will be less burdensome to the honest tax payers.

We trust that the justice of our cause and our own good intentions will be a sufficient apology for troubling your honorable body with our petition.

With utmost respect,

ALEX. McIVER,
E. W. ATWATER,
J. A. ALSTON,
} Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS' STATE ALLIANCE ADOPTED AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING, IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, AUGUST 16TH, 1888.

Resolved, 1. That the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance hereby enters its earnest protest against the policy of giving away the labor of our convicts, and demands of our Legislature the enactment of such laws as will hereafter prevent this outrage on the rights of the tax payers of our State.

Resolved, 2. That we demand such changes in our laws as will reduce the costs in litigation in minor causes, and as shall enlarge the jurisdiction of our Justices of the Peace.

Resolved, 3. That we demand that laws shall be enacted to prohibit our public officials from receiving or using free passes or free tickets on our railroads.

Resolved, 4. That we demand that our Legislature establish a Commission for the regulation of freights and tariff on the railroads of our State.

DOCUMENT NO. 26.] [Session 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF COMMISSION TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS OF AUDITOR AND TREASURER FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING 1887 AND 1888.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

We, having been appointed by the General Assembly, at its Session of 1887, Commissioners to examine the accounts and vouchers of the State Treasurer, relating to all moneys received into and paid out of the Treasury during the fiscal years ending, respectively, on the 30th of November, 1887, and the 30th of November, 1888, do certify and report that we met on the 15th of December, 1887, and were engaged eight days, and again on 11th December, 1888, and were engaged nine days in the performance of the duties required of us. The examinations resulted in our finding the accounts of the Treasurer to be as follows:

Balance of Educational Fund in the Treasury on 30th November, 1886	$ 23,223 38	
Balance of the Public Fund in Treasury on 30th November, 1886	172,327 06	
Received into the Treasury on account of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887	6,920 48	
Received into the Treasury on account of General Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1887	850,177 70	
Making a total of		$1,052,648 62

Amount brought forward		$1,052,648 62
The Treasurer disbursed, during the fiscal year ending on 30th November, 1887, from the Educational Fund	$ 5,524 21	
From the Public Fund	885,389 78	
Making total disbursements		890,913 99
Thus leaving in his hands at the close of the fiscal year 1887, of the Educational and Public Funds		$161,734 63

Our second examination, in December, 1888, disclosed the condition of the Treasurer's accounts to be as follows:

Balance November 30th, 1887	$161,734 63	
Receipts of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888	11,403 01	
Receipts of Public Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888	724,506 45	
Making a total of		$897,644 09
Disbursement of Educational Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888	$ 5,582 86	
Disbursement of Public Fund for fiscal year ending November 30th, 1888	819,029 02	
Making total disbursements		824,611 88
Balance, November 30th, 1888		$73,032 21

For the amounts paid out of the Treasury during the time covered by our examination, the Treasurer produced the warrants of the Auditor, properly drawn on him, which were compared with entries on his books, found correct, and cancelled by us.

We have counted the coupons representing the interest on the four per cent. consolidated debt, as well as those representing the interest on the six per cent. "Construction Bonds," and finding them to agree with the amount shown to have been paid by the Treasurer's books, we cancelled and destroyed them by fire.

Of the balance found in the hands of the Treasurer, $13,450.38 was in the State National Bank, which recently collapsed and was placed in the hands of a receiver. Upon the indebtedness of this bank to the State, the Treasurer has realized a dividend of twenty per cent., and will realize perhaps twenty or thirty per cent. additional. The unsettled condition of the bank's assets renders the amount which will probably be realized uncertain.

We have also compared the warrants drawn by the Auditor upon the Treasurer during the fiscal years 1887 and 1888 with the several laws under which they purport to have been drawn, and find that they have been drawn under and by virtue of the authority conferred under said laws.

The legislation of 1885 and 1887, granting pensions to certain disabled soldiers and to the widows of deceased soldiers of the State, has entailed upon the Auditor and Treasurer an amount of work which is not inconsiderable. While there has been provided for the Auditor extra clerical assistance, the Treasurer has employed a clerk at his own expense.

In view of this extra service in paying the pension warrants and keeping an account thereof, we would suggest that the manner of paying the warrants be changed, so as to require the Auditor to issue his warrant to the Clerks of the Superior Court of the several counties in the State, so as to cover an amount sufficient to pay the pensioners of their respective counties the sums due them, and that the warrants to the individual pensioners be drawn on the Clerks of the Superior Courts. This suggestion is the more entitled to consideration, when we reflect upon the cost to pensioners of collecting the small amounts due each individual, the improper endorsements of warrants in their favor, which frequently occur, and the delay in their collection, consequent upon improper indorsement—in many instances ignorance of commercial rules—and the great distance from the place of payment.

We desire to commend the thoroughness, accuracy and neatness with which the books and accounts of the Treasurer and Auditor are kept, and the efficiency of their respective clerical force.

H. B. ADAMS,
W. H. McCLURE,
FRANCIS D. WINSTON,
WALTER L. PARSONS.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 19th, 1888.

DOCUMENT NO. 27.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR FOWLE RELATIVE TO THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PENITENTIARY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
RALEIGH, February 15, 1889.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

For the purpose of affording your honorable body all the information I can in regard to the financial condition of our Penitentiary, I have caused to be made out and herewith transmit for your consideration, a statement showing the probable deficit on the first of March, 1889, to be $53,671.89.

In addition to this, there is a claim made by W. A. Myatt, Esq., of this city, under a contract, a copy of which I also transmit, upon which, I am informed, nothing has been paid, amounting to about $5,800.00.

I have the honor to recommend that your honorable body make provision for this deficit, so that the Penitentiary authorities may be enabled to carry out successfully any policy you may adopt.

I again most respectfully, but earnestly, call your attention to the defective system for the government of the Penitentiary.

It is the opinion of the Executive that there are no nine men in the world who can manage this huge institution

with economy, under the statutory provisions now existing. On the other hand, if you establish the office of Commissioner, make him a bonded officer, reduce the pay of directors to their actual expenses while discharging public duties, require monthly statements of receipts and expenses to be published for the information of the people, and pass the Penitentiary Bill now in the Senate, we may reasonably hope to make this institution not only self-sustaining, but a source of revenue to the State.

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Governor.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT AND WARDEN,
NORTH CAROLINA STATE PENITENTIARY,
RALEIGH, N. C., February 12, 1889.

To His Excellency DANIEL G. FOWLE, *Raleigh, N. C.:*

DEAR SIR:—In obedience to your instruction, I have the honor to submit the following statement, showing the probable financial standing of this institution on March 1, 1889:

Approved bills, unpaid		$36,162 40
Unapproved bills for Jan., 1889		21,586 11
Estimated expenses for Feb., 1889		21,586 11
Total probable liabilities		$79,334 62
On hand to our credit in Treasury	$ 4,725 12	
Collectable bills to Feb. 1, 1889	11,453 77	
Estimated resources for Feb., 1889	9,483 84	
Total probable resources		$25,662 73
Probable deficit March 1, 1889		$53,671 89

Hoping the above may prove satisfactory,
I am your obedient servant,

W. J. HICKS,
Architect and Warden.
(Per BERNARD).

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

NORTH CAROLINA, }
WAKE COUNTY. }

Articles of agreement made and concluded this 28th day of September, 1885, by and between W. A. Myatt, of the State and county above named, party of the first part, and the State of North Carolina, acting by and through the Board of Directors of the North Carolina State Penitentiary, party of the second part, as follows:

First. The party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of $1.00 to him paid by party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and in further consideration of the promises of the said party of the second part hereinafter contained, doth hereby promise and agree to and with the party of the second part, that on the first day of March, 1887, upon the performance by the party of the second part of the agreements by them to be performed, as hereinafter set out, he will make and deliver to the said party of the second part a deed conveying to the State of North Carolina all his right, title, interest and estate in and to a tract of land in Raleigh Township, county and State above named, and fully described as follows:

Beginning at a stake and pointer, W. H. Holloman's N. W. corner; thence with his line along a ditch S. 88 degrees E. 20½ chains to the centre of the Smithfield road; thence along the same N. one-half degree W. 35¼ chains to opposite a small sassafras on the west side of the road; then S. 83¼ degrees W. 26½ chains to a stake, Clifton's N. E. corner; then S. 10¾ degrees E. about 32$\frac{40}{100}$ chains to the beginning—containing, according to measurement, 78$\frac{43}{100}$ acres, more or less, together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto in anywise appertaining.

Second. The party of the second part, in consideration of $1.00 to them paid by the party of the first part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and in further consideration of the promise of the party of the first part, as above set out, promise and agree to and with the said Myatt, that on the first day of March, 1887, upon the tender to them by said Myatt, his legal representatives, or assigns, of the deed above described, they will pay to said Myatt, his legal representatives, or assigns, the sum of $5,000.00, in lawful money of the United States, with interest thereon from date at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, provided the Legislature of 1887 shall authorize and empower them to buy said tract of land.

For the consideration above named, it is agreed by and between the parties to this instrument, that if the Legislature of 1887 shall fail to authorize the purchase of said land, then the party of the first part, his legal representatives, or assigns, may consider this agreement for the sale and purchase of said land as null and void, treat the party of the second part as a tenant at will, and take immediate possession of said premises; that in such event the party of the second part will at once surrender to said Myatt, his legal representatives, or assigns, the said land, with the buildings, machinery, &c., now thereon, in as good condition as they are now in, reasonable wear and tear alone excepted, and, as rent for the use and occupation of the same, will pay to said Myatt, his legal representatives, or assigns, clear of all deductions, $3.00 for every thousand casing-brick, and 50 cents for every thousand clay for brick taken or used from said property, together with the market value of one-fourth of any and all crops raised on the premises, and also the full cash value of any tools or machinery taken from said premises, which are now thereon, of which brick, clay, crops, tools and machinery the party of the second part shall keep an accurate account, and, at the close of each and every crop,

shall render to said Myatt, his legal representatives, or assigns, a full statement of the same.

In testimony whereof the said Myatt has hereunto set his hand and seal, and the party of the second part has caused these presents to be executed by the President of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina State Penitentiary, the day and year first above written.

W. A. MYATT. (Seal.)
E. R. STAMPS. (Seal.)
Pres't Board of Directors N. C. Penitentiary.

Witness:
ERNEST HAYWOOD.

DOCUMENT NO. 28.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The joint committee on Governor's mansion beg leave to report, that after careful examination of all the evidence that this committee could procure from the testimony of witnesses and examination of records we find:

1st. That under the acts of 1876–'77, chapter 59, the commissioners appointed to sell land in the city of Raleigh, received from sale the sum of	$	15,748 71
That under the acts of 1883, chapter 134, the commissioners received from sale of Governor's old mansion and part of grounds		10,000 00
Sale of other town lots		1,327 51
Total	$	27,076 22

That the said sum of $27,076.22 is the whole amount received from the sale of property in the city of Raleigh.

Payments have been made out of this sum as follows:		
Paid to penitentiary authorities	$	20,000 00
To plans, furniture, &c		3,967 11
Total	$	23,967 11
Leaving still in State treasury to credit of mansion	$	3,109 11
That the resources for completing mansion are:		
1st. Cash on hand	$	3,109 11
2d. Value of unsold portion of old mansion grounds and amount due on sales		2,000 00
3d. Value of lots known as Camp Russell on Newbern avenue		5,000 00
Value of two lots that reverted to State on failure of purchaser to pay for same		1,300 00
Total	$	11,409 11
To complete all except third story, without fence	$	15,342 16
(See report A and B.)		
To complete mansion without fence the State would have to pay in cash over and above the amount on hand		3,933 04
We further find that the Governor and Council first contracted with the penitentiary authorities to build said mansion for the sum of		25,000 00
That the penitentiary authorities received in cash from the Treasurer on this contract		20,000 00

That they appropriated without legal authority from penitentiary fund and applied on mansion	$	11,468 83
That convicts worked on said mansion 15,470 days at 40 cents per day		6,188 00
That penitentiary furnished 803,324 bricks at $5.25 per thousand		4,217 45
Also furnished 101,755 bricks at $10.00 per thousand		1,017 55
812 loads sand		609 00
We find that said mansion cost, including cash, material furnished at cash prices, and convict labor at $125.00 per hand per year	$	43,500 83
When mansion is completed it will have cost the State	$	58,843 01

Therefore, the committee on Governor's mansion unanimously recommend that in addition to the money to the credit of said mansion now on hand, and the proceeds of town lots that may be sold, that the State appropriate the sum of $3,933.04 to complete the said mansion.

WHITE, Chairman,
For Senate Branch.
JONES,
For House Branch.

DOCUMENT NO. 29.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

MESSAGE FROM GOV. FOWLE TRANSMITTING REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURER ON THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS IN THE STATE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, February 18, 1889.

To the Honorable the General Assembly:

I transmit herewith the report of the State Treasurer with the accompanying statements of the condition of State banks and private bankers, as required by chapter 175, Laws of 1887. Very respectfully,

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Feb. 18, 1889.

His Excellency DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of chapter 175, Laws of 1887, being "An act to require banks incorporated within this State and private bankers to make stated reports

to the State Treasurer," I respectfully submit herewith the statements received during the years 1887 and 1888, to be transmitted to the General Assembly.

The statute makes it the duty of the State Treasurer to call upon banks and bankers for statements at such times as, in his discretion, he shall choose, "not less than twice in each and every year."

Statements have been called for to June 30th and December 31st each year, and the summary presented herewith shows the condition of banks and private banking institutions on the dates mentioned.

Two banks, though incorporated under special acts, are each operated by an individual owner, and statements have been made by them as private bankers, but under the incorporated name. They are treated in the accompanying tabular statement, however, as incorporated banks and not as private bankers.

There are fifteen incorporated banks, one of which has not made its statement for December 31st, 1888.

Within the past year the Bank of Durham has ceased to do business.

The French Broad Bank, of Asheville, is in liquidation, having been absorbed by the First National Bank of Asheville.

The National Bank of Fayetteville has been converted into a State bank by the name and style of "The Bank of Fayetteville," under an act of incorporation, ratified February 7th, 1887. Its first statement to this office was made to June 30th, 1888.

There are four savings banks, and eleven private bankers whose business brings them within the purview of the act requiring statements to be made.

Very respectfully,

DONALD W. BAIN,

State Treasurer.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS OF STATE BANKS TO THE TREASURER OF STATE.

	RESOURCES.					LIABILITIES.			
	June 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	June 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.		June 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	June 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.
Loans on real estate	$ 203,818.30	$ 172,290.06	$ 768,063.68	$ 460,262.20	Capital stock paid in	$ 816,170.82	$ 816,270.82	$1,095,170.82	$1,015,180.82
All other loans and discounts	1,991,212.23	2,159,983.44	1,993,385.64	2,062,879.82	Surplus fund	184,277.16	192,050.34	211,890.72	215,157.52
Over-drafts	128,720.94	120,642.87	46,520.69	22,734 57	Undivided profits	95,472.47	119,006.34	128,158.95	104,996.20
State bonds	31,000.00	31,000.00	31,000.00	31,000.00	Dividends unpaid	4,080.45	23,572.35	4,028.00	4,168.00
Other stocks, bonds, &c.	70,450.00	75,275.00	74,938.66	77,908.50	Deposits subj'et to ch'k	1,063,751.07	1,338,839.99	1,181,422.79	1,332,433.61
Due from banks	220,542,39	410,595.59	390,160.76	453,657.58	Due to banks	74,788.75	140,858.60	215,166.81	150,164.09
Due from private bankers	14,362.86	660.50	2,372.44	8,940.13	Due to private bankers	1,474.27	357.68	814 18	20,925.52
Real estate, &c. (including banking house and fixtures)	141,118.81	147,833.12	165,573.54	161,562.31	Notes and bills rediscounted	322,920.74	323,924.35	366,652.78	21,152.60
Current expenses	21,117.61	20,835.88	27,391.39	23,569.11	Bills payable	6,801.26	16,162.30	6,898.25	700.00
Premium on bonds	3,315.00	3,650.00	880.00	1,436.00	Cashiers' checks outstanding	13,966.69	10,357.41	1,789.08	1,351.32
Cash items	22,726.50	57,921.11	51,005.72	20,057.25	Certified checks	1,429.53	227.81	40.00	215.63
Gold and silver coin, National Bank and U. S. Treasury notes	336,593.65	369,003.34	297,118.50	460,682.95	Demand certificates of deposit	80,358.10	87,374.35	113,171.81	24,478.99
Other resources	1,775.21	5,770.70	2,941.06	4,646.42	Time certificates of deposit	521,262.19	502,148.98	526,147.89	592,790.30
					Other liabilities	----------	4,310 29	----------	5,622.24
	$3,186,753.50	$3,575,461.61	$3,851,352.08	$3,489,336.84		$3,186,753.50	$3,575,461.61	$3,851,352.08	$3,489,336.84

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS OF PRIVATE BANKERS TO THE TREASURER OF STATE.

	RESOURCES.					LIABILITIES.			
	June 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	June 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.		June 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	June 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.
Loans on real estate	$ 43,664.47	$ 82,731.92	$ 96,776.78	$ 109,212.57	Capital stock paid in	$ 194,000.00	$ 247,000.00	$ 247,000.00	$ 266,000.00
All other loans	683,398.84	576,905.92	686,169.90	632,617.04	Surplus fund	39,451.35	36,422.01	39,450.30	59,862.36
Over-drafts	101,980.20	94,563.48	27,933.65	20,810.62	Undivided profits	19,875.85	20,791.43	33,817.10	29,902.92
State bonds	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	Dividends unpaid				2,100.00
Other stocks, bonds, &c.	63,769.83	64,230.65	64,21[illegible].90	61,865.94	Deposits subj'ct to ch'k	267,438.99	398,770 89	404,026.62	415,089.61
Due from banks	50,002.01	112,9[illegible]9.44	107,710.44	129,430.63	Due to banks	28,537.04	33,630.88	15,149.49	11,640.88
Due from private bankers	5,532.02	10,087.00	19,063.82	18,458.86	Due to private bankers	692.27	1,305.73	558.50	797.95
Banking house & other real estate	57,472.88	68,891.26	74,012.21	81,769.14	Notes and bills rediscounted	335,481.27	270,620.40	243,396.32	181,348.80
Current expenses	2,920.47	6,524.69	3,419.00	1,601.71	Bills payable	31,022.50	283.00	26,480.25	30,662.52
Cash items	25,164.00	52,282.04	13 765.19	26,006.27	Cashiers' checks outstanding	5,990.97	10,619 39	3,475.57	19,237.79
Gold and silver coin, National Bank and U. S. notes	37,471.19	94,069.11	68,689.58	97,213.69	Demand certificates of deposit	4,814.07	5,447.00	8,352.05	5,109.63
Other resources	.65		1,848.06	2.36	Time certificates of deposit	124,372 25	118,694.78	121,929.83	131,850.03
					Other liabilities	20,000 00	20,000.00	20,295.50	25,696.34
	$1,071,676.56	$1,163,585.51	$1,163,931.53	$1,179,288.83		$1,071,676.56	$1,163,585 51	$1,163,931.53	$1,179,288 83

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS OF SAVINGS BANKS TO TREASURER OF STATE.

	RESOURCES.			
	June 30, 1887.	Dec 31, 1887.	June 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.
Loans on real estate	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 33,895.79	$ 89,209.12
All other loans and discounts	8,606.69	28,848.10	213,936.33	217,901.12
Over-drafts			92.12	1,154.82
State bonds	3,100.00	4,800.00	5,100.00	5,195.00
Other stocks, bonds, &c.	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Due from banks	1,021.96	10,448.75	28,050.03	142,014.54
Real estate, &c., (including furniture and fixtures)	705.06	777.96	3,450.12	7,048.70
Current expenses	252.64	1,030.14	3,475.12	8,033.01
Cash items			2,103.12	4,462.56
Gold and silver coin, (including Nation'l Bank and U. S. Treas. notes)	1,486.01	3,099.63	10,765.51	46,627.39
	$ 17,672.36	$ 51,504.58	$ 302,868.14	$ 493,646.26

	LIABILITIES.			
	June 30, 1887.	Dec. 31, 1887.	June 30, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1888.
Capital stock paid in	$ 5,991.67	$ 11,725.88	$ 88,975.00	$ 115,000.00
Surplus fund			3,203.84	1,511.31
Undivided profits	374.64	2,006.43	5,435.64	20,566.72
Dividends unpaid			600.00	
Deposits subj'ct to ch'k	11,306.05	37,772.27	119,608.35	263,715.67
Due to banks			3,681.16	1,932.60
Notes and bills rediscounted				41,230.02
Due to private bankers			73,500.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding			302.50	3,139.09
Demand certificates of deposit			7,425.43	18,462.90
Time certificates of deposit				3,000.00
Other liabilities			136.22	25,087.95
	$ 17,672.36	$ 51,504.58	$ 302,868.14	$ 493,646.26

DOCUMENT NO. 30.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

LETTER FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN REFERENCE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 26, 1889.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 21st instant, requesting the Attorney General "to give to the House his opinion whether the General Assembly can confer upon an individual or corporation, for private purposes only, the right to have the lands of citizens condemned for their use?"

Unlike the Constitution of the United States and those of many of the States of the Union, there is no provision in that of North Carolina which expressly forbids the taking of private property for public use without compensation. Nevertheless, the doctrine is so firmly fixed upon principles of natural equity, that it has ever been regarded as a part of the fundamental "law of the land." *Johnson* v. *Rankin*, 70 N. C., 550.

The right of the State to take the property of its citizens, upon a fair compensation, and devote it to a public use, called by the law books the right of *eminent domain*, is uni-

versally recognized, and this right may be delegated to, and when so delegated, exercised by, individuals and corporations.

But it is also a principle equally well recognized, that the purposes for which this power may be exercised shall be for the *public good*, and not for *private benefit*. Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, 661.

The difficulty lies not in a refusal to recognize these principles, but in their application to particular cases.

What is a public use which will justify the employment of this authority—and what is a private use to which it is forbidden?

Judge Cooley states the rule to be, "that only can be considered such (public use) where the government is supplying its own needs, or is furnishing facilities for its citizens in regard to those matters of public necessity, convenience or welfare, which, on account of their peculiar character and difficulty, perhaps impossibility, of making provision for them otherwise." Cooley on Const. Lim., 664.

"The true criterion," says Mills in his work on Eminent Domain, sec. 14, "by which to judge of the character of the use, is whether the public may enjoy it *by right* or only by permission."

Railroads and canals constructed and operated under statutes which impose on them duties to the public; highways, telegraph lines, cemeteries, works for supplying water for the use of communities; regulations for the draining of lands either for the purpose of reclaiming them or to prevent disease, are familiar instances where the use is public and the power of condemnation and appropriation is exercised.

Grist mills, where there is an obligation to grind for toll, have been regarded by some of the Courts as also within the power. This has been denied, however, by other Courts of great authority, and where the doctrine has been recognized, it was put upon the ground that in the early history of the country, before facilities of transportation were provided, and

the use of steam as a motive power came into common use, there was an absolute necessity that the people constituting a community should be provided with the means of subsistence. It has been suggested, that if the question now was a new one in those States where the right has been recognized, it would not be sustained.

But when we come to those works and enterprises owned and operated by individuals or corporations for private profit, however desirable they may be, or however much they may conduce to the development of the general prosperity of the country, where the public has no right to participate in their use, and there is no obligation upon those who own or conduct them to serve the public, the better opinion seems to be that the power ceases. Falling under this doctrine are manufactories, private roads and ways--though they may be constructed of metal and are railroads in the precise meaning of that term—hotels, the adornment and improvement of private parks and grounds, and the operating of mines, &c.

The author above quoted, Mills on Eminent Domain, says: "No necessity, however great, no exigency, however imminent, no improvement, however valuable, no refusal, however unneighborly, no obstinacy, however unreasonable, no offers of compensation, however extravagant, can compel or require a man to part with one inch of his estate," unless it is required for the use of the public. Mills on Eminent Domain, sec. 22.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THEO. F. DAVIDSON,

Attorney General.

DOCUMENT NO. 31.] [SESSION 1889.

Ordered to be Printed.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, State Printer and Binder.

REPORT OF W. D. PRUDEN, BOUNDARY LINE COMMISSIONER.

EDENTON, N. C., December 27th, 1888.

To His Excellency, ALFRED M. SCALES,
Governor of North Carolina:

I have the honor to submit my report as Commissioner on the part of North Carolina, appointed by your Excellency July 20th, 1886, under the provisions of The Code, sections 2289 to 2293, to re-run and re-mark the boundary line between the counties of Currituck, Camden and Gates, and the State of Virginia.

Hon. Conway R. Howard, of Richmond, represented the State of Virginia as Commissioner, by appointment of Gov. Lee.

Mr. H. T. Greenleaf, of Elizabeth City, a competent and experienced engineer, was employed by me to aid in the work, and had charge of its practical prosecution in the field.

At the joint request of yourself and Governor Lee, made upon the recommendation of Commissioner Howard and myself, a detail was made by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Department, consisting of Mr. C. H. Sinclair and his assistant, Mr. John Nelson, who, with the most approved instruments known to modern science, gave intel-

ligent and faithful assistance in the work from the beginning to the end, and their services were invaluable to us.

Besides those mentioned already, we employed chainmen, flagmen, and other laborers, varying in number from nine to eleven in the aggregate.

A very pleasant episode of the survey was the presence from its beginning to the end of Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Nelson, wives of the gentlemen named above. These cultivated ladies, to be with their husbands, submitted to all the discomforts of tent life, and seemed really to enjoy it themselves; certainly they added incalculably to the pleasure of our entire party. Verily they were "roses in the desert."

The survey was commenced November 16th, 1886, at the old line stone on the Dismal Swamp Canal, and was prosecuted as rapidly as possible till finished, March 7th, 1887, just west of the Nottoway river, in Hertford county, the whole distance being $59\frac{2640}{5280}$ miles; subsequently stone monuments were erected, and the whole work completed May 1st, 1888.

The old stone referred to above was located by the Dismal Swamp Canal Company about 1810 and marked, but without authority, as the line—in fact, it was 444 feet north of the line. We left it standing, fearing that its removal might affect private lines, but effaced the old marks upon it.

For details of the work and the result reached, I refer your Excellency specially to the report of Mr. Greenleaf to me, and to the map of the line carefully prepared by him and approved by Commissioner Howard and myself. These, with his field books 1 and 2, are made parts of my report, and fully show Mr. Greenleaf's fitness and his zeal and fidelity in prosecuting the work.

The value of the aid afforded us by the Coast and Geodetic Survey Office can scarcely be overestimated. It will be fully appreciated by all informed in such matters who will examine the map and the detailed report of Mr. Greenleaf and the report of Chief Colonna, of August 16th, 1887, also

made a part of my report. To these officers was left by us the establishment of the true east and west line, which was done after most careful observations. They also observed the latitude at five different points agreed upon along the line, and from these observations the latitude was marked on the monuments erected, as hereinafter stated.

The line commences on the Atlantic Ocean at low water mark, in 36° 32′ and 59″ north latitude. The survey of 1728 names 36° 31′ 13″ north latitude, on north side of Currituck Inlet, as the beginning, but evidently the latitude named in that survey is incorrect, caused, no doubt, by error in the observations, resulting from the imperfect instruments used. The old inlet has been for many years closed, and there is but little if any sign of it left. Large live oaks stand now where the inlet was.

From the beginning point, we ran an east and west course to monument No. 21, at Lee's mills, in Gates county, and from there a slight divergence to the north was made to monument No. 25, on the east bank of the Black Water river, being 36° 33′ 05″ north latitude (the reason for this divergence is explained fully in Mr. Greenleaf's report), from which point the line runs to the middle of that river, then down its middle to the mouth of the Nottoway, where the Nottoway and Black Water form the Chowan; and then an east and west course to monument No. 28, the end of the line named above, in 36° 32′ 36″ north latitude. The break in the east and west line after reaching the Black Water river is in accordance with the agreement entered into between Governors Eden of North Carolina and Spotts-wood of Virginia, in 1727, found on page 681, vol. —, of the Colonial Records, edited by W. L. Saunders, which provides that if an east and west line strike the Black Water above the mouth of the Nottoway, the line shall then run down the river to the mouth of the Nottoway; and Prof. Irvine's notes of the survey of 1728 show that that survey struck the Black Water forty-five chains and eleven links above the

mouth of the Nottoway, which is the distance between monuments No. 25 on the east bank of the Black Water and No. 27 at the mouth of the Nottoway, and on the tongue of land formed by the Nottoway and Black Water rivers.

The stone monuments were provided by the North Carolina Penitentiary authorities at a cost of $15 each on board train in Raleigh. There are twenty-eight of these, all numbered from one to twenty-eight, and varying in size, the largest being No. 1, on the ocean.

The marks upon them, their size, location and other details are fully set out in Mr. Greenleaf's field book 1, pages 139 to 159 inclusive. It will be found that the positions of No. 25 and No. 26 are reversed upon the line, which will also be explained in said note-book, page 155.

In the beginning, Commissioner Howard and I agreed that the entire expenses should be borne equally by our respective States, except the pay of commissioners and engineers, as to which each State should bear its own expense.

The cost for which each State was equally bound amounts to $5,191.50, one-half of which, $2,595.75, was borne by North Carolina by said agreement	$ 2,595 75
Engineer Greenleaf's pay, at $5 per day, amounts to	485 00
My pay as Commissioner, &c	520 00
Total cost to North Carolina	$ 3,600 75

The State of Virginia failed to provide fully for her share of the expense as it arose, and it became necessary either to stop the work till she should do so, which would have entailed large additional cost, or for North Carolina to advance what was necessary for that State. Upon my recommendation your Excellency adopted the latter course and advanced for Virginia the sum of $753.88.

I send herewith an itemized statement of my account, together with vouchers for all sums disbursed by me, num-

bered from 1 to 158. In every case these payments have been approved in writing by Commissioner Howard, as is also the account forwarded to you.

Perhaps a severer winter than that of 1886 and 1887 was never seen in this climate. Snow or rain was almost constant from November 24th, 1886, to February 25th, 1887, while the cold was more intense than usual with us, all of which rendered the prosecution of the work very slow and difficult, especially through the Dismal Swamp. It was not possible to abandon the work temporarily, even, without sacrificing much that had been already done and adding largely to the ultimate cost.

It is safe to say that these difficulties added at least one-third to the time required to complete the work, and equally as much to the cost. One of the heaviest expenses connected with the work was the transportation and setting of the stone monuments, caused by their immense weight, the remote points to which many of them had to be carried across sand banks and swamps and without the aid of public conveyances.

Notwithstanding the exceptional difficulties mentioned, I believe the cost will compare very favorably with any similar work ever done in this country. It gives me pleasure to refer to the uniform courtesy of my associate, Commissioner Howard. No serious disagreement arose at any time between us. While we tried faithfully to represent the interests committed to us, we thought we would better serve those interests by settling the line than by contending for any doubtful advantage. Indeed, there was but little occasion for differences between us, for, considering the imperfect instruments used, the survey of 1728 was remarkable for its accuracy. Any slight errors were due, doubtless, to their imperfect instruments, being an ordinary surveyor's compass, &c.

The line as run by us changed the residence of but two families. We lose Mr. Decatur Taylor and gain Mrs. Everett,

with several children, all of Gates county. Two houses in Gates county, viz: the Dr. Hines house, at monument No. 13, now occupied by Joseph T. Morris, and the Cross house, at No. 20, are divided by the line.

It is very pleasant to compare the country and the people along the line with the accounts given by Col. Wm. Byrd, in his Westover papers, and others, of them in 1728. Where then was virgin forest, untrodden except by the Indian and the hunter, we find now farms and farm houses, villages and public improvements, and even the Dismal Swamp, where then were only "tangled juniper, beds of reeds, * * and man never trod before," is now penetrated by the canal, through which steamers daily pass, while smaller canals and paths, the work of lumbermen, are seen everywhere. As evidence of the physical and material advancement of the country, it may be observed that three railroads, the Norfolk Southern, the Suffolk and Carolina, and the Suffolk Lumber Company, cross the line and the waters of Currituck Sound. Black Water river, North river and smaller streams are daily disturbed by steamboats and other vehicles of commerce.

Churches and school-houses everywhere prevail, and instead of the ignorance and immorality depicted in the accounts of those days, we find a thrifty, moral and religious people—honest, self-reliant and law-abiding—the peers of the best.

It remains only to add, that the red line on the map is the boundary line, while the blue line is the base used by the engineers. The location of every monument is shown on the map, as is also every important point along the line.

The line has been run with great care, and is thoroughly and permanently marked. All disputes as to the proper line are settled for all time.

Respectfully yours,

W. D. PRUDEN,
Commissioner, &c.

REPORT OF H. T. GREENLEAF, C. E., ENGINEER OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., October 1st, 1888.

HON. W. D. PRUDEN,

Commissioner State of North Carolina, Edenton, N. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my services as engineer to represent the State of North Carolina in re-establishing the boundary line of A. D. 1728, as established by the Hon. Christopher Gale, Hon. Edward Mosely and others, representing the State of North Carolina, and the Hon. Wm. Byrd and Wm. Dandridge, representing the State of Virginia.

Your letter appointing me as engineer, dated November 10th, 1886, found me very busily engaged, but laying aside the work I had in hand, I arranged my business affairs and set out to meet Major Conway R. Howard, from Richmond, Va., who acted as Commissioner and Engineer for the State of Virginia, at the point you had directed me to on the Dismal Swamp Canal, at the "old brown stone monument" that stands on the east side of the canal, said to be on the State line. I arrived there on Tuesday, November 16th, 1886, at 3 p. m., and found Major Howard and the detail from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Messrs. C. H. Sinclair and John Nelson, assistant, having preceded me and arriving on Monday.

It was agreed some time before this to begin the work on the Dismal Swamp Canal and run the line from the canal east and west, through the Great Dismal Swamp, out to the high lands, it being some five and one-half miles from the canal east to the cleared land, and about ten miles west, so as to get this part of the work done first.

Major Howard and Mr. Sinclair, I found, had brought with them a full outfit of tents and camp equipage, which were kindly loaned us by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Department at Washington, D. C.

I furnished the surveying instruments, chain, etc. Mr. C. H. Sinclair had a very fine outfit of instruments with him, furnished by his department, to observe latitude and zenith; telescope instrument, a very powerful theodolite to observe on polaris, to give us the east and west line; also a set of magnetic instruments, to observe the declinations and inclinations of the magnetic pole.

November 17th. I got together the members of the engineer corps, being two chainmen, two flagmen, four men to clear the way, and one to cook. No work was done on the line this day, as we were very busily engaged in unpacking instruments, putting up tents and getting our plunder in place. It was agreed between Major Howard and myself that the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey officer, Mr. Sinclair, was to give us the east and west line to start, and to correct our line as often as practicable. We also agreed to set the following points as astronomical and azimuth stations, viz.: Dismal Swamp Canal, Norfolk Southern Railroad, and north end Knott's Island, at Dr. Hines' house on main road, Dr. Morgan's place on main road, Nottoway river, west side, on bluff. As to the mode and details of and by which the line was ran, to retrace the line of 1728, I refer you to my note-books Nos. 1 and 2, which will more fully explain, having been taken by me personally in the field by myself, and which I make a part of my report and send herewith.

November 18th. Messrs. Sinclair and Nelson having observed on polaris on the nights of the 16th and 17th and set the azimuth, they gave me the line to the west this a. m., but as it came on to rain, and being quite stormy, very little headway was accomplished.

November 19th. We began on the line this a. m., and

ran it west, using the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey theodolite, which was set over the "old brown stone" monument that stands on the east side of the Dismal Swamp Canal. This stone was set by the Canal Company sometime about the year 1810; we took it to be a point on the old line, being the only stone monument on the line. The swamp being covered with such a dense growth of bushes, briars, reeds, etc., made it very slow work to cut a path five feet wide. There is no timber on either side of the canal, having been burned off by continuous fires for years past, the surface of the swamp being covered with logs and stumps of juniper, and the water laying to the surface. I set my Gurley transit, which has a five-inch needle, very sensitive and nicely balanced, on the line to-day, and found the course to be N. 86° 40′ W., showing a variation of the needle of 3° 20′ west, it being moderate and clear, and the thermometer 65° Fahrenheit.

We got the line cut to 2,500 feet west from the Dismal Swamp Canal. We used for measuring a wire measure 100 feet long and tested to 60° Fahrenheit, furnished us by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Department.

November 20th. We began on the line and ran on west through the swamp—the undergrowth being very thick—to 5,000 feet from the Dismal Swamp Canal. Very heavy frost, and water froze in our tents. The tents are wall-tents, 10 x 12 feet, 4-feet wall, with flaps, oil-cloth for floor, wood-burning stoves inside tents, with cot-beds and tables, using candles for light at night, being very comfortable. Still at camp on Dismal Swamp Canal.

November 21st. Sunday. No work done. At camp on the canal.

November 22d. We began again on the line and ran on west from the canal to 6,000 feet. Hon. W. D. Pruden joined us at our camps to-day.

November 23d. Began on the line and cleared it on west

to 8,000 feet from the Dismal Swamp Canal. Still very thick undergrowth; no timber.

November 24th. We did not get the line any further than 9,000 feet west of the canal, as it came on very stormy, compelling us to quit work at 10:30 a. m. At camps on canal.

November 25th. This being Thanksgiving Day, we began on the line and ran on west to 12,000 feet, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, west of the canal. We are still in a burnt-out juniper swamp, very thick and almost impassable.

November 26th. Began on the line and ran on west to a point 15,000 feet west of the canal, and walked back at night to our camps on the canal. To-night we were informed by Mr. C. H. Sinclair, United States and Geodetic Survey officer, that he had made a mistake in giving us the east and west line by an error of 20′ too far south (see note-book No. 2). It was debated whether we begin again or continue on the angle of the error. It was finally decided to keep on through, as we came to the conclusion that we thought the brown stone monument was not exactly right, and we carry this line out to the high lands and make the necessary calculations for the error. We are now only three miles west from the Dismal Swamp Canal, and still in a regular jungle of bushes, briars, reeds, etc.; not a living animal to be seen except a few frogs and lizards. There is no animal life in juniper swamps, and not a snake to be seen.

November 27th. Began to-day on the line and ran on west to 16,700 feet from the canal, through very thick and rough swamp.

November 28th. Sunday. No work done to-day. At camps on the Dismal Swamp Canal.

November 29th. It was concluded now to send a part of the camp to a point on Riddick's ditch, in the Dismal Swamp, for the engineer corps, and the balance of our party and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey officers and their wives to remain on the Dismal Swamp Canal at the camp established there. We left to-day early. Maj. Howard

took two men and a large skiff, and, with the baggage, tents, provisions, etc., went up the Dismal Swamp Canal to the feeder ditch, through that to Lake Drummond, and across the lake to a tramroad of the John L. Roper Lumber Company, and they kindly carried him and all the baggage over the tramroad up to the State line, close to Riddick's ditch.

I took the engineer corps and walked up the path we had cut, three miles west of the canal, and began on the line and ran it on west towards our new camp to 18,000 feet from the canal, and walked by a path that I had surveyed out one year ago to the camps at Riddick's ditch; found Major Howard had arrived there all right. We got our tents up and established our camps here for the present, which saved us a long, tiresome and fatiguing walk. This camp is in the thick juniper woods, and we have elegant juniper water to drink.

November 30th. With my party, I walked back to where we left off on the 29th instant, and ran the line on through the swamp west towards our camps at the ditch, and succeeded in getting it to 22,000 feet west of the canal. We are now in the juniper timber.

December 1st. It being very rainy and storming, I did not do any work until after dinner, when I took the engineer corps and began again and ran the line west to 23,000 feet from the canal. At the Riddick's ditch camps to-night.

December 2d. I began at the line and ran on west through a juniper swamp, where the timber has lately been cut off, making it very slow work to clear the way; but I succeeded in getting the line out to the camp at Riddick's ditch, being 25,000 feet west of the canal.

December 3d. I began on the line early, and ran on west from Riddick's ditch (which is ten feet wide and nearly filled up) through a fine growth of juniper timber to 27,500 feet west of the brown stone on the Dismal Swamp Canal. At camps on Riddick's ditch.

December 4th. Began on the line and continued on west

through the juniper swamp towards the high lands, and got the line as far as 29,000 feet west of the canal, when it began to snow, at 12 o'clock, and we were compelled to stop work. It snowed the balance of the day. I left the camp at Riddick's ditch, and went out to the Dismal Swamp Canal via the lake and feeder ditch to get rations, etc., for the camps, leaving Major Howard and balance of the party there.

December 5th. It still continued to snow, and no work was done on the line, it being Sunday.

December 6th. Snowing, raining and sleeting all day. No work done this day.

December 7th. It began to clear off this a. m. The snow was twelve inches deep, which is very unusual in this latitude; the Dismal Swamp Canal was frozen over with ice three inches thick, also Lake Drummond. I am at camps on the canal with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey officers and their wives, and Major Howard is in the swamp at camp on Riddick's ditch.

December 8th. It being a clear day, and the storm broke, I left camps on the canal this a. m., and took men to endeavor to get rations to the relief of Major Howard and the men with him in the swamp. I started the men to go up the feeder ditch, when they met some of the party coming out; they then returned together to the camps on Riddick's ditch, and took what rations they could carry, and arrived there at night, having to walk the whole distance, some ten miles.

December 9th. It being very cold and still freezing, the steamer that plys on the Dismal Swamp Canal came through and broke the ice up. I am at camps on the canal.

December 10th. Major Howard and the balance of the party who were at the camp on Riddick's ditch came out to-day. It having moderated so that they could get boats over the lake by breaking the ice, they arrived at the camps on the canal in the afternoon.

December 11th. It was decided to abandon the line to

the west on account of the severity of the weather, and to begin on the line to the east, it being so much nearer through to the high lands, and to run the line on out to the Atlantic Ocean first.

We began to-day again at the old brown stone monument on the Dismal Swamp Canal, as station O, and ran the line on east, Mr. Sinclair having given us the east and west line by his theodolite, from his corrected azimuth. We found this line to run down the centre of a large ditch, cut by Geo. T. Wallace & Sons, for a mile. We ran the line on east to 6,000 feet east of the brown stone monument, and quit for the day just on the north side of the ditch, and returned to the camps on the canal.

December 12th. Sunday. No work to-day.

December 13th. We began on the line at the point left off on the 11th instant, and ran on east through a gum woods to 8,000 feet east of the canal, back to camps on the Dismal Swamp Canal.

December 14th. Began on the line east of the canal and ran on to 12,000 feet; crossed Culpepper Island just north of a ditch. The magnetic needle reads here S. 86° 45′ E. Walked back to camps on the canal.

December 15th. I left the camps and took the engineer corps, with four days' rations, to camp out in the swamp at the head of Wallace's ditch, at some log houses. Began on the line and ran on east to 15,000 feet from the canal; this line is about fifty to sixty feet north of a ditch that runs nearly parallel with our line. We went up to the log houses and camped there to-night, the balance of the party and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey detail being at the Dismal Swamp Canal camps.

December 16th. I began on the line and ran on east to 18,000 feet from the canal in a juniper swamp. At camps in log houses on ditch to-night.

December 17th. I ran the line on east through a juniper

swamp to 21,500 feet from the canal, and came back to camps on the ditch.

December 18th. I began to-day and ran on east to 23,500 feet from the canal to the edge of a gum and cypress swamp, then took the party and walked through the swamp out to the house of James E. Garrett, where I met Major Howard; we stopped here all night.

December 19th. Sunday. No work. At Mr. James E. Garrett's.

December 20th. I went into the swamp with the party to-day and found the line we had left off on the 18th instant, and ran on east to the high land, which is 29,000 feet from the canal, at the back of Jas. E. Garrett's Red River farm. Major Howard went to-day to put up our camps at the Norfolk Southern Railroad, being the next latitude station. Myself and party at Mr. Garrett's to-night.

December 21st. I began to-day at the edge of the swamp and ran the line on east through Mr. Garrett's farm, and crossed the Red River road and a twelve foot ditch (the Red river), which takes its name from the amber color of the water that comes from the juniper swamp. I found here that we were about half way between two points claimed to be the State line. I kept on through the lands of W. A. Powers and Willoughby Wilson to 41,000 feet east of the canal, and quit; then walked out to our new camps at the Norfolk Southern Railroad, on the main road near the "Corprew place," where I found Major Howard and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey officers, this being the latitude station. See note-book No. 1, pages 53 and 160.

December 22d. I left camps early and took the party and walked back to the line, and ran on east through cleared lands; crossed the old swamp road 443 feet north of where the old State line is located by the people--a pine tree which stands at the angle of the road on the east side. I kept on and ran through a pine woods and across the cleared lands of Wm. C. Mercer to the main road that leads to Northwest

bridge, Va., and Moyock, N. C., being 54,000 feet east of the brown stone on the Dismal Swamp Canal, and here found that we were about 460 feet north of where the old State line is located by the people. It being very evident now that the line we were on was too far north, we decided to keep on until we struck Northwest river, to see how it corresponded with the notes of the original survey calling for "Weaver's Creek."

December 23d. No work was done on the line to-day, the party desiring to go home and spend Christmas holidays. I made up the pay-rolls and accounts, and your messenger, Mr. Oliver Gilbert, being at our camps this eveing with funds, I paid off the engineer corps and help. Major Howard and myself agreed to meet again at the camps on Wednesday, December 29th, 1886, to begin the work again. Major Howard left for Richmond, Va., to-day.

December 24th. I left camps for my home to-day, leaving the cook and one man to keep camps. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey officers and their wives stayed over here.

December 25th. Christmas day. No work.

December 26th. Sunday. No work.

December 27th. No work.

December 28th. No work.

December 29th. Wednesday. The party are all in camps to-day, and we got things in shape to continue on the line east. No work.

December 30th. We began to-day after Mr. Sinclair gave us the corrected east and west line. They found the transit line that I had brought from the Dismal Swamp Canal to this point on the latitude curve to be very nearly right. I made the correction and noted it in book No. 1, page 53. We ran on east and struck the house of Jacob Poyner; made a detour around this house and ran on to 58,000 feet from the canal.

December 31st. It was very foggy, and there was a slight drizzly rain to-day. I ran on the line east to 59,200 feet

from the canal to a lane that leads towards Northwest river. At camps on the railroad.

1887. January 1st. I began on the line and ran it through a pine woods to a sedge marsh that borders the Northwest river. I crossed the marsh and quit at the west bank, being 65,000 feet east of the Dismal Swamp Canal brown stone monument.

January 2d. Sunday. No work. At camps on Norfolk Southern Railroad.

January 3d. It came on to rain, and being very stormy, no work was done.

January 4th. I began on the line this a. m., and triangulated the distance across the Northwest river, making the width to be 750 feet; I then continued the line on east and struck a creek in the sedge marsh called Banks' creek; crossed this creek and ran alongside of it on the north and between a branch of the same creek until I struck it again near the high lands. On investigating this locality, and from the notes of Prof. Alex. Irvine, I came to the conclusion that this was the "Weaver's Creek" called by him, he stating in his notes of March 11th and 12th, 1728, "from hence to Northwest river, the name of this creek is Weaver's creek;" also, "to take the distance across the creek's mouth and river they ran," etc. I found that by measuring at right angles from my line that 550 feet would just about cross the creek's mouth at the river; so I ran my line on to a point 70,395 feet east from the brown stone monument on the Dismal Swamp Canal, and made a careful offset at right angles to the south of 550 feet, and found that by continuing on this line parallel with my other line east that it would about retrace the line of 1728, by the topography of the surrounding land, crossing the creek, "which bore of the line north," where we quit for the day and went back to camps on the Norfolk Southern Railroad.

January 5th. It being very stormy, snowing, raining and sleeting, no work was done to-day.

January 6th. I broke camps on the railroad to-day and sent the baggage, tents, &c., by carts to the new camps at Dr. Jos. E. Reid's "Gibbs' Woods." The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey officers left to go to the next latitude and azimuth station on the north end of Knott's Island, via Norfolk, Va. I took the engineer corps and began on the line where I had made the offset to the south and ran on again east and struck the high land at 71,279 feet from the canal; then ran up into the woods to 71,500 feet, and quit for the day. We then had to walk four miles to get to our new camps, where we arrived at dark and found Major Howard there. We all set to work and got our tents up and supper prepared. This camp is on the east side of the main road that passes to the east of Dr. Reid's house. Messrs. Sinclair and Nelson are not with us.

January 7th. I began on the line to-day and ran on east, and found on a branch near Peter Dozier's house in the woods, on the west side of the same, a large red oak tree with old ax chops on the east and west sides. This tree stands 26 feet north of the line we are on; also found a gum seven feet north of the oak, with ax chops on the east and west sides. These two trees are said to be on the State line. I then crossed this branch to the east side and found a dead water-oak snag, with ax chops on the east and west sides, said to be on the old State line and the corner of Norfolk and Princess Anne counties, Va., and Currituck county, N. C. Mr. Peter Dozier, who is sixty years old, lives close by. He told me that his father and grandfather, who both resided at the same place he now lives at, always said this was a tree on the original State line. This tree we found to be on the edge of the branch and 18 feet north of the line we are on, and 73,531 feet east of the Dismal Swamp Canal. (See note-book No. 1, page 71.) We ran on east through a woods to Dozier's field, and quit at 75,000 feet east of the canal. It began to snow very hard at sundown, and we went back to camps at Dr. Reid's.

January 8th. Having snowed all night and continued to-day until nearly dinner time, when it stopped, the snow lay 18 inches deep on the ground, and the people say that this is the heaviest fall since the great snow storm of 1857. No work done to day.

January 9th. Sunday. No work on line to-day. At camps in Gibbs' woods, Dr. Jos. E. Reid's place.

January 10th. I began on the line to-day—the snow still quite deep—and ran on east through woods and fields to 82,674 feet east of the Dismal Swamp Canal.

January 11th. We began again and ran on east; struck a house just built by Reuben Bradly, and also struck Dr. Jos. E. Reid's house; but Dr. Reid claimed his house to be in North Carolina; we being 18 feet south of the line, would just leave him as he claimed to be. We also passed to-day a large gum tree that stands on the north side of the main road, called the line road, being 18 feet north of our line, with five ax chops on the east and west sides; also a large dead oak tree, said to be on the old line, has ax chops on the east and west sides. Both these trees stand on the said road. We quit to-day at 88,600 feet east of the brown stone on the canal.

January 12th. I began on the line this a. m., and ran it on east, crossing the two main roads into a swamp that borders North Landing river. Quit in the swamp at 93,500 feet east of the stone on the canal.

January 13th. We began in the swamp to-day and ran the line on east through the swamp and struck Willoughby's creek. Not being able to get over it, we quit on the west bank at 95,817 feet east of the Dismal Swamp Canal.

January 14th. We got a boat to-day and crossed the creek and ran the line on through a sedge marsh, crossing two branches of the creek, and also another creek called Cow's creek, which empties into North Landing river a little below where we struck the river, being 100,737 feet east of the canal.

January 15th. We broke camps to-day and moved them by boats across the North Landing river to Morse's Point, in a field close to the east bank of the river on the State line. I took the party and went to the west side of the river, and, with Major Howard, triangulated the river to the east side, and found the distance to be 6,133⅝ feet. Having established our point on the east side of the river, we crossed over and put up our tents and got our camps in shape, and quit for to-day on the west side of the river, being 105,870 feet east of the Dismal Swamp Canal.

January 16th. Sunday. No work. In camp on Morse's Point.

January 17th. I ran the line on east and crossed the main road by two aspen trees, said to be the old State line, near Jason Baum's. We continued on and passed just north of the Sandy Bonney house, said to be just in North Carolina (the distance was 50 feet south to the house), and so on through some cleared land to the west side of a marsh that borders Back Bay, and then across the sedge marsh to the west side of Back Bay, being 115,675 feet east of the canal when I set my triangulation points and quit for the day.

January 18th. We broke camp to-day, and Major Howard took teams and had the baggage and tents hauled by the main road around to Knott's Island by old State line. I took the party and started to cross the Back Bay, but it began to snow and was so stormy that I had to quit, and walked around by the causeway to the camps at the north end of Knott's Island. Stopped over night with S. Jarvis Waterfield. Camps not in shape.

January 19th. It being still very stormy and very cold, we set to work and got our tents up and camps in order, on the main road on the north end of Knott's Island, near Mr. Robert Williams' house. Messrs. Sinclair and Nelson, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey officers, also came to-day and began to get their instruments and tents up to

observe on polaris and take star observations for the latitude, to check our line at this point. This is the last latitude station towards the Atlantic Ocean.

January 20th. I took the engineer corps and went over the great marsh, it being frozen so that we could walk over it without getting mired; made the triangulation of Back Bay and found the distance to be 6,016 feet; I then ran the line on east over the marsh to the high land, and continued on to and across the main road and set a point just east of the same in Mrs. Ann Scott's field, just north of a fence and ditch, said to be on the old State line, and being 132,181$\frac{3}{10}$ feet east of the brown stone monument on the Dismal Swamp Canal, and quit for the day. (See note-book No. 1, page 121.)

January 21st. We began this a. m. and carried the line to the west bank of Capp's creek, 133,750 feet east of the canal, where Mr. C. H. Sinclair took his United States Coast and Geodetic Survey theodolite, and then we went to work to get a base line from our point by the main road to the "Earthen Pot" station on the extreme north end of Knott's Island, so as to triangulate the distances to all the islands and to the ocean beach. (See note-book No. 1, pages 121, 158, 159. See also letter attached from the department giving latitude and longitude of the Earthen Pot station on the north end.) At camps on Knott's Island.

January 22d. To-day we set signals on all the points and islands that the line will cross, and measured the base line; also set the point on the sound side of the ocean beach, being 145,999 feet east of the Dismal Swamp Canal monument. This is where the old Currituck Inlet was when the line was first run, March 5th, 1728, but the inlet has been closed many years, and only a small slough and creek, called Deal's island, marks where this inlet stood, and there are now, just to the south of the line, not over 150 yards, large live oak trees two feet in diameter. Towards the ocean is a very low sand waste, over which the sea breaks in a storm.

January 23d. Sunday. No work. At camps on the north end of Knott's Island.

January 24th. We completed the balance of the triangulations and measurements to-day across points and islands, and from the points set on the sound side on the 22d instant across the sand beach to high and low water mark on the Atlantic Ocean, being 149,800 feet, or $28\frac{1200}{5280}$ miles, from the old brown stone monument on the canal.

January 25th. Major Howard took the party and completed some necessary measurements that had not been made, and completed the work. As I left to-day for home, I refer you for more full and explicit information as to the details of how the survey was carried on and accomplished, and as to the mode we adopted of running the latitude curve, to note-book No. 2, page 2. It is needless to say that we did not find the "cedar post" set by Col. Wm. Byrd and Mr. Edward Moseley, March 5th, 1728, "on the north end of the inlet."

January 26th. The line being completed to the Atlantic Ocean, the party to-day took down the tents and packed them up, and by agreement they were shipped via steamer Bonito, that plys between the south end of Knott's Island and Norfolk, Va., via the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, where they were re-shipped via the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to Suffolk, Va., then by the Suffolk and Carolina Railroad to Jonesville, N. C., near the State line, and from there to be hauled to the Dr. Hines place, on the old Dismal Swamp road.

January 27th. The engineer corps and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey officers, Messrs. Sinclair and Nelson, left the island to-day by steamer Bonito for Norfolk, Va.

January 28th. Tents, baggage, &c., were to-day re-shipped to Suffolk, Va.

January 29th. The engineer corps took train from Portsmouth, Va., to Suffolk, Va., this a. m., and then via the Suffolk and Carolina Railroad to Jonesville, N. C.

January 30th. Sunday. Party at Jonesville, N. C.

January 31st. Mr. Barham, the gentleman in charge of the moving of the tents, &c., had them hauled from Jonesville two and one-half miles to the front of the Dr. Hines house to-day.

February 1st. Mr. Barham had the tents all put up and unpacked the baggage, &c., and got everything ready for work. The camps are on the west side of the main road in front of the Dr. Hines house. This being a latitude and azimuth station for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey officers to observe from, they joined us to-day, and began to get their instruments and tents up.

February 2d. I arrived at camps to-day, and so also did Major Howard. We arranged all the details for continuing the work on the line west to-day.

February 3d. I took the engineer corps and went into the Dismal Swamp with rations. Located and built log camps to-day, and got ready to begin work on the line where we left off on December 4th, 1886.

February 4th. Began to-day at 29,000 feet west of the brown stone monument of the Dismal Swamp Canal, and ran the line west to 30,000 feet from the canal; but had to clear up about one mile of the old line to begin work, as it had been closed up by trees, bushes, &c., falling over it during the winter storms. At log camps to-night.

February 5th. I began on the line and ran it 31,000 feet west of the canal, when it began to rain very hard and we had to quit. It is a terribly thick juniper swamp--a perfect jungle. I left three men at camps, and walked out with balance of party to the main camps at Dr. Hines' place, to get more rations and more help to clear the way. I have four men to cut the path, as this is such a thick swamp and there are some very large trees in it.

February 6th. Sunday. No work. At camps on Dr. Hines' place.

February 7th. The engineer corps returned into the

swamp with rations and began to run the line on out west to 33,600 feet from the canal. At log camps in swamp.

February 8th. Began again on line and ran it out towards the high lands to as far as 36,000 feet west of the canal. At log camps in swamp.

February 9th. We began on the line and ran on west through the juniper swamp to 40,500 feet from the canal. At log camps in swamp.

February 10th. I began again on the line to-day, and ran it on out to 45,000 feet west of the canal. We went out to the main camps on Dr. Hines' place to-night.

February 11th. I took the party and went into the Dismal Swamp, and ran the line on to the high land back of Dr. Hines' place, being 49,400 feet west of the canal; then continued on through a thicket and across the cleared lands to the main road at the camps, being 53,051 feet west of the canal monument, and found that by keeping on the angle of 20 minutes error to the south, as we began, that we struck 142$\frac{8}{10}$ feet north of the point said to be the old State line. This point on the line was a large red oak tree, that stood on the east side of the main road and directly in front of Dr. Hines' house, and was always recognized as the State line—the Dr. Hines house being one-half in each State. This being a point so well known, we accepted it as a point to retrace the old line by; it also stands 444 feet south of the old brown stone on the canal. (See note-book No. 2, pages 50 and 159). This oak tree was blown down in the great September storm of 1876, that carried wide-spread destruction in this part of the country.

February 12th. The line was ran on west to-day from the point in front of the Dr. Hines house, passing just north of Mr. John Mathias' house through a woods to a point 57,000 feet from the Dismal Swamp Canal. Mr. Sinclair gave us the east and west line to carry the line from this point on out to the Blackwater river, and he observed for latitude, also, at this place for several nights.

February 13th. Sunday. No work. At camps on Dr. Hines' place.

February 14th. The line was continued on west to-day by Major Howard (I being at home) to a point 63,000 feet west from the canal monument.

February 15th. Very stormy. No work done on the line to-day. Party at camps on Dr. Hines' place. I returned to camps to-day.

February 16th. I began on the line and ran it on west, crossing the Suffolk and Carolina Railroad and the main road from Edenton to Suffolk just north of where a post stands, said to be on the State line; also passed south of Decatur Taylor's house, leaving him in Virginia. He claimed to be in North Carolina; but it seems he is wrong in his location. (See note-book No. 2, page 63.) Just after we passed the Taylor place, I passed south of the old Sumner house 219 feet, being 67,000 feet west of the canal. This seems to be a house that Prof. Alex. Irvine speaks of in his report dated March 30th, 1728, viz.: "and John Somers bore north one chain." This is a very old house, and stands gable ends east and west, which are of brick, and the sides north and south are of wood. It is now almost ready to tumble down. On the east gable end there is cut in a brick the date 170–, the last figure being entirely gone by the crumbling of the brick. Is this the original house standing in 1728?

I kept on and crossed Orapeake Mill swamp just below the old mill dam, called Hurdle Mill Dam in 1728, and came out to the main road, from Wiggins' Cross Roads to Suffolk, Va., close to Orapeake school-house. We quit in a woods just by the road at 70,000 feet west of the canal. At camps to-night on Dr. Hines' place.

February 17th. We broke camps this a. m., and moved them by wagons to a point on the State line in front of the Dr. Morgan place, on the main road from Wiggins' Cross Roads, N. C., to Whaleyville, Va. I took the engineer corps and ran the line across a pine pocoson out to a ditch just

on the north side of Columbus Brinkley's field, said to be on the line, and quit at 75,500 feet west of the monument on the canal.

Februray 18th. I began on the line and ran through a pine woods and down a ditch, and passed five feet south of a white oak tree which stands on the side of a ditch, with ax chops on the east and west sides (five chops), said to be on the old State line (see note-book No. 2, page 73), being 76,825 feet west of the canal. I kept on west and struck the main road where the camps are located, just north of the Dr. Morgan house, and eight feet north of a large post which stood on the east side of the said main road, claimed to be on the State line, where we quit for the day at 81,800 feet west of the monument on the canal.

February 19th. Mr. C. H. Sinclair having observed on polaris last night, and set his azimuth station, he gave me the correct east and west line. (See note-book No. 2, page 77.) Ran on west, crossing Goodwin Mill swamp, a branch of Bennett's creek; also crossed a road, leaving the house of Wm. Savage, Esq., to the south, then crossed another road that leads to Whaleyville, Va., and struck on the line a carriage house just on the north side of Mr. Wiley Wiggins' house, which he claimed to be on the line, one-half in each State; but this is very evidently wrong. Continued on west through a pine woods, and quit at 90,700 feet west of the canal. Walked back to camps at the Dr. Morgan place.

February 20th. Sunday. No work. At camps on Dr Morgan place.

February 21st. I began on the line and ran on west; passed this a. m. thirty-three feet north of the north side of Mrs. Everett's house, which the people claimed to be in Virginia, but which is evidently wrong; we take her and a house full of children to North Carolina. Continued on and crossed the Suffolk Lumber Co.'s railroad, and through a pine pocoson up in a high woods, and quit at 99,000 feet west of the Dismal Swamp Canal.

February 22d. Very stormy; raining all day; no work on the line; Washington's birthday; camps at the Dr. Morgan place.

February 23d. Broke camps to-day and moved them by wagons to a point near the State line in Virginia, in the yard of the James Lawrence place, on the west side of the main road that leads past March's Mills. Messrs. Sinclair and Nelson and their wives went on to Riddicksville on the Chowan river, to go to the State line on the west bank of the Nottoway river to observe the latitude and get the azimuth station in advance of our work.

I began on the line to run it on west, but it began to rain, and I was compelled to stop. We walked some eight miles to where we were to camp; found the baggage and tents there. Major Howard returned to-day. We put up the tents and got our camp in shape.

February 24th. Left camp at Mr. Lawrence's, near March's Mills; walked back to where we had left off on the line, and ran it on west through a pine woods; struck out in a field of Frank Russel's, and ran just north of his line fence, which he claims to be the State line; then I passed the house of J. N. Collins, leaving him in North Carolina, as he claimed to be; then came to Mr. J. H. Rountree's place; left his house in Virginia, as he claimed it to be, and ran parallel with his line fence just on the north side of it, which he claimed to be the State line; crossed Boothe swamp (called Beech swamp, survey of 1728) and crossed the main road that leads from Sunsbury, N. C., to Somerton, Va., and forty-five feet north of a post which stood by an old pine stump, claimed to be the State line; then came to a Mrs. Griffin's field, and ran just north of a lane said to be the State line; continued on and crossed this lane at its west end, where we fonnd a large pine tree with several ax chops on the east and west sides, said to be the State line, my line being fourteen feet north of it. We quit just beyond this tree at 108,700 feet west.

from the Dismal Swamp Canal brown stone monument. Walked out to camps at James Lawrence's place.

February 25th. I began on the line, and ran it through a pine woods, being just north of a number of marked trees said to be the State line, and came to the house of Mr. E. J. Freeman (see note-book No. 2, page 103). This is known as the "Cross house," and stands on the east side of the main road that leads from Reynoldston, N. C., to Somerton, Va. This house has always been claimed to be on the line; I struck it just one foot north of the north side of the passage through the house. We measured through the hall, and triangulated around the house; so this is very evidently about right, leaving it one-half in each State. After I crossed the main road, I looked for the "John Cross house" that Prof. Alex. Irvine speaks of in his report of 1728, "and John Cross bore north six chains" (see note-book No. 2, page 105.) The location of the house was shown me by the old people about here. I then crossed Lee's Mill swamp (called Beech swamp, 1728) and passed along just on the south side of the same, and left the old mill-house twenty-seven feet north of the southwest corner (it is now in ruins); crossed the mill dam, and quit at 118,000 feet west of the canal. At camps on the Lawrence place.

February 26th. We began on the line to-day, and crossed the mill tail and main road that leads past the mill just south of the bridge over the stream, and quit in a pine woods at 120,400 feet, as it began to rain and we did not work all day. At camps on the Lawrence place.

February 27th. Sunday. No work. At camps on the Lawrence place, one-half mile south of March's Mills.

February 28th. I began on the line where we left off the 26th instant, and ran it on through a pine woods between the lands of the W. W. Lee estate, North Carolina, and Fred. March, Virginia, and quit near a log-house 127,000 feet west from the Dismal Swamp Canal stone monument. At camp on the Lawrence place.

March 1st. I began again on the line and ran it on out to a field and came to the main road from Reynoldston, N. C., to March's Mill, and south of where the people claim to be the State line; then we came to another road that leads to the Chowan river, and left the house of Mr. I. Hines in North Carolina, as he claimed it to be; we then crossed this road again east of the Pitman house that stands on the south side of the road, which is 184 feet north of the line; this place is claimed to be very close on the line; it is in dispute as to whether it is in North Carolina or Virginia. They claim to be in North Carolina, and that the line passes just in front of the house. We are now very evidently south of the old line; it seems to have a swing to the northward after leaving the "Cross house."

We continued on and struck the Beaver Dam swamp, crossed it and came to the same road again south of the Beaver Dam bridge. There is considerable discussion among the people whether this bridge is in North Carolina or Virginia; but it is very evidently in Virginia, from Prof. Irvine's notes of 1728. We crossed the road and ran on into a pine woods and quit at 136,700 feet west of the canal monument. Walked back to camps on the Lawrence place.

March 2d. I began on the line and ran it on through a pine woods, leaving W. P. Everett's place well in Virginia, and Factory Hill. Quit to-day in woods at 146,000 feet west of the Dismal Swamp Canal stone.

March 3d. We broke camps at James Lawrence's this a. m., and Major Howard took teams and moved them to Cherry Grove Landing, on the Blackwater river, in Virginia. I took the party and ran the line on west, and crossed Somerton creek, where it is sixty feet wide, and 152,550 feet west of the canal. From the topography of the place, we are evidently south of the old line. We crossed the creek, and quit at 153,500 feet west of the Dismal Swamp Canal stone monument.

March 4th. I began on the line and ran it on across the

"sand banks" and pine woods and some swamps, to a gum and cypress swamp, to the east bank of the Blackwater river. I passed a point to-day on the Wyanoke ferry road, a pine stump said to be the old line. This was some distance north of the line I was on, showing that the line on the latitude we have carried out has a tendency to the north from our line. The distance to the river is 158,570 feet west of the brown stone monument on the Dismal Swamp Canal, being 30$\frac{147}{1000}$ miles; this ending the work to the Blackwater river, I then came back to a point at 158,570 feet west from the brown stone monument on the Dismal Swamp Canal; then turned at right angles and ran south on the meridian the distance that Prof. Alex. Irvine, in his report of April 2d, 1728, "says to be 45 chains 11 links to the mouths of the Blackwater and Nottoway rivers," being 2977$\frac{55}{100}$ feet from the point where they struck the Blackwater river. I carried the line down this distance on the high ground, and quit for the day. The variation of the needle at this point is 2° 30′ west exactly. It will be seen that the variation now is the same that it was in 1728, being rather strange. It can be accounted for now very readily why the line of 1728 diverged or swung to the northward, as they say in their report that they found the variation to be 3° 00′ west at the ocean, and ran the compass course N. 87° W. until they passed over the Nottoway river; when the fact was, that after they passed the "Cross house" or Lee's Mills, the line running towards the line of no variation was gradually reducing, and consequently gave them an error of 30 minutes to the north. We quit for the day opposite the mouths of the two rivers on the east bank. At camps on the Blackwater river, Cherry Grove Landing.

March 5th. I took the engineers, and with Major Howard we went over to the west side of the Nottoway river, where Messrs. Sinclair and Nelson had preceded us. We found them on the State line at the edge of the "bluff," where they had erected their tents and set the azimuth

station. We began to cut the line on east from the east and west line that they gave us, using their instrument, through the swamp to the west bank of the Nottoway river; crossed the river and found the line ran close along the north side of the east bank of the river, and struck the end of a point of swamp at the mouth of the Blackwater river; then we crossed the river to the east bank and intersected the meridian line I had cut south, and found that it was only $2509\frac{5}{10}$ feet from our east and west line, that we had brought from the Dismal Swamp Canal to the Blackwater river, showing now beyond question that the line we had run on out to the river was on this end too far to the south by 468 feet, which was agreed to by Major Howard. We found in the swamp, on the west side of the Nottoway river, some gum trees with ax chops on the east and west sides, the same chops that we had found on the trees toward the ocean—five chops on each side. These trees were 18 feet south of the line we had run across to intersect (see note-book No. 2 for more full details of the triangulations over the river, &c.) We ran the line on then over the river's mouth (here are the Chowan river heads, and also the corner of four counties, Gates and Hertford in North Carolina, and Southampton and Nansemond in Virginia) through the swamp on the west side of the Nottoway river, up on the bluff to the azimuth and latitude station of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey officers, and down a lane by the lands of a Mr. Henderson to a tree said to be on the old line, at 164,400 feet west from the Dismal Swamp Canal brown stone monument, being $31\frac{720}{5280}$ miles west, and $28\frac{1960}{5280}$ miles of line east. This makes a total of $59\frac{2680}{5280}$ miles of line run by our survey.

I send herewith, also, as part of my report, two field books, in which will be found all the notes taken on the field by myself; also in these books will be found the calculations by which we ran the latitude curve. We carried the latitude as we went, not running on tangent and offsetting.

I also send the report of Mr. C. H. Sinclair's work, as cor-

rected and arranged by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Department at Washington, D. C., of the star observations at the different latitude stations, by which the latitude was determined.

To the untiring and cordial co-operation of these two gentlemen from the Coast Survey Department—Messrs. Sinclair and Nelson, as well as the Department itself, are we greatly indebted for their assistance in prosecuting this work, being always and at all times ready, willing and desirous of aiding us in any way possible by their advice and skill. To them I feel under many obligations.

Also to Major C R. Howard, the able and skilful Engineer and Commissioner, who so well represented the State of Virginia, I also return many thanks for his kind and courteous disposition; and I must say that in prosecuting this work, we completed it with many pleasant remembrances, all of us being thrown together as total strangers, and I left the survey at the finish with many regrets. It is well to state here that Mr. C. H. Sinclair tested the east and west line that I had brought from the Dr. Morgan place out to the Blackwater river, and found it to be correct, so that there was no allowance to be made, and it was agreed to leave it as it stood, except to give North Carolina the distance to the north of this line 468 feet, less the 18 feet south for the line trees found in the Nottoway river swamp, making 450 feet north of the line as ran out.

March 6th. Sunday. No work. At camps, Cherry Grove Landing, Va., Blackwater river. Messrs. Sinclair and Nelson at Riddicksville, N. C.

March 7th. To-day we prepared the pay-rolls and accounts, and I settled with the engineer corps, laborers, cook, &c., for their services; packed up our baggage, took down our tents, and left for home on the steamer Lota, via Franklin, Va., where each took the train for their different destinations, thus ending the survey.

It having been agreed to by yourself and Major Howard

for me to make the maps for both States, I begun work on them during the year 1887, and completed them by the first of December when I had the time and opportunity. The map for the State of North Carolina I herewith send with my report, and refer to it as part of my report. The base line ran is colored blue, and the line as adopted by yourself and Major Howard, to retrace the line of 1728, is colored red; also showing the location of the twenty-eight monuments erected on the line.

According to your instructions, I began on February 1st, 1888, the work of erecting these monuments, and set the twenty-eight granite stones on the points as you had agreed on, from the Atlantic Ocean out to the Nottoway river, the initial stone being No. 1; then they are set by consecutive numbers up to No. 24; by a mistake the latitude was cut in No. 25 instead of No. 26, so I was compelled to set No. 25 in place of No. 26 on the Blackwater river and No. 26 on Somerton creek; they being quarried at the State Penitentiary of North Carolina, and shaped and lettered there ready to be put in place. I refer to note-book No. 1, where a full and accurate description of the location and description of each and every stone is enumerated. This work I completed May 1st, 1888. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Allow me to thank you for your many kindnesses shown me by yourself in this work, and believe me to be,

Yours very truly,

H. T. GREENLEAF,

Engineer N. C.

COMPUTING DIVISION C. AND G. SURVEY,
August 16, 1887.

MR. B. A. COLONNA,
Assistant in Charge Office and Topography:

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit the results for latitude at five stations on the Virginia and North Carolina boundary, viz.:

Dismal Swamp Canal boundary stone, Northwest Station, Knott's Island, Hines', and Nottoway River.

Date:—November, 1886, to March, 1887.

Observer:—C. H. Sinclair.

Instruments:—The zenith telescope No. 6. A new level was attached to the instrument, for which Asst. A. Braid found the value 1 div.=1.11″ at temperature 30° Fahr. on June 21, 1887, by means of the office level trier. The micrometer value was determined from observations on Ursa Minoris near western elongation, November 30th, 1886, viz.: 1 turn= 76.190″ corrected for rate and refraction. There are two movable threads connected with the micrometer screw; their distance apart is stated to be thirty-six divisions; this value was adopted, in the absence of observations, whenever a pair of stars were observed on different threads.

Time was roughly determined from a few transits of stars (generally 3) noted by sidereal pocket chronometer Karr 1020.

Computation:—The field computation was made by the observer and the office computation by H. Farquhar, June and July, 1887. The same pairs of stars were observed in many instances at two or more stations, facilitating the computations and admitting of small corrections to the several latitude results.

Results.

NAME OF STATION.	No. of Pairs of Stsrs.	No. of observation on each.	Prob. error of observation for latitude.	Prob. error of a star's place in declin'n.
			″	″
D. S. boundary stone,	21	3.6	± 0.55	± 0.10
Northwest Station	20	2.7	0.48	0.32
Knott's Island	25	2.2	0.60	0.56
Hines'	22	2.6	0.48	0.57
Nottoway River	19	2.8	0.62	0.61

(1) *Results for Latitude of Dismal Swamp Canal Boundary Stone, North Carolina.*

No.	Pairs of stars C. & G. S. Cat.	N.	W	Latitude.	Max. & Min. △	Remarks.
1	3 and 9	3	7	36° 33′ 06.44″		The star 255 is from the B. A. C.
2	18 " 22	3	4	6.18		The pair last but one yielded no satisfactory result, and result was rejected by observer and computer.
3	25 " 29	4	4	6.13		The assigned weights depend on number of observations and on the accuracy of the tabular star places as judged from the separate values given by the various catalogues.
4	33 " 36	4	4	6.56		
5	56 " 72	3	3	6.55		
6	74 " 81	3	3	6.90		
	(255) " 81	1	1	7.85	M.	
7	89 " 99	4	4	6.86		
8	119 " 121	4	4	6.60		
9	123 " 132	4	6	6.61		
10	133 " 134	4	5	7.21		
11	138 " 145	4	5	6.71		
12	156 " 162	4	5	6.73		
13	176 " 188	4	4	6.54		
14	212 " 232	4	5	6.55		
15	236 " 250	4	2	7.06		
16	256 " 265	4	6	6.10	M.	
17	277 " 289	4	4	7.59		
18	300 " 305	4	4	6.39		
19	309 " 319	4	0	(10.21)		
20	328 " 333	4	2	6.44		
	Mean,			36 33 06.70		
	Weight'd m'n,			06.63		
				± 0.06		

Latitude placed on monument No. 11: Latitude 36° 33′ 02″.

H. T. GREENLEAF, C. E.,
Engineer N. C.

(2) *Results for Latitude of Northwest Station, N. C.*

No.	Pairs of stars C. & G. S. Cat.	N.	W	Latitude.	Max. & Min. △	Remarks.
1	3 and 9	1½	5	36° 32′ 60.42″		The pairs of stars are the same as for preceding station; the result by the last but one pair had to be rejected as before. For remarks on weights, see results for station (1). The fractions ½ in column N. are due to bad focal adjustment and are designed to bring the numbers to their normal value.
2	18 " 22	1½	3	58.54	M.	
3	25 " 29	2½	4	58.94		
4	33 " 36	2	4	59.97		
5	56 " 72	2	3	59.94		
6	74 " 81	2	4	59.06		
7	89 " 99	2	3	60.23		
8	119 " 121	2	4	59.73		
9	123 " 132	2	5	60.20		
10	133 " 134	2	4	59.70		
11	138 " 145	3½	5	60.61		
12	156 " 162	4	5	59.74		
13	176 " 188	4	4	59.70		
14	212 " 232	4	5	59.63		
15	236 " 250	4	2	60 54		
16	256 " 265	3	6	59.22		
17	277 " 289	3	4	61.25	M.	
18	300 " 305	3	4	60.28		
19	309 " 319	3	0	(63.75)		
20	328 " 333	3	2	59.79		
	Mean,			36 32 59.87		
	Weight'd m'n,			59.87		
				± 0.10		

Latitude placed on monument No. 7: Latitude 36° 33′ 00″.

H. T. GREENLEAF, C. E.,
Engineer N. C.

(3) *Results for Latitude of Knott's Island, North Carolina.*

No.	Pairs of stars C. & G. S. Cat.	N.	W	Latitude.	Max. & Min. Δ	Remarks.
12	156 and 162	2	3	36° 32′ 57.68″		The 8th pair is the same for which the results had to be rejected at the first and second station; the result is here also rejected; it is, however, inconsistently retained in the field computation. For weights, see preceding remark. The first 9 pairs are identical with pairs at the second station.
13	176 " 188	2	3	58.02		
14	212 " 232	3	4	58.25		
15	236 " 250	3	3	58.69		
16	256 " 265	4	5	57.54		
17	277 " 289	3	3	58.84		
18	300 " 305	4	4	58.90		
19	309 " 319	3	0	(61.93)		
20	328 " 333	2	2	57.75		
21	348 " 355	3	3	56.73		
22	362 " 380	3	5	58.29		
23	389 " 414	3	4	57.76		
24	428 " 436	3	3	58.06		
25	450 " 452	1	1	58.04		
26	472 " 474	1	2	59.47		
27	481 " 497	3	4	60.34	M.	
28	512 " 528	3	3	57.94		
29	551 " 553	1	1	56.63		
30	574 " 583	1	2	56.22	M.	
31	587 " 596	2	3	58.17		
32	600 " 604	1	2	59.03		
33	616 " 624	1	2	57.03		
34	633 " 647	1	2	57.11		
36	653 " 656	2	2	59.48		
37	668 " 675	1	2	59.71		
	Mean,			36 32 58.15		
	Weight'd m'n,			58.21		
				± 0.13		

Latitude placed on this monument No. 2: Latitude 36° 32′ 59″.

H. T. GREENLEAF, C. E.,
Engineer N. C.

(4) *Results for Latitude of Dr. Hines' House, Virginia.*

No.	Pairs of stars C. & G. S. Cat.	N.	W	Latitude.	Max. & Min. △	Remarks.
16	256 and 265	2	5	36° 33′ 02.58″		All but pair 35 are identical with pairs observed at preceding station. The result of pair No. 19 is rejected as at the three preceding stations, though inconsistently retained in the field computation. For weights, see remarks above.
17	277 " 289	1	3	2.95		
18	300 " 305	2	4	1.14		
19	309 " 319	1	0	(5.04)		
20	328 " 333	2	2	1.70		
21	348 " 355	2	4	1.94		
22	362 " 380	1	3	2.69		
23	389 " 414	3	5	1.16		
24	428 " 436	2	3	0.56	M.	
25	450 " 452	3	2	1.50		
26	472 " 474	3	6	3.03		
27	481 " 497	3	5	3.32		
28	512 " 528	3	4	2.58		
29	551 " 553	3	1	0.71		
30	574 " 583	3	4	0.76		
31	587 " 596	3	3	2.16		
32	600 " 604	3	4	1.38		
33	616 " 624	3	4	1.91		
34	633 " 647	3	4	0.94		
35	649 " 650	3	5	2.92		
36	653 " 656	3	3	2.62		
37	668 " 675	3	4	3.83	M.	
	Mean,			36 33 02.02		
	Weight'd m'n,			02.13		
				± 0.14		

Latitude placed on monument No. 13: Latitude 36° 33′ 01″.

H. T. GREENLEAF, C. E.,
Engineer N. C.

(5) *Results for Latitude of Nottoway River, N. C.*

No.	Pairs of stars C. & C. S. Cat.	N.	W	Latitude.	Max. & Min. △	Remarks.
26	472 and 474	2	4	36° 32′ 37.60″	M.	The first 12 pairs were also observed at the preceding station. Remarks on weights as before. The results from two pairs were rejected in the field computation, which gave good values in the office computation, hence are retained.
27	481 " 497	2	3	36.71		
28	512 " 528	3	3	35.83		
29	551 " 553	3	1	33.88	M.	
30	574 " 583	3	3	34.74		
31	587 " 596	2	2	34.52		
32	600 " 604	3	3	35.39		
33	616 " 624	3	3	35.41		
34	633 " 647	3	3	34.61		
35	649 " 650	2	3	37.36		
36	653 " 656	3	3	36.98		
37	668 " 675	3	3	36.52		
38	684 " 687	3	3	34.96		
39	697 " 708	3	3	36.35		
40	717 " 724	3	2	35.30		
41	734 " 742	3	1	34.75		
42	757 " 765	3	1	35.45		
43	767 " 778	3	4	35.81		
44	791 " 797	3	3	36.99		
	Mean,			36 32 35.75		
	Weight'd m'n,			35.94		
				± 0.16		

Latitude placed on monument No. 28: Latitude 36° 32′ 36″.

H. T. GREENLEAF, C. E.,
Engineer N. C.

The preceding weighted means for the several latitudes might yet be slightly improved in consequence of the interlacings of certain pairs of stars at these stations. The results from pairs observed at two or more stations were compared with the corresponding resulting latitudes, and these differences, with their assigned weights, were tabulated; for each pair the weighted difference was established, and by means of it the former weighted mean latitudes could be corrected. The values are given in the appended table.

The effect of the process was found to be so nearly compensating and covered by the probable error assigned for each latitude, that it was concluded to accept the weighted mean latitudes as given above. To show the degree of correspondence of the differences referred to, they are herewith appended.

TABLE OF DIFFERENCES AND OF NUMBER.

No. of Pair.	D. S. Canal.		North-west.		Knott's Island.		Hines'.		Nottoway.		Weighted Means.	
	"		"								"	
1	+0.19	3	−0.55	1.5							−0.06	4.5
2	+0.45	3	+1.33	1.5							+0.74	4.5
3	+0.50	4	+0.93	2.5							+0.67	6.5
4	+0.07	4	−0.10	2							+0.01	6
5	+0.08	3	−0.07	2							+0.02	5
6	−0.27	3	+0.81	2							+0.16	5
7	−0.23	4	−0.36	2							−0.27	6
8	+0.23	4	+0.09	2							+0.05	6
9	+0.02	4	−0.33	2							−0.10	6
10	−0.58	4	+0.17	2							−0.33	6
11	−0.08	4	−0.74	3.5	"						−0.39	7.5
12	−0.10	4	+0.13	4	+0.53	2					+0.12	10
13	+0.09	4	+0.17	4	+0.19	2					+0.14	10
14	+0.08	4	+0.19	4	−0.04	3					+0.09	11
15	+0.43	4	−0.67	4	−0.48	3	"				−0.53	11
16	+0.53	4	+0.65	3	+0.67	4	−0.45	2			+0.45	13
17	−0.96	4	−1.38	3	−0.63	3	−0.82	1			−0.97	11
18	+0.24	4	−0.41	3	−0.69	4	+0.99	2			−0.08	13
19	(−3.58)	4	(−3.88)	3	(−3.72)	3	(−2.91)	1			(−3.64)	11
20	+0.19	4	+0.08	3	+0.46	2	+0.43	2			+0.25	11
21					+1.48	3	+0.19	2			+0.96	5
22					−0.08	3	−0.56	1			−0.20	4
23					+0.45	3	+0.97	3			+0.71	6
24					+0.15	3	+1.57	2			+0.72	5
25					+0.17	1	+0.63	3	"		+0.52	4
26					−1.26	1	−0.90	3	−1.66	2	−1.21	6
27					−2.13	3	−1.19	3	−0.77	2	−1.44	8
28					+0.27	3	−0.45	3	+0.11	3	−0.02	9
29					+1.58	1	+1.42	3	+2.06	3	+1.72	7
30					+1.99	1	+1.37	3	+1.20	3	+1.39	7
31					+0.04	2	−0.03	3	+1.42	2	+0.40	7
32					−0.82	1	+0.75	3	+0.55	3	+0.44	7
33					+1.18	1	+0.22	3	+0.53	3	+0.49	7
34					+1.10	1	+1.19	3	+1.33	3	+1.24	7
35							−0.79	3	−1.42	2	−1.04	5
36					−1.27	2	−0.49	3	−1.04	3	−0.89	8
37					−1.50	1	−1.70	3	−0.58	3	−1.19	7

REMARKS.—No. 19 is the pair whose results have been rejected at the four stations.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY DEPATMENT OF THE LATITUDE OBSERVED BY C. H. SINCLAIR, NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA BOUNDARY LINE, 1886 AND 1887.

Our final results will stand as follows:

	° ′ ″	″
1. Dismal Swamp boundary stone astronomical station,	36 33 06.63	± 0.06
Dismal Swamp boundary stone,	36 33 06.75	" 0.06
2. Northwest astronomical station,	36 32 59.87	" 0.10
Northwest azimuth station,	36 33 05.31	" 0.10
3. Knott's Island astronomical station of 1887,	36 32 58.21	" 0.13
Knott's Island azimuth station,	36 32 59.35	" 0.13
4. Hines' astronomical station,	36 33 02.13	" 0.14
Hines' line stone,	36 33 01.18	" 0.14
5. Nottoway river astronomical station,	36 32 35.94	" 0.16
Nottoway river azimuth station,	36 32 35.99	" 0.16
Nottoway river, old gum trees supposed to have been marked in 1728 as line trees, by Col. Byrd,	36 32 35.82	" 0.16
Nottoway river line, east of Blackwater river,	86 33 00.75	" 0.16

Although Col. W. W. Byrd, Boundary Commissioner in 1728, aimed at finding the parallel of 36° 30′, he did get 36° 33′.0, if the present traditional line be really his; nor would this be surprising, since the means then available were so imperfect that a determination, with a probable error of ± 1′, may be considered a very fair performance. It would even appear that he was satisfied in reaching such a limit.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) CHAS. A. SCHOTT,

Assistant in Charge C. D.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1887.

W. D. PRUDEN, ESQ., *Commissioner*
Va.-N. C. Boundary Survey, Edenton, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: The following are the results for dip and declination Va.-N. C. Boundary Survey, recently made:

1. Dismal Swamp Canal boundary stone, Va., latitude 36° 33′.1; longitude 76° 22′.7; declination W. 3° 15′.9; dip 68° 22′.2.

2. Station Northwest, N. C., latitude 36° 32′.9; longitude 76° 11′.6; declination 2° 54′.0; dip 68° 29′.1.

3. Knott's Island, N. C., latitude 36° 33′.0; longitude 75° 55′.7; declination W. 3° 33′.2; dip 68° 27′.9.

4. Hines', W. side Dismal Swamp, Va., latitude 3° 36′.0; longitude 76° 33′.5; declination 3° 04′.7 W.; dip 68° 32′.8.

5. Nottoway river, Riddicksville, N. C., latitude 36° 32′.; longitude 76° 56′.; declination 2° 30′.1 W., dip 68° 31′.6.

6. Charlottesville, station of 1873, Va., latitude 38° 01′.9; longitude 78° 29′.4; declination 1° 59′.4; dip 69° 45′.0.

A copy of this has been sent to Maj. Conway R. Howard.

Yours respectfully,

B. A. COLONNA,
Assistant in Charge of Office.